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- [1] Includes abstracts on New Zealand
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See Habsburg Empire in categories A - D
- [4] Austria in categories E and F
- [5] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
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858. Alcina Franch, José, and Josefina Palop Martínez. BIBLIOGRAFIA AMERICANISTA ESPAÑOLA. 1951 - 1954 [American bibliography in Spanish. 1951 - 1954]. *Trabajos y Conferencias* (Spain) 1955 (6): 1 - 23. Bibliographical reference of review articles and books of interest to the student of American history, from prehistoric times to the present day, published in Spain during the period indicated in the title. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14094)

859. Beaver, R. P. (Univ. of Chicago). FIVE YEARS OF LITERATURE ON PROTESTANT MISSIONS. *Church History* 1956 25(4): 366-371. A bibliographical essay discussing general, denominational and regional histories of missions. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

860. Dhondt, J., W. Brulez, J. Craeybeckx, and others. L'HISTOIRE EN BELGIQUE EN 1955 [Belgian historiography during 1955]. *Revue du Nord* 1957 39(153): 49-83. A detailed review of articles and books on Belgian history published during 1955, grouped according to major periods, and sub-grouped according to religious, political and economic history. For the middle ages religious history predominated; for the Renaissance demographic studies were especially active; recent and contemporary historical studies have been chiefly political in nature. H. D. Piper

861. Léonard, Emile G. (Ecole pratique des Hautes-Études). BULLETIN HISTORIQUE. HISTOIRE DU PROTESTANTISME (1939-1952). 4^e PARTIE [Historical Bulletin. History of Protestantism (1939-1952). 4th Part]. *Revue Historique* 1957 217(1): 58-98. This bibliographical article discusses primarily books, but includes some articles, published from 1939 through 1952, and deals particularly with 19th and 20th century Protestantism in the Netherlands, Scan-

dinavia, France, Italy, Spain, the United States, Canada, and some minor countries. Two earlier sources no longer important for a study of French Protestantism are pastors' memoirs and controversial brochures. Protestant denominations in the United States are discussed in order according to numerical strength. For America, novels best describe the atmosphere. There is a rhythm of piety, declines and great flare-ups. Article to be continued. R. B. Holtman
See also: 1: 994, 3: 4

862. Maas, W. (Univ. of Dacca, East Pakistan). DEUXIEME PROMENADE LIVRESQUE A TRAVERS L'HISTOIRE DES INDES [Second literary excursion through Indian history]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(3): 376-384. A bibliographical sketch of Indian history from pre-historic times to the present, stressing the period of English colonization. All the books commented upon are in English. Carla Rich

863. Morales Padrón, Francisco. AMERICA EN LA BIBLIOGRAFIA ESPAÑOLA DE 1955 [America in Spanish bibliography, 1955]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1956 11(53): 171-189. Information on Spanish books with an American theme published in 1955 (on art, culture, law, literature, sociology, geography, etc.; on history, pp. 179-184). G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14095)

864. Nekrich, A. M. IZUCHENIE V ANGLII ISTORII VTOROY MIROVOY VOINY [The study of the Second World War in England]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 199-207. Critical bibliographical article of recent English publications on the Second World War. Points out the methodological inadequacies and politically biased conclusions of some of the collections of documents, memoirs and large collaborative histories,

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that the present number reflects the collaboration which has begun between HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS and the Centro de Estudios Históricos Internacionales of the University of Barcelona. This Institute publishes the *Índice Histórico Español* (Barcelona: Editorial Teide, 1955 ff.), under the direction of Professor Jaime Vicens Vives. The *Índice* covers nearly 800 periodicals published in Spain, Portugal, Latin America, and Spanish and Portuguese possessions in other areas. The abstracts translated from this service are indicated by the initials of the publication, IHE, followed by the number under which each appeared in the *Índice*.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Frank C. Ashbee, London, for translating these abstracts into English.

but notes that much new and interesting material (especially on social and economic problems) has been made available.

M. Raeff

865. Neumann, William L. (Goucher College). ALLIED DIPLOMACY IN WORLD WAR II. A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(7): 829-834. General bibliography of books and documents on World War II diplomacy. The article is divided into five sections: documents, American memoirs, Spanish relations, the Far East, and general histories. D. van Arkel

866. Pierson, R. M. (College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.). THE LITERATURE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST AND CLOSELY RELATED GROUPS. Religion in Life 1957 26(2): 274-288. A bibliographical article, including sections on bibliography, history, history of missions, biography, and periodicals. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

867. Schieder, Theodor. LITERATURBERICHT: POLITISCHE IDEENGESCHICHTE UND HISTORIOGRAPHIE [Review article: History of political ideas and historiography]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(2): 106-114. Reviews sixteen recent books (1950-57) on the history of political ideas and historical interpretation, three of which appeared in England, the remainder in Germany. F. B. M. Hollyday

868. Sonne, Niels H. (General Theological Seminary). BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS ON THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1957 26(2): 172-182. Reprinted from Religion in

Life 1956 25(3): 442-451 [See abstract 2: 672]. A bibliographical essay listing and discussing bibliographical tools, including periodicals, for the study of the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Doctoral dissertations, yearbooks, official publications, and repositories of papers are also discussed. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

869. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAFIA HISPANOAMERICANA [Spanish-American bibliography]. Revista Hispánica Moderna (USA) 1956 22(1): 66-86. Index of nearly 700 bibliographical cards of review articles and books about Spanish America, which appeared between 1951 and 1955; references to notices of the same in reviews. Of particular interest to the student of American history are the sub-sections "History" (pp. 66-72) and "Travel" (p. 74). Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (THE 14090)

870. Uribe de Fernández de Córdoba, Susana. BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORICA MEXICANA [Historical bibliography of Mexico]. Historia Mexicana 1957 6(3): 436-492. An extensive list of 1,142 items published in Mexico in 1956 on all phases of Mexican history. Major groupings include: 1) Bibliographical Studies, 2) Historiography, 3) Basic Documents, 4) Genealogy and Heraldry, 5) Pre-hispanic History, 6) Political History, 7) Military and Naval History, 8) Local History, 9) Biography, 10) History of Geography, 11) History of Philosophy and Ideas, 12) Religious History, 13) Institutional History, 14) Economic History, 15) Social History, 16) History of Law, 17) Literary History, 18) History of Art, 19) History of Science, 20) History of Education, 21) Memoirs, and 22) Folklore. R. B. McCornack

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 945, 1121, 1135, 1139, 1157, 1232, 1277, 1296, 1309, 1331, 1336, 1339, 1939

871. Barthel, Konrad. DAS EXEMPLARISCHE IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [The illustration in historical instruction]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(4): 216-230. With frequent reference to the most recent German literature on the subject, examines the significance and utilization of the illustration for teaching history. F. B. M. Hollyday

872. Baudry, René (Univ. Saint-Joseph, N.B.). HISTOIRE ET TRADUCTIONS [History and translations]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1956 10(3): 305-309. The author gives a few examples of erroneous translations in recent and older writings on Canadian history. The importance of intimate knowledge of the subject matter in translations is emphasized. B. Čelovský

873. Bouillé, Comte A. de. EN MARGE DE L'HISTOIRE. TECHNIQUE DE QUELQUES ERREURS [On the margin of history. Technique of some errors]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(3): 225-235. Divides the causes for historical errors into four categories: gaps in the author's historical knowledge; too much haste in the reading of documents; historical "embroidery"; and errors of omission—1) picking phrases out of context, 2) omitting passages because they do not apply in all points to the case at hand, and 3) omitting entire bodies of information because of ignorance of their existence. The author uses the incident at Varennes to illustrate how a historical writer fell prey to all these errors in affixing blame on the Marquis de Bouillé for not having saved the royal family from the mob returning it to Paris. J. Gagliardo

874. Dales, J. H. (Univ. of Toronto). THE DISCOVERIES AND MERCANTILISM: AN ESSAY IN HISTORY AND THEORY. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(2): 141-153. Discusses the effect of the discovery of new lands at the beginning of the modern period, from the point of view of theoretical economics. The author simplifies the historical situation to a hypothetical model, and argues on the basis of that simplification. The discovery of the East and the Americas led to a demand for both bullion and spices. One currency of necessity becomes international and the depreciation of other currencies in relation to this standard currency leads to the adoption of a "bilateral" system, which is defined as a system of control on international trade. D. van Arkel

875. Eckermann, W. (Greifswald Univ.). ZUR FRAGE DER VERWIRKLICHUNG DER EINHEIT DES KONKRETEN UND ABSTRAKTEN IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [Concerning the realization of unity between the concrete and abstract in history teaching]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald 1955/56 5(1): 69-86. The application of the theories of Lenin and Pavlov, which establish unity between concrete and abstract concepts of history teaching, furnishes the ideal didactic method for presenting this subject to Marxist society. R. Mueller

876. Febvre, Lucien. L'HISTOIRE, C'EST LA PAIX? [Does history mean peace?]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(1): 51-53. Asks, in reference to an article by Franz von Kalken, if the correction of history textbooks is really necessary. The author suggests that it would be better to teach cultural history than a corrected political history, because cultural history is indeed the history of nations, and peoples themselves are essentially seekers of peace. Governments alone could want war. J. Bérenger

877. Glover, Richard (Univ. of Manitoba). WAR AND CIVILIAN HISTORIANS. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(1): 84-100. In neglecting to become students of military strategy and tactics, historians, with few exceptions, have failed to equip themselves with the necessary tools of their profession. This ignorance has led, for example, to an excessive emphasis on the "personal shortcomings" of General Edward Braddock in explanations of his failures. The problems of supply and the tactics of surprise have been insufficiently understood in studies of Napoleon. Among other neglected factors are communications, topography, and plain luck. W. H. Coates

878. Gruner, Erich. HISTORISCHE FORSCHUNG UND BEVÖLKERUNGSTHEORIE. ZU G. MACKENROTHS BEVÖLKERUNGSTHEORIE [Historical research and population theory. On G. Mackenroth's doctrine of population]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1957 7(1): 70-74. Gerhard Mackenroth's Bevölkerungstheorie (1953) encompasses the theory, sociology and statistics of population. Although he does not disdain the scientific approach, social and intellectual theories take precedence with him over the biological.

he applies the scissors movement (*Scherenbewegung*) in the evolution of population chronologically and expands the thesis to include America and Africa as a means of refuting racial causation when considering group (*Volk*) adaptation. The correlation between social and economic factors reflects a dialectical process and the result in industry, agriculture and labor yields a theory of stratification of "a new economy and an old population." The future problem of overpopulation of the colored races Mackenroth considers a question of mass leadership rather than mass evolution. L. Kestenbergh

879. Kluckhohn, Clyde (Harvard Univ.). DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 3(3): 754-777. A study of the major trends in anthropology and their implications, necessarily selective due to the diverse traditions and widespread and ramified nature of anthropological inquiry. Outstanding developments by country and language-group (American, German, British, French, and others); general developments in theory and method; and interdisciplinary (history, philosophy, psychology, humanities, and others) influences on anthropology are indicated, and the impact of anthropology on twentieth century thought is pointed out. Ch. A. LeGuin

880. Kraus, Willy. DAS VERHÄLTNISS VON WIRTSCHAFTS- GESCHICHTE UND WIRTSCHAFTSTHEORIE IN DER MODERNEN NATIONALÖKONOMIE [The relationship of economic history and economic theory in modern economics]. *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1955 42(3): 193-13. The author points to the close relationship between economic history and economic theory. Even the hypothetical conclusions of economic theory are formed by a consideration of economic reality--that is, they are closely related to history. After a short discussion of the connections between political views and economic theory, the author turns to the work of Valter Eucken, who systematically examined pure structural basic concepts, such as economic systems, market forms and money systems, in order to cope with the multifarious historical aspects. The question is raised whether the ideal types conceived by Eucken offer adequate criteria for differentiating between economic life of different peoples or periods. To answer his question, the author turns to the results of research on capitalism. Eucken's economic classifications do not shed light on the division between static and dynamic behavior, or on static and dynamic economic "style" as a basic structural principle. As supplements to each other, both economic classifications and economic style can perform valuable service. Author

881. Parker, Harold T. A TENTATIVE REFLECTION ON THE INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH AND THE HISTORIAN. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1957 56(1): 105-111. A critique

of the social science approach to history based on reflection upon Nationalism and Social Communication: An Inquiry into the Foundations of Nationality by Karl W. Deutsch (New York: The Technology Press of M.I.T., and John Wiley and Sons, 1953); The Meaning of Nationalism by Louis L. Snyder (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1954); The Social Sciences in Historical Study: A Report of the Committee on Historiography by the Committee on Historiography of the Social Science Research Council (New York: Social Science Research Council, 1954). "A major shortcoming of the interdisciplinary approach to the problem of historical change is that the discipline and wisdom of the narrative historian who has worked and lived with the concrete, unique, and individual are usually lost." H. Kantor

882. Romein-Verschoor, Annie. PSYCHOLOGIE EN HISTORIE [Psychology and history]. *Nieuwe Stem* 1957 12(5): 312-316. Review article on *Metaleptica* by J. H. van den Berg (Nijkerk, 1956), a book on the principles of "historical psychology" and the changes in the psychological make-up of man. The author holds that in order to study this subject lying between history and psychology, answers should first be found to such questions as: 1) are there any general human qualities? 2) spatial as opposed to temporal variation (different patterns of culture account for psychological differences, as well as differences in time), or 3) what constitutes a representative group? D. van Arkel

883. Shih, Shu-ch'ing. T'AN FA-T'IEH CHUNG SO PAO-TS'UN TI LI-SHIH TZU-LIAO [On the historical materials preserved in rubbings]. *Wen-wu Ts'an-k'ao Tzu-liao* 1957 (1): 16-18. Emphasizes that a great deal of information about social structure through all ages can be found in Chinese rubbings. Several examples are given. Chen Tsu-lung

884. Tai, I. CHUNG-KUO CHIN-TAI SHIH FEN-CH'I WEN-T'I [The problem of the periodization of Chinese modern history]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1956 (6): 1-22. From the viewpoints of "class-struggle" the author divides modern Chinese history into the following three periods: 1) 1840-1873; 2) 1873-1901, and 3) 1901-1919. Chen Tsu-lung

885. Wang, Jen-chen. TUI CHUNG-KUO CHIN-TAI SHIH FEN-CH'I WEN-T'I SHANG-CHUEH [The problem of periodization in modern Chinese history]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1956 (12): 61-72. Emphasizes that history is but the record of "class-struggle," thus dividing modern Chinese history into three periods: 1) 1840-1864; 2) 1864-1901, and 3) 1901-1919. Chen Tsu-lung

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 867, 1020, 1127, 1135, 1176, 1179, 1186, 1200, 1201, 1343, 1791, 1792, 1799, 1923

886. Arendt, Hannah (New York). NATUR UND GESCHICHTE: DIE ANFÄNGE DER GRIECHISCHEN GESCHICHTS-SCHREIBUNG [Nature and history: the beginning of Greek historiography]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1957 12(8): 1-9. Documented essay on Homer, Herodotus and Thucydides, originator of scientific history, and their relationship to the modern concept of history. The relativity inherent in contemporary science enables us to pose anew the problem of nature and history, which are interdependent and produce concepts of unique value for each period considered. Unlike modern historiography the ancient one was not selective. It recorded the extraordinary deeds and words of mortals who, through the record, gained the immortality of fame and thus were assimilated to the everlasting cosmos. Article to be continued. H. Hirsch

887. Armstrong, John A. (Univ. of Wisconsin). CLUES TO THE SOVIET POLITICAL ARCHIVES. *Russian Review* 1957 16(2): 47-52. A discussion of the dissertations submitted for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences, dealing with general political topics since World War II, based on the author's personal examination of some unpublished dissertations in the Lenin State Library, Moscow, in 1956. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

888. Ashley, Maurice. SIR CHARLES FIRTH: A TRIBUTE AND A REASSESSMENT. *History Today* 1957 7(4): 251-256. An examination of Firth's life, ideas and writings. Firth's views on history and its teaching were unorthodox at Oxford in his day. W. M. Simon

889. Ballhatch, K. A. CHANGING STUDY OF INDIAN HISTORY. *Eastern World* 1957 11(1): 22-23. Lists the principal difficulties of Indian and European historians in writing Indian history, and hopes that British historians will find it easier to provide objective and competent assessments of India's past. R. Mueller

890. Bowman, Francis J. (Univ. of Southern California). FRENCH HISTORIANS AT MID-CENTURY. *Historian* 1956/57 19(3): 235-244. A study of the nature of present French historians, together with material about their traditional characteristics. E. C. Johnson

891. Braudel, Fernand. LUCIEN FEBVRE 1878-1956. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(3): 289-291. An obituary of Lucien Febvre, described as the greatest French historian since Michelet. His central belief was that history was the story of man. Carla Rich

892. Braun, Martin. DER ALTMEISTER DER ENGLISCHEN HISTORIKER [The dean of English historians]. Deutsche Rundschau 1956 82(10): 1091-1094. Homage to George Macaulay Trevelyan on his eightieth birthday, 16 February 1956. Trevelyan's work represents a synthesis between the literary school of Macaulay and the scientific approach of modern specialists, particularly in his chief d'oeuvre, the English Social History. L. Hertzman

893. Cherestescu, V., Stanescu, and J. Jonascu. ÜBER DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT IN DER RUMÄNISCHEN VOLKSREPUBLIK IN DEN JAHREN 1944 BIS 1954 [Concerning the development of historical science in the Rumanian People's Republic from 1944 to 1954]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(1): 143-153. During the last decade Rumanian historians have realized the need for constant application of Marxist-Socialist theories in the interpretation of history. After Rumania's liberation from the Germans, on 23 August 1944, research centers and historical periodicals were established which informed the masses for the first time of their age-old struggle against foreign exploitation and oppression. The article discusses recent publication of a comprehensive social-economic history of Rumania, and compilations and publications of hitherto unexplored archives on agricultural and intellectual history. Discoveries of archeological excavations were for the first time integrated with recorded accounts. Other co-operative research projects repudiated former historical concepts, which gave excessive credit to Roman influences in the shaping of Rumanian civilization, and proved that the working classes had borne the brunt of the fight for the liberation of the serfs and for national self-determination. R. Mueller

894. Chi'i, Ssu-ho. P'I-P'AN HU SHIH P'AI TUI-YU SHIH-CHIEH SHIH TI FAN-TUNG WEI-HSIN KUAN-TIEN [Criticism of the reactionary idealistic viewpoints of Hu Shih and his fellows on world history]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1956 (6): 23-41. Traces the influence of Hu Shih and his fellows on other Chinese intellectuals. Hu Shih's historical scholarship is critically reviewed. Chen Tsu-lung

895. Davis, A. R. (Univ. of Sydney). ORIENTALISTS AND THE ORIENT. Australian Outlook 1956 10(4): 6-12. In this inaugural address to the Oriental Society of Australia the author briefly discusses three periods of Far Eastern studies in the West. First, the "Jesuit period" of the 16th-18th centuries; second, the 19th century period, led in the beginning by the work of noted Protestant missionaries; and finally the contemporary period in which "Western scholars (are) losing (their) Europe-centred character." The author hopes that European historians will "occasionally look over the fence" and thus help dispel the "lingering vestiges of amusement at what is considered the eccentricity of Orientalists and their studies." H. J. Benda

896. Eyck, Erich. ERINNERUNG AN IGNAZ JASTROW GEBOREN AM 13. SEPTEMBER 1856 [Remembrance of Ignaz Jastrow, born 13 September 1856]. Deutsche Rundschau 1956 82(9): 981-986. A former student pays tribute to the historian, economist, and political scientist Ignaz Jastrow, long-time professor at the University of Berlin. L. Hertzman

897. Fairbank, John K. (Harvard Univ.) EAST ASIAN VIEWS OF MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY. American Historical Review 1956/57 62(3): 527-536. The views of one culture by another are conditioned by the latter's subjective experience and interests and by its degree of adjustment to the modern world. Hence, Chinese and Japanese historians, in societies undergoing rapid change, see first Western social and economic structure, Western values only later. This accounts for their presently widespread acceptance of Marxist explanations. Secondly, their compulsion to achieve a system of world history embracing East and West alike reflects societies reaching toward adjustment to the modern world, albeit in different stages of adjustment. J. P. Halstead

898. Febvre, Lucien. DE LA CREATION EN HISTOIRE: A LA MEMOIRE DE GEORGES JAMATI [Concerning creation in history: in memory of Georges Jamati]. Annales. Economie, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(3): 292-295. These pages were originally written to be included in a volume devoted to creation in the works of the human mind. The author

maintains that man creates whatever he is studying and that history is creative and must change with the times. History may therefore support the present by organizing the past in relation to the present. Carla Rich

899. Forero, Manuel José. EL ESTILO DE LOS GRANDES HISTORIADORES DE COLOMBIA [The style of Colombia's great historians]. América Española (Colombia) 1955 19(64): 15-38. Tries to outline the principal characteristics of the most notable historians of Colombia, from the chroniclers to the 19th century. The affirmations are supported by extracts from the most representative works of the authors cited. Rocio Caracul Moyano (IHE 14)

900. Frykman, George A. FREDERIC G. YOUNG, REGIONALIST AND HISTORIAN. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1957 48(2): 33-38. Frederic A. Young (1858-1929) was a historian, social scientist, educator and public figure in Oregon. This article discusses his work as a historian by analyzing his writings. Young was a confirmed regionalist in all that he did, and he sought to understand broad historical patterns by first studying and understanding regional patterns. D. Houston

901. Gajan, K., J. Macek, and Z. Šolle. K NĚKTERÝM PROBLÉMUM NÁŠÍ HISTORICKÉ VĚDY [Concerning some problems of our historical science]. Nová Mysl 1956 (6): 636-640. An open letter to the editorial board by a group of young historians in which a thorough reform of Czechoslovak Communist history-writing is demanded. The following limitations of the present historical work are deplored: "progressive" personalities must be described as absolutely faultless; salient questions which might provoke discussion have to be avoided; President Gottwald's work should be quoted in any study as frequently as possible; facts are used only for the illustration of quotations compiled from Soviet classics. Proposed reforms are: not to separate the history of the C. P. from general history; to charge the Institute for History at the Czechoslovak Academy of Science with the co-ordination of all historical research; to publish even the challenging, polemical works (of Communist writers); to take a critical viewpoint even toward Soviet science. "What is there to say of 'historians' who publicly declared... that they will prefer to err with Soviet science instead of seeking the scientific truth for themselves? On this kind of dogmatism, too, an open discussion should be started..." I. Gadourek

902. Gómez del Campillo, Miguel. RICARDO DEL ARCO Y GARAY. Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia (Spain) 1956 138(1): 107-113. Obituary of the historian (1888-1955). Biographical data, and a complete bibliography of historical, artistic, archeological and literary studies, and of biographies. Carmen Batllé Gallart (IHE 13015)

903. Grzybowski, Konstanty. Z BADAŃ NAD HISTORIĄ MYŚLI SPOŁECZNO-POLITYCZNEJ [On the studies of the history of social and historical thought]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(1): 211-214. Review article on Felice Battaglia, La valeur dans l'histoire (Paris, 1955), devoted mostly to an analysis of Croce and Gentili; F. Kern, Der Beginn der Weltgeschichte (Bern, 1953); L. Strauss, Droit naturel ou histoire (Paris, 1956); C. Audry, Leon Blum ou la politique de juste, (Paris, 1955); E. Garin, Medioevo e Rinascimento (Bari, 1954); and Esprit for May 1955. The author thinks that the problem of value judgment in history is foremost among the interests of Western historians. A. F. Dygnas

904. Hedges, William L. (Univ. of Wisconsin). IRVING'S COLUMBUS: THE PROBLEM OF ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY. Americas 1956 13(2): 127-140. Analyzes Washington Irving's biography of Columbus, taking it as an example of the period's romanticism. Irving failed to incorporate new factual data recently uncovered, being interested in Columbus' character per se, not his concrete historical role. His view of Columbus as a hero of legendary virtue and perseverance was identical with that of previous writers, but Irving put more emphasis on the quixotic (and thus pathetic) side of Columbus' ambitions and illusions. D. Bushnell

905. Istoričar [Historian]. ILARION RUVARAC. Republika 1955 23 August. The archimandrite of the Grgeteg Monastery (1832-1905) is the author of the realistic school

school in Serbian historiography. Together with Ljubomir Kovačević he successfully taught that Serbian historical literature rested on an entirely false basis. S. Gavrilović

906. Liang, Yung-jo. SSU-MA CH'EN CHUAN YU SHIH-CHI YEN-CHIU [A study of Ssu-ma Ch'ien's life and his Records of History]. Shih-ta Hsueh-pao 1956 (1): 125-137. Surveys the life and work of Ssu-ma Ch'ien, the father of Chinese historiography, and analyzes his influence on Japanese, Korean and Indo-Chinese historical writings, together with critical remarks. A large number of the most important works by former Chinese, Japanese and Korean scholars on the Shih-chi [Records of History] is re-examined and the various editions of Ssu-ma Ch'ien's book are carefully compared and studied. Chen Tsu-lung

907. Matson, Floyd W. (Univ. of California). HISTORY AS ART: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL-ROMANTIC VIEW. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(2): 270-279. There has been a strong reaction among many recent and contemporary historians against "nineteenth-century Realism" in historical writing. It has taken the form of a "Psychological-Romantic" view which assumes historical relativism, makes biases explicit, releases imaginative insights for reconstructing history, and at once reassesses and reasserts "the basic ethical values" of the historian's civilization. W. H. Coates

908. Morazé, Charles (Ecole pratique des Hautes-Etudes). LUCIEN FEBVRE (1878-1956). Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957 3(3): 553-557. An appreciation of Lucien Febvre, inspired by his recent death, telling of and evaluating his career, interests and influence. Ch. A. LeGuin

909. Morazé, Charles. LUCIEN FEBVRE ET L'HISTOIRE VIVANTE [Lucien Febvre and living history]. Revue Historique 1957 217(1): 1-19. A tribute to the recently-deceased French historian. Febvre spent more time, as an editor, discovering the manuscripts of others than writing his own. He opposed the specialized compartmentalization of history, and the limiting of it to Europe and to politics. Febvre's interest was always directed more towards people than to ideas. His concept of history was that it should understand something rather than know everything; that it should begin by knowing documents and end by understanding man; and that it should reveal the factors of evolution so that we may know what we are and what we should do. R. B. Holtman

910. Muchnic, Helen (Smith College). SHOLOKHOV AND TOLSTOY. Russian Review 1957 16(2): 25-34. A comparative study of Sholokhov and Tolstoy as historical novelists, based on Sholokhov's *The Quiet Don* and Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

911. Muraoka, Akira (Yamagata Univ.). RANKE NO SHOKAN NI TSUITE [On the letters by L. v. Ranke]. Seiyō-shi-gaku 1956 (30): 19-31. Based on two new editions of Ranke's letters, published in 1949—one edited by W. P. Fuchs, the other by B. Hoefft. The author considers the significance of Ranke's letters collected in these two volumes as historical source material, and he tries to understand a part of the essence of Ranke's historical science via his personality. The letters are distinguished by the three groups to whom they are addressed: his family and relations, his friends, and people of the court. In his historical writings Ranke kept himself strictly to objectivity, but in his letters he expressed all his personal life and the process of his spiritual growth *wie es eigentlich gewesen ist*. His letters, as well as his history, show that "home" and "nation" were the highest order for regulating his life both as a man and a scholar. H. Imai

912. Renaudet, A. (Collège de France). L'OEUVRE HISTORIQUE DE LUCIEN FEBVRE [The historical writings of Lucien Febvre]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1956 3: 257-261. Brief eulogistic appreciation by a long-time associate, emphasizing Febvre's numerous published contributions to 16th century European history, which were pioneer studies of the economic and social aspects of Renaissance religious conflicts, as well as his role in founding the *Annales d'histoire économique et sociale*. H. D. Piper

913. Rosławski, Tadeusz. Z WYDARZEŃ NAUKOWYCH W ZSRR [Learned events in USSR]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(1): 223-233. Résumé of various historical meetings and conferences held after the 20th Congress of the Russian

Communist Party, for the most part dealing with the adjustment of historical sciences in the USSR to the new and more liberal situation created by the resolutions of the 20th Congress. A. F. Dygnas

914. Sánchez Gozalbo, Angel. UN DISCIPULO DEL P. VICENT. D. MIGUEL SEGARRA ROCA, PBRO [A disciple of Father Vicent. D. Miguel Segarra Roca, priest]. Boletín de la Sociedad Castellonense de Cultura (Spain) 1956 32(1): 8-11. Obituary of this priest (1883-1955) and brief account of his life and his activity as a sociologist and historian. Reference is made to the part he played (by means of books and articles) in the diffusion of Catholic social doctrine. Some of his works are mentioned, including a copy of a letter in which he transcribed a 13th century document from the municipal archive of Catí (Castellón). Lloréns Serrano (IHE 13929)

915. Sarton, George. PIERRE SERGESCU 1893-1954. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10 (4): 421-425. Necrology on the Rumanian-born second General Secretary of the International Academy of the History of Sciences (Paris), who held this post from 1947 until his death in December 1954. C. F. Latour

916. Sidorov, A. L. HAUPTPROBLEME UND EINIGE ENTWICKLUNGSERGEBNISSE DER SOWJETISCHEN GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT [Main problems and some results of developments in Soviet historical science]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 (Beiheft 2): 1-55. Partial reprint of the author's address at the Tenth International Historical Congress, in Rome, September 1956. After the 1917 Revolution the introduction by Soviet historians of Lenin's theory of materialistic determination provoked controversy among some of the leading Soviet historians, but eventually it became the dominant historical methodology because it assigned to the masses deterministic powers in shaping the national and cultural destiny. As a mature and exact science, Socialist methodology repudiated traditional bourgeois distinctions between "historic" and "non-historic" and between "Eastern and Western" cultures and paid homage to civilizations in the Soviet Union which Czarist historians had ignored. After the Second World War, Soviet historians identified class society as a result of the transformation of barbaric into slave-holding societies; supplemented the record of Asiatic Russian medieval history; refuted bourgeois views concerning the emergence of feudal and village communities among the Eastern Slavs, and supplemented Russian early medieval history with results from archeological explorations. Swedish, Turkish and Polish aggressions against Russia during the 18th and 19th centuries were fully explored. Research on the beginnings of industrialization stimulated the emergence of social-economic universal histories which accorded prominence to the influence of Marxism. The publication of diplomatic files after the First World War opened a flourishing era of Soviet historiography. R. Mueller

917. Stackelberg, G. A. von. SOVIET HISTORICAL SCIENCE AND EASTERN STUDIES SINCE THE TWENTIETH PARTY CONGRESS. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1956 3(8): 16-26. The principal speakers at the recent Twentieth Party Congress exhorted Soviet historians to employ exclusively Marxist interpretations. They were also instructed to accord to the proletariat a predominant role when describing the fulfillment of national aspirations, to discredit all progressive developments during the Czarist regimes, and to deplore the establishment of the short-lived regional autonomous governments within Russia after 1917. R. Mueller

918. Stökl, Günther. DAS SOWJETISCHE GESCHICHTSBILD [The Soviet conception of history]. Zeitwende 1957 28 (5): 324-331. The Soviet conception of history is based on historical materialism. So-called historical research in the Soviet Union follows this standard pattern, although an attempt was made under Stalin to stress patriotism and the role of the individual personality. The volumes on the history of the Soviet peoples, published since 1953, are similarly imbued with historical materialism. Ilse von Pozniak

919. Sun, Shiao-tsun. TAO-NIEN WANG YIN-SHENG T'UNG-CHIH [In memory of Comrade Wang Yin-sheng]. Ching-chi Yen-chiu 1956 (10): 138. An obituary of Wang Yin-sheng, a noted Chinese historian and economist. His works, mostly on the study of Chinese economic history, are highly recommended. A general account of his academic activities and his methods and ideas of research is also given. Chen Tsu-lung

920. Sun, Ying. PEKING TI LU HSUN KU-CHU HO LU HSUN PO-WU KUAN [Lu Hsun's old residence and Lu Hsun Museum in Peking]. *Wen-wu Ts'an-k'ao Tzu-liao* 1956 (10): 1-4. An account of these two places, with illustrations. Stress is placed on the increasing interest in Lu Hsun's contributions to modern Chinese historiography. Chen Tsu-lung

921. T'ian, Tao. CHANG T'AI-YEN HSIEN-SHENG HSUEH-AN HSIAO-SHIH [On Chang T'ai-yen's scholarly attainments]. *Ta-lu Tsa-chih* 1956 12(5): 1-6. To many a student of modern Chinese history, Chang T'ai-yen (1868-1936) is more than what is called a reformer. The author reviews critically the life and works of Chang, with special reference to Chang's method of writing history. Chen Tsu-lung

922. Teng, Ssu-yu (Indiana Univ.). THE PREDISPOSITIONS OF WESTERNERS IN TREATING CHINESE HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. *Historian* 1956/57 19(3): 307-327. Might otherwise be called "Christian predispositions in treating the history of non-Christian China." The study includes ancient to recent times, with emphasis on the former. E. C. Johnson

923. Tung-t'ang. LU HSUN TUI LI-SHIH WEN-WU TI YEN-CHIU [On how Lu Hsun studied Chinese relics and historical documents]. *Wen-wu Ts'an-k'ao Tzu-liao* 1956 (10): 8. Lu Hsun never failed to make use of relics or other source material for undertaking scientific researches in Chinese history. The role played by Lu Hsun in the science of modern historiography is also critically examined. Chen Tsu-lung

924. Turner, Lynn W. (Indiana Univ.). WE REACH MATURITY. *Historian* 1956 19(1): 1-12. A history of *The Historian*. A *Journal of History*, published by Phi Alpha Theta, beginning as a fraternity newsletter soon after the founding of

the organization in 1921, continuing with expansion into a full-fledged magazine under the editorship of George P. Hammond in 1938-1946, and now being edited by Lynn W. Turner. World War II and the Korean War were severe trials for *The Historian* but impartial observers will agree with Turner's claim that the periodical has been of high quality in recent years. E. C. Johnson

925. Ubieta Arteta, Antonio. NECROLOGIA. DON RICARDO DEL ARCO [Obituary. Don Ricardo del Arco]. *Hispania* (Spain) 1955 15(59): 291. Obituary of the historian Ricardo del Arco Garay (died 1955). J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 13014)

926. Ude-Bernays, Hermann. WERNER KAEGIS "JACOB BURCKHARDT". DER DRITTE BAND [Werner Kaegi's Jacob Burckhardt. Volume Three]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1957 83(57): 512-519. Highly laudatory review of the third volume of what is planned as a four-volume, definitive biography of Burckhardt. L. Hertzman

927. Unsigned. INCORPORACION DEL PROFESOR PEDRO GRASES COMO MIEMBRO HONORARIO DE LA FACULTAD DE FILOSOFIA Y EDUCACION [Incorporation of Professor Pedro Grases as an honorary member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Education]. *Anales de la Universidad de Chile* 1955 113(99): 197-208. Speeches given at the ceremony, and a bibliography of the Catalan writer (born 1909), some of whose publications refer to the history of Spanish America at the time of the emancipation. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14101)

928. Yao, Yu-hsiang. KUAN-YU CHANG PING-LIN LUEH-CHUAN [A supplemental note on the life of Chang Ping-lin (T'ai-yen)]. *Ta-lu Tsa-chih* 1956 12(8): 4, 29. Corrects some misinterpretations of the role played by Chang in modern Chinese historiography. Chen Tsu-lung

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 981, 996, 1021, 1046, 1047

929. Bailey, Alfred G. TOYNBEE AND THE PROBLEM OF CLIMAXES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINE ARTS. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* 1955 Section II 49: 13-21. Criticizes Arnold Toynbee's suggestion that the development of great art styles, like that of religions, is closely related to the political and economic contexts of society. Arguing largely from A. L. Kroeber, *Configurations of Cultural Growth* (Los Angeles, 1944), the author asserts that "the greatest works of art are functions of the climaxes of style-patterns." Styles, as abstractions, seem to have a logic and momentum of their own. L. Hertzman

930. Chao, Ya-po. T'AO-YIN-PI TI TSUNG-CHIAO SSU-HSIANG [Toynbee's religious thought]. *Ta-lu Tsa-chih* 1956 13(1): 1-4. Suggests that Toynbee's theory is quite identical with the common spirit of oriental civilizations; however, the author doubts that Toynbee's idea of creating a new religion through unification of the four major world religions is possible. Chen Tsu-lung

931. Donagan, Alan (Univ. of Minnesota). EXPLANATIONS IN HISTORY. *Mind* 1957 66(262): 145-165. Essentially an attack on what the author calls "the conventional theory of historical thinking held by contemporary philosophers." This theory, best exemplified by Carl Hempel, is said to hold that explanations of individual happenings (characteristic of history) involve both statements of prior events and general laws established by empirical evidence. Against this view the author applies Gilbert Ryle's analytical methods and concludes that universal laws are not necessarily involved in explaining such events, whether in history or the natural sciences, and that therefore the scientific character of historical explanations can be maintained. Peripheral matters are also discussed. E. E. Kraehe

932. Falkner, Eugen. DEUTSCHES GESCHICHTSBILD UND DEUTSCHE POLITIK [The German conception of history and German politics]. *Neues Abendland* 1957 12(2): 159-166. The citizen of a country will not take a positive attitude toward the policy of his government unless he feels that it is in keeping with his conception of history. Thus inability of most Germans

to understand Adenauer's political aims can be explained by the lack of a German conception of history since 1945. The author surveys trends in Western thought which have shaped the Germans' conception of history in the past centuries. Ilse von Pozniak

933. Glover, W. B. (Mercer Univ.). A HISTORIAN'S APPROACH TO THEOLOGY. *Church History* 1956 25(4): 291-305. Holds that European history is largely "the history of the intricate relationship between Christianity and humanism." Humanism is unable to interpret the contemporary crisis in Western culture; Christian theology has been able to relate it with the concepts of sin, the demonic in man, and the sovereignty of God. In the interpretation of Western culture, the historian, weak in theology, and the theologian, weak in history, complement each other. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

934. Iriarte, J. (S.J.). ORTEGA EN SU VIVIR Y PENSAR [Ortega: his life and thought]. *Razón y Fe* (Spain) 1956 153 (698): 427-448. Study of the work of Ortega y Gasset and of his reputation in Spain and abroad. Ortega is a philosopher not of life but of culture. History was always his preoccupation. Reference is made to the years of Ortega's national pontificate: the years of *España invertebrada*, a thesis built on Gobinet and Mommsen, which seemed simple enough to him; the years of his international pontificate, with *The Revolt of the Masses*, which caused a stir in Europe and America. A third stage begins with the discovery of Dilthey, "the twin brother." In fact, Ortega's vitalism was nearer to Dilthey than to Nietzsche. A. Alvarez Bolado S.I. (IHE 13931)

935. Kaufman, Gordon D. (Pomona College). HISTORY AND MYSTICISM. *Review of Metaphysics* 1956/57 10(4): 675-689. An examination of Friedrich Gogarten's and John Baillie's works on contemporary Protestant interpretations of revelation and two Catholic symposia on Christian mysticism. Protestant theology now largely holds that "God reveals himself in and through the events of sacred history, not that he reveals eternal truths" through the Bible or church. The Catholic position, on the other hand, insists more and more that mysticism "gains its intense meaningfulness pre-

sely through its mediation by the Christian tradition." The author concludes that the common dichotomy between mysticism and history is breaking down "through the mediating influence of existentialism on both camps," and he hopes that the exploration of the problem continues so as to promote further rapprochement. E. E. Kraehe

936. Kaufmann, Walter (Princeton Univ.). TOYNBEE: HE HISTORIAN AS FALSE PROPHET. *Commentary* 1957 3(4): 344-355. A criticism of Toynbee's religious ideas. Toynbee's popularity in the U.S. is attributed to his concern for religion but it is a religion which makes no "incisive demands." Toynbee gives no intensive treatment of the six major religions and almost none of the generalizations about these religions are proved. A number of these generalizations are presented and the inadequacies of Toynbee's treatment are analyzed. This analysis leads the author to the conclusion that Toynbee's work is insidious, for in spite of its moralistic tone, it is full of parochial prejudices, deeply intolerant, and betrays a shocking lack of scruple." N. Kurland

937. Kohn, Hans. ON THE MEANING OF HISTORY AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION. *Occidente* 1955 11(4): 349-355. Evaluates critically and appreciatively the complete study of History of Arnold Toynbee and defends the vital spiritual dynamism of modern Western civilization since the 17th century against its detractors. H. M. Adams

938. Kosminskii, E. A. ISTORIOSOFIJA ARNOL'DA TOYNBEE [The historiography of Arnold Toynbee]. *Voprosy istorii* 1957 (1): 130-140. Critical analysis of Toynbee's philosophy and methodology of history. The author concludes that Toynbee's views well reflect the sense of loss and despair of the Western imperialist bourgeois nations in the face of the growing crisis of their system. M. Raëff

939. Kuypers, K. ORTEGA Y GASSET ALS CULTUUR- EN GESCHIEDFILOSOOF [Ortega y Gasset as a cultural and historical philosopher]. *Gids* 1957 120(3): 197-208. Discusses the historical concepts of Ortega y Gasset. Strongly influenced by Wilhelm Dilthey, Ortega y Gasset holds that man is born in a historical situation to which he may contribute. He past is therefore embodied in the present. Modern man, cut off from historical roots, tends to degenerate into "masses." Though critical of modern developments, Ortega y Gasset is not a pessimist. He was an early promotor of European integration, which he believed to be a remedy for the "revolt of the masses." He can also be considered the father of "general education." D. van Arkel

940. Lambilliotte, Maurice. SENS DE L'HISTOIRE [Meaning of History]. *Synthèses* 1956 11(122): 401-412. A plea for the value of history in discovering the future direction of human activity. The author decries the use of history simply as a mirror of the past, but rather calls attention to its utility as a force which works for an understanding beyond the present. He poses such examples as the problem of demography. J. Baughman

941. Madaule, Jacques. A BIOLOGICAL AND MYSTICAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. *Diogenes* 1956 (13): 29-44. An analysis of Toynbee's interpretation of history. Toynbee sees the method of biological science, but in so doing he actually "goes beyond history and postulates the triumph of man over time..." His greatness lies in the fact that he has shown that the era in which national histories were adequate is now past. D. Houston
See also: 943, 945, 1046

942. Mendoza, Angélica. ¿UNA CRISIS DE LA MODERNIDAD? [Modern age in crisis?]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1957 16(2): 101-113. Analyzes Reinhold Niebuhr's ideas about man and his position in history, as expounded in Niebuhr's *The Nature and Destiny of Man* (New York: Scribner's, 1941-1943) and *The Self and the Drama of History* (New York: Scribner's, 1955). H. Kantor

943. Mumford, Lewis. A STUDY OF HISTORY. *Diogenes* 1956 (13): 11-28. A critique of Toynbee's work from the standpoint of its ideological framework and its sociological

and philosophical assumptions. A number of Toynbee's conclusions are disputed, though it is emphasized that none of these criticisms detract from the essential value of his work as a trail-blazer. D. Houston
See also: 941, 945, 1046

944. Sánchez, Juan Francisco. VIDA, RAZON E HISTORIA EN ORTEGA Y GASSET [Life, reason and history in Ortega y Gasset]. *Revista Dominicana de Cultura* (Dominican Republic) 1955 (1): 17-37. A tribute to Ortega and an essay on his philosophic thought. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 13937)

945. Toynbee, Arnold J. A STUDY OF HISTORY: WHAT I AM TRYING TO DO. *Diogenes* 1956 (13): 6-10. In this article, Toynbee briefly outlines his approach to historical study. Discovering that the 18th century linear concept of history is inadequate, he has tried to substitute a comparative approach. Secondly, he has attempted to use the comparative methods of science in an effort to see how far they can be applied to historical problems. Thirdly, he has tried to write history from the standpoint of Indian religion, i.e. that there are many alternative ways to salvation. D. Houston
See also: 941, 943, 1046

946. Toynbee, Arnold J. CAN WE LEARN LESSONS FROM HISTORY? *Australian Outlook* 1956 10(3): 3-15. In this first of three Dyason Lectures in Australia, Toynbee avers that, though history cannot teach us to predict the future, it can teach some important lessons. The British learned that it did not pay to cut off a king's head or to lose colonies by harsh treatment; ergo, the monarchy and the Commonwealth are what they are today by virtue of successfully applied lessons from British history. The important point thus is to learn from the lessons of history. The relation between the West and Communism might yet "follow the same unsensational course to the same undramatic denouement" which, in spite of similarly profound doctrinal differences and mutual intolerance, in the end prevailed in the relations between Christians and Moslems, or between Roman Catholics and Protestants. H. J. Benda

947. Toynbee, Arnold J. THE BALANCE SHEET OF EMANCIPATION. *Australian Outlook* 1956 10(3): 27-31. Since the Industrial Revolution, increasing numbers of people, first in the West and more recently in non-Western areas, have been emancipated from the control up to then wielded by a small, Western, middle-class oligarchy. But the impatient demands for total emancipation dictated by human reason run counter to the "subconscious part of (man's) Psyche." It is the task of statesmanship to find a proper balance between the two, says Toynbee in the concluding Dyason Lecture. H. J. Benda

948. Trevor-Roper, Hugh. MARXISM AND THE STUDY OF HISTORY. *Problems of Communism* 1956 5(5): 36-42. An analysis and criticism of Karl Marx and his philosophy of history. Marx was not a creator of the idea that political power is simply the reflection of economic power. The errors in Marxist philosophy and historical judgement lie in a gross oversimplification of capitalism, labor, and the nature of society. No great historians have so far emerged out of the Marxist school. Marxist dialectic is not the real force behind the USSR's present power, rather it is the reverse: Marxist interpretation is sustained and irrationally justified by Russian power. S. L. Sponris

949. Wendon, John (Wabash College). CHRISTIANITY, HISTORY, AND MR. TOYNBEE. *Journal of Religion* 1956 36(3): 139-149. The problem dealt with is how to define the role of Christianity in history. Christianity is distinguished from ideologies; and it is argued that to attempt to convert Christianity into a philosophy to "save civilization" is to misunderstand and destroy the unique relation of Christianity to history. The idealization of history from the Enlightenment, through historicism to Toynbee is described and the result is shown to be that man has made himself subject to history. What happened becomes the only standard of value; but men are faced with the fact that "history abandons men" and one must therefore be "a Christian in spite of, not because or on behalf of history." N. Kurland

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 887, 1064, 1119, 1152, 1159, 1266, 1317, 1347, 1378, 1424, 1604, 1793, 1794, 1810, 1818, 2018

950. Antoniewicz, Włodzimierz. W SPRAWIE ORGANIZACJI INSTYTUTU HISTORII KULTURY MATERIALNEJ [Regarding the organization of the Institute of the History of Material Culture]. *Nauka Polska* 1957 5(1): 130-134. A paper read at the meeting of the Institute, 20 December 1956, contains criticism of its present organization and shows ways of improving the situation. A. F. Dygnas

951. Bannon, John Francis. THE SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY COLLECTION OF JESUITICA AMERICANA. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1957 37(1): 82-88. Describes the growing microfilm collection concerning Jesuit activities in America. It consists at present of over 250 rolls of approximately one thousand double-page exposures per roll, drawn mainly from Spanish and Roman archives, with important additions from Mexican and German sources. It is divided into four sections: 1) the Pastells Collection, 2) Archivum Romanum Societatis Iesu, 3) Fondo Gesuitico al Gesù di Roma, and 4) private Mexican archives. Descriptions of materials in these sections are given. R. B. McCornack

952. Bielińska, Maria. STAŃ I ZADANIA ARCHIWÓW WOBEĆ AKTUALNYCH POTRZEB NAUKI HISTORYCZNEJ [The condition and the problems of archives in the face of the present-day needs of historical science]. *Archeion* 1956 26: 3-17. A report issued at the Assembly of the Polish Historical Society in October 1956. Archives are considered to be the workshops of scientific research. The emphasis is upon planning the activities and the scope of archives so as to meet the problems of modern research. One of the main objectives will be the final classification, during the next five years, of the total Polish archival records. J. Erickson

953. Bielińska, Maria. Z PROBLEMATYKI ZABEZPIECZANIA AKT NAJNOWSZYCH [On the problems of preserving the most recent records]. *Archeion* 1956 26: 122-131. The most desirable solution for the problems consists of thorough preparatory and preventive work on the administrative, institutional and "acquisitional" levels, so that general lists of holdings can be made. Selection must be in the hands of personnel specially trained in this task. J. Erickson

954. Bond, M. F. (Clerk of the Records of the House of Lords and Honorary Custodian of the Muniments at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle). RECORD OFFICES TODAY: FACTS FOR HISTORIANS. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1957 30(81): 1-16. Surveys practices in modern English county record offices, municipal libraries and record departments, university libraries, ecclesiastical offices, governmental record offices, and miscellaneous repositories; describes the changes which have taken place in recent years; summarizes problems faced by the archivist; and suggests ways in which the historian can help. A short classified bibliography is appended. P. H. Hardacre

955. Canedo, Lino G., O. F. N. (Academy of American Franciscan History). SOME FRANCISCAN SOURCES IN THE ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES OF AMERICA. *Americas* 1956 13(2): 141-174. Describes the main documentary collections available in Latin America and the United States on Franciscan history (from the beginnings to the early 20th century). There are significant records in all the major countries, but they are often scattered and regrettably incomplete because of natural neglect and the anti-clerical persecution that harassed religious orders in 19th century Latin America. D. Bushnell

956. Chien, Po-tsan. TI CHIU-TZ'U CH'ING-NIEN HAN-HSUEH CHIA HUI-I CHI-YAO [A brief account of the 9th International Congress of Junior Sinologists]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1956 (12): 87-93. Description of the author's visit to Paris, where he took part in this meeting held from 2 to 9 September 1956. The author makes public the proposal of his fellow-delegates from China that it would be desirable for those engaged in Chinese studies to pay more attention to the present-day ideological struggle among Chinese intellectuals. Chen Tsu-lung

957. Darlington, Ida (Archivist and Librarian, London County Council). LOCAL ARCHIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN: XIII. THE COUNTY OF LONDON RECORD OFFICE. *Archive* 1956 2(16): 477-486. Brief survey of the history, facilities, and contents of the L. C. C. Record Office. Includes records of the L. C. C., superseded authorities (Metropolitan Board of Works and some of its predecessors, London School Board, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Boards of Guardians), manorial courts, churches, charitable foundations, estates, and business firms. B. L. Crapster
See also: 2: 83

958. Denizet, Jean (Service Historique de la Marine, France). CHRONIQUE DE LA DOCUMENTATION MARITIME [Report on maritime documentation]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1956 34(2): 231-236. A Committee on Historical Documents of the Merchant Marine has been set up in France for the collection and preservation of documents relating to ocean navigation in private and quasi-public archiving. Inventories of the documents are being prepared. R. E. Cameron

959. Díaz de Villegas, José. ACTIVIDADES DEL INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS AFRICANOS EN EL AÑO 1955 [Activities of the Institute of African Studies in 1955]. *Africa* (Spain) 19 13(169): 8-9. Summary of work during that year: conferences, publications, artistic and scientific missions. D. Romano Ventura (IHE 1443)

960. Eckhardt, Thorvi. WIENER DISSERTATIONEN ZUR GESCHICHTE SÜDOSTEUROPAS [Viennese dissertations on the history of Southeastern Europe]. *Südostforschungen* 1956 15: 559-567. Critical summaries of dissertations completed since 1945 at the Historisches Institut and the Institut für österreichische Geschichtsforschung [Institute for Austrian Historical Research] of the University of Vienna. H. Ree

961. Iakovlev, L. I., and V. A. Kondrat'ev. NOVOE V RABOTE SOVETSKIKH ARKHIVOV [News in the work of Soviet archives]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 192-194. After pointing out the inadequacies of the archival services of the USSR, authors mention recent legislation and measures taken to improve the situation. Main emphasis will be on the publication of archival guides, catalogues, descriptions of collections, greater use of photo and microfilm apparatus, study of foreign techniques, and more lively exchange of information. M. Raef

962. Largiadèr, Anton. ÜBER WICHTIGEN ZUWACHS UND GRÖßERE ERSCHLIESSUNGSARBEITEN DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN ARCHIVE IM ZEITRAUM 1950 BIS 1954 [On important accessions and works made available in the Swiss archives from 1950 to 1954]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1955 5(4): 558-592. Archivists from forty municipal and cantonal archives--including some federal "state," episcopal and institutional archives--report on personnel changes, publications, reorganization, and availability of source materials. This report is the result of the fifth questionnaire circulated by the Association of Swiss Archivists. L. Kestenberg

963. Lazarević, R. DUG BUDUĆIM GENERACIJAMA [Debt to future generations]. *Borba* 1957 14 April. Describes the work of the federation of veterans of Yugoslavia to safeguard the documentation on the war of national liberation 1941-45. S. Gavrilović

964. Maciu, Vasile. RUMUŢŢIE ARCHIVA PAŢŢII [The Rumanian State Archives]. *Archeion* 1956 26: 214-218. The first Rumanian archives were founded in Bucharest and Jassy in 1831 and 1832. Under the bourgeois governments, they did not receive proper attention. The archives were developed only after 23 August 1944, and they thus became a weapon in the struggle for the new culture. J. Erickson

965. Meilink-Roelofs, M. A. P. A SURVEY OF ARCHIVES IN THE NETHERLANDS PERTAINING TO THE HISTORY OF

THE NETHERLANDS' ANTILLES. West-Indische Gids 1955 35(1): 1-38. Contains a detailed description of materials in state, provincial, municipal or church archives in the Netherlands pertaining to the history of the Dutch West Indies, on the whole period of Dutch rule in this area.

D. van Arkel

966. Pagano, Luigi Antonio. LA REGOLAMENTAZIONE DEGLI ARCHIVI PRIVATI NELLA LEGISLAZIONE FRANCESE [Regulations concerning private archives in French legislation]. *Archivi* 1956 23(1): 76-83. Analyzes the law of 1938 and the regulations of 1940 concerning private archives, of which France had some 1,700 toward the end of the 18th century. These regulations provide for classification of all documents of national interest, resulting in a certain limitation of private ownership, and for entry into a general register. They also contain the obligation to notify in advance the competent authorities of any intended transfer or sale of such documents. Comparing the French system with the Italian, the author finds the latter more efficient, although it could be improved in certain points. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

967. Rokić, B. "DUNAVSKI GIBRALTAR" OTKRIVA SVOJE TAJNE [The "Danube Gibraltar" opens its secrets]. *Borba* 1957 6 January. The former Austrian fortress of Petrovaradin (Peterwardein), located in Yugoslavia, was declared a historical monument a few years ago. The fortress is the depository of numerous archives of considerable historical value. S. Gavrilović

968. Sandvig, Mauda M., and Lucile Dudgeon. THE LIBRARY PROGRAM OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY IN LATIN AMERICA. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1955 5(4): 291-298. Details of the United States Information Agency in various Spanish-American countries. Refers especially to the work (in the historiographical field, among others) of the Benjamin Franklin Library, founded in Mexico in 1942. Rocio Caracul Mayano (IHE 14080)

969. Schreiber, Rudolf. WERDEGANG UND ZIELE DER HISTORISCHEN KOMMISSION DER SUDETENLÄNDER [Development and objectives of the Historical Commission of the Sudeten areas]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1955 4(1): 108-126. Describes the founding and the activities of this Historical Commission since its inception in 1918, and lauds the contribution of its most prominent members. The Commission was dissolved during World War II and was re-established in West Germany in 1950. R. Mueller

970. Sindik, I. NEIZMERNIA BOGATSTVA [Immeasurable riches]. *Nedeljna Informativna Novina* 1955 20 November. Gives detailed information on archival centers in Yugoslavia and more particularly on measures taken in Serbia and Vojvodina to assemble and protect the country's great wealth in historical materials. S. Gavrilović

971. Skachkov, P. E. ZABYTYI FOND RUKOPISEI K. A. SKACHKOVA [The forgotten collection of manuscripts of K. A. Skachkov]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 124-125. Brief description of the papers and manuscripts (Lenin Public Library) which belonged to the Sinologist K. A. Skachkov (1821-1883). The collection contains valuable diaries on events and conditions in China, 1851-1876, old Chinese manuscripts, early sinitica (dictionaries, descriptions and studies), and papers of the Russian ecclesiastic mission to Peking. M. Raef

972. Street, J. (Cambridge Univ.). THE G. R. G. CONWAY COLLECTION IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: A CHECKLIST. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1957 37(1): 60-81. Lists with brief summaries the transcripts of documents in this collection. All are in the colonial period and many deal with Englishmen in Mexico in the 15th and 16th centuries. Several are duplicates of transcripts in the Conway Collections at the Library of Congress and Aberdeen University, but some material is new. R. B. McCornack

973. Suchodolski, Bogdan. VIII MIĘDZYNARODOWY KONGRES HISTORII NAUKI [The 8th International Congress of the History of Sciences]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(1): 241-243. Report on the congress held 3-9 September 1956 in Florence and Milan, organized by the International Union of the History of Science and the International Academy of the

History of Science. The report stresses that although, "according to the French and Anglo-Saxon philologic traditions" opinions prevailed that the interest of the congress should be limited only to the sciences proper, some philosophical problems were raised. The establishment of the Section of general problems in the history of science (at the very last moment) is considered significant. The author advocates a broadening of interests from the pure sciences to learning in general. A. F. Dygnas

974. Ting, Te-feng. P'U-LIN-SSU-TUN TA-HSUEH TI CHAI-SSU-T'IE TUNG-FANG T'U-SHU KUAN [The Gest Oriental Library at Princeton]. *Chiao-yu Yu Wen-hua* 1956 13 (8): 25-33. Surveys the development of the Gest Oriental Library at Princeton and describes the principal collections. In 1937, the Library was affiliated with the University Library of Princeton, and since then it has expanded rapidly. The Library now contains 41,195 volumes of Chinese works, of which 8,000 volumes are either handwritten copies or the most precious editions produced during the Sung, Yuan and Ming periods, and also has a valuable collection of Chinese works on medical science. Chen Tsu-lung

975. Unsigned. Z OBRAD JUBILEUSZOWEGO ZJAZDU POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO [From the jubilee meeting of the Polish Historical Society]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(1): 156-183. This report on the annual meeting of the Society, held in Warsaw, 19-21 October 1956, at which the 70th anniversary of the Society's foundation was also celebrated, describes the Society's activities in 1955-56, "guiding principles" established for future activities, and gives extensive summaries of all papers read and the discussion. A. F. Dygnas

976. Valjavec, Fritz (Director, Südostinstitut, Munich). FÜNFUNDZWANZIG JAHRE SÜDOSTINSTITUT 1930-1955 [Twenty-five years of the Southeast (Europe) Institute, 1930-1955]. *Südostforschungen* 1956 15: 1-4. Account of the history of the Institute, with emphasis on the difficult period after 1945, when it was the only remaining German institution devoted to the study of Southeastern Europe. Publications and future plans of the Institute are also described. H. Reed

977. Vives, José. MANUSCRITOS HISPANICOS EN COLECCIONES INGLESAS [Spanish manuscripts in English collections]. *Hispania Sacra* (Spain) 1955 8(16): 447-451. An extract of notices about Spanish manuscripts (16th-19th centuries) which appeared in *The Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research of the University of London, 1945-1955*. E. Serraima Cirici Sch. P. (IHE 13451)

978. Wilder, Jan Antoni. WSPÓŁPRACA HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH Z NIEMIECKIMI [Co-operation of Polish and German historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(1): 236-240. Résumé of two conferences held in East Berlin. On 14-17 November 1956 the second conference of Polish and East German historians dealt with the problem of the Oder-Neisse Line, as reflected in recent publications, and Erno Meyer's theses for the study of Polish-German relations. A protocol was signed which included suggestions for the co-operation of Polish and German historians. On 18-20 November 1956 a conference of East German, Czechoslovak and Polish historians discussed the Napoleonic Wars and methods of the study of "German monopolistic capitalism." A. F. Dygnas

979. Wittram, Reinhard. DIE BALTISCHE HISTORISCHE KOMMISSION [The Baltic Historical Commission]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1954 3(2): 250-253. Describes the activities of German historical societies in the Baltic countries and emphasizes that they had always treated Baltic history as a whole rather than concentrate on the contribution of the German element. Most of these societies were expelled in 1939 as a result of Soviet pressure and were merged into one Society at Poznan, and after World War II in Göttingen. The author concludes by praising the Commission's work, and he enumerates the papers read at its annual conventions since 1947. R. Mueller

980. Wyczański, Andrzej. MIKROFILM W ARCHIWACH I BIBLIOTEKACH POLSKICH [Microfilm in Polish archives and libraries]. *Archeion* 1956 26: 131-152. The history of microfilming, and its success abroad is outlined at the beginning. At the moment, there are six microfilming centers in the Polish archives, but all suffer from a general lack of co-ordination, of technical equipment, and of trained personnel. J. Erickson

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

981. Arendt, Hannah. AUTHORITY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Review of Politics 1956 18(4): 403-417. Totalitarian states should not be called authoritarian, since totalitarianism is not a new form of authority, but replaces forms of authority that have disappeared. Terror in the totalitarian state has no longer the function of scaring the enemies of the regime, but aims at keeping in motion the movement that has taken power. The less resistance, the more purges. In the totalitarian state, it is not the orders but the ever changing will of the leader behind them that has to be obeyed. The modern world is confronted with a recession of both freedom and authority: both have disappeared in the totalitarian state. D. van Arkel

982. Aziz, M. A. THE ORIGINS OF ARAB NATIONALISM. Pakistan Horizon 1956 9(1): 29-37. A sympathetic review of the struggle for independence and Pan-Arab union by the Arab States from the Napoleonic Wars until 1941. Considerable emphasis is placed on the opposition of the Mid-Eastern Arab countries to Anglo-French colonialism between the World Wars. Based on published and secondary works. R. Mueller

983. Bauer, Fritz. ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DES KRIMINAL-RECHTS [On the development of criminal law]. Geist und Tat 1957 12(1): 23-30. Traces principles of law from antiquity (Hammurabi, Old Testament and Plato) through the Enlightenment (Goethe, Kant, Hegel) to 19th and 20th century writers on law and codes. Particular attention is paid to National Socialist theories and practices and post-war reforms. H. Hirsch

984. Beaver, R. P. (Univ. of Chicago). NATIONALISM AND MISSIONS. Church History 1957 26(1): 22-42. An analysis of the influence of missions and nationalism on each other since 1900, with special emphasis on the Far East and Southeast Asia. Though often identified with their nation, missionaries rarely were motivated by their own nationalism. In response to nationalistic pressure, the churches have sought to train indigenous workers, to adjust the missions to the community, and to demonstrate the "supra-nationality" of the missionary. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

985. Belshaw, Cyril S. (Univ. of British Columbia). THE CHANGING CULTURES OF OCEANIC PEOPLES DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957 3(3): 647-664. After defining the extent of Oceania and the nature of its peoples, the attempt is made to assess the capacity of the indigenous Oceanic cultures to resist outside influences and the will of these cultures to resist. The effects of Western influence in the 19th century was widespread but uneven, generally following three steps: 1) initial contact; 2) enthusiastic adoption of the alien material culture; 3) stagnation and reaction, following on a crisis with Westerners, to these alien cultures. Ch. A. LeGuin

986. Bertram, G. C. L. ANTARCTIC PROSPECT. International Affairs 1957 33(2): 143-154. There were (and are) five motives for the colonization of Antarctica: the adventurous, the economic, the scientific, the political, and the strategic. From the 19th century to the present day, these factors have interacted and an awareness of the value of Antarctica is present in all the major nations of the world. India has a plan for the internationalization of the continent and in Antarctica this program might well be the solution to the problem of international rivalry. S. L. Speronis

987. Bobbio, Norberto (Univ. of Turin). LIBERALISM OLD AND NEW. Confluence 1956 5(3): 239-251. A comparison of modern liberalism with that of middle-class society in the pre-World War I period. Defense of the older concepts

of liberalism can actually retard the cause of a newer, more flexible liberalism. A. F. Rolle
See also: 1081, 1665, 1673, 1826, 1832, 1833, 1871

988. Burg, Norbert (Vienna). CHRISTENTUM-SOZIALISMUS-MARXISMUS [Christianity, Socialism, Marxism]. Geist und Tat 1957 12(4): 133-136. "Socialist concepts of society, from antiquity to the present, have drawn their ethical foundations from different, even diametrically opposed philosophies." The communist organization of the early Christian communities and the subsequent secularization of the Church has caused basic conflicts. Although Thomas More and Campanella were "Christian Socialist avantgardists," the 19th century churches did not adjust to changing socio-economic conditions, but the Marxian movement is a tool of Providence for awakening the social consciousness of Christians. In the 1880s and 1890s, Christianity and socialism drew closer together, but "the historical conflict between [them] is, essentially, dated." H. Hirsch

989. Chang-Rodríguez, Eugenio. VARIACIONES SOBRE EL INDIGENISMO [Variations on the theme of European interest in the American natives]. Nueva Democracia (Argentina) 1956 36(1): 96-111. Studies the historical evolution of interest in natives, which began as a legal and philanthropic expression with Fray Bartolomé de las Casas. During the conquest, the colonization and the early days of the republic, this interest appeared chiefly in literature, in which the Indian is considered as an exotic person. After the Mexican Revolution, a concern for native Americans penetrated sociology, economics, politics, etc. Bibliographical notes. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14119)

990. Ciocco, Antonio, and Dorothy Perrot (Univ. of Pittsburgh). STATISTICS ON SICKNESS AS A CAUSE OF POVERTY. AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF U.S. AND ENGLISH DATA. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1957 12(1): 42-60. Investigates the causal relationship between poverty and illness on the basis of available American and British data over the past 150 years and concludes that, while the interrelationship is indisputably great, it cannot be definitely measured until more information becomes available. C. F. Latour

991. Collinet, Michel. SYNDICALISM IN MODERN SOCIETY. Diogenes 1956 (14): 48-62. A general discussion of the labor union movement in Western Europe and America from its origins in the 18th century to date. D. Houston

992. Dierick, M. HISTORISCHE BEZINNING OP ONZE TIJD [A historical reflection on our own time]. Streven 1957 10(8): 723-731. Sketches the historical background of our period: the rapid growth of technology, shifts in concentration of power, the end of the colonial period, and the awakening of Asia and other areas that have been dominated by Europe. Missionary activity has been hampered by colonialism because in the eyes of colonized nations, Christianity was the creed of the oppressors. Many statistical data are included. D. van Arkel

993. Díez de Medina, Fernando. LO QUE AMERICA HA DADO [What America has given]. Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana (Colombia) 1956 (64): 6-7. Although Latin America has gained culturally from Europe, it has given in return a vision of a moral conscience and of a new humanity. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14119)

994. Dufour, Louis (Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium, Brussels). LES PROGRES DE LA METEOROLOGIE DE 1780 A 1900 [The progress of meteorology from 1780 to 1900]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957 3(3): 723-734. Examines the history of meteorology in the 19th century as it passed from the statistical phase to the synoptic phase, and

attempts to illustrate how it developed, after a slow beginning, into a modern science. By the beginning of the 20th century, all conditions were ready for meteorology to make new progress. Ch. A. LeGuin

995. Einaudi, M. (Cornell Univ.). THE CRISIS OF COMMUNISM. Political Quarterly 1957 28(3): 260-270. "The seriousness of the crisis of communism is by now apparent in all its complexity. For the first half of its existence Marxian communism moved largely in the realm of theoretical discussion. For the next fifty years it will have to seek a new equilibrium amidst an entirely different set of conditions." The causes and implications of the Communist crisis are "tentatively" analyzed with reference to three themes: 1) the economic and social transformation of the Soviet Union, 2) the restoration of the legitimacy of socialism, 3) the crisis of Communist theory. J. A. S. Grenville

996. Fitzpatrick, Juan J. LA VISION DEL DESTINO HISTORICO Y LAS CIENCIAS DEL ESPIRITU [The vision of historic destiny and the sciences of the spirit]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1955 14(6): 132-145. "During the period of the reaction against positivism, at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, historical idealism developed. Germany rose to dominate Europe and German ideas influenced all scholarship. With Germany's defeat in World War I idealistic thought flowered as it tried to analyze the contemporary social crisis. Oswald Spengler's Decline of the West is the most direct intellectual attack yet delivered upon positivism. The international integration in the economic field at this time clashes with the maintenance of the nation state and idealistic thought results. This demonstrates to the writer that historical ideas are more responsive to the course of history than to isolated intellectual effort. H. Kantor

997. Galtung, Johan. GANDHI, DOLCI E NOI [Gandhi, Dolci, and ourselves]. Il Ponte 1957 13(3): 359-367. Sees some parallels in the work of the late Indian leader and the young Sicilian writer and reformer, Danilo Dolci (born 1925). Although Dolci has read the autobiography of Gandhi, he embarked upon his own program of action quite independently. The author notes some eight points of similarity in the two men's programs of social reform: a minimum of faith as a basis for collaboration; identification with the oppressed; exhaustive preliminary research; a concrete program of work; action and sense of sacrifice; non-violence; civil disobedience; fasting and self-purification. C. F. Delzell

998. Glick, G. W. (Franklin and Marshall College). HIRSCH'S HISTORY OF PROTESTANT THEOLOGY: A REVIEW ARTICLE. Church History 1956 25(4): 338-361. Primarily a detailed summary of volumes 3-5 of Emanuel Hirsch's Geschichte der neueren evangelischen Theologie in Zusammenhang mit den allgemeinen Bewegungen des europäischen Denkens, covering approximately the years 1750-1860. In conclusion, the reviewer questions the desirability of writing a history of theology "in connection with the total movements of thought," is amused by the disproportionate amount of space given to German theologians, notes the author's liberalism, admires his scholarship, and suggests that theological warriors emulate Hirsch's "Sitzfleisch" technique! E. Oberholzer, Jr.

999. Gómez Picón, Alirio. LAS CAUSAS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Causes of Spanish-American independence]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1956 (22): 171-175. Short informative essay in which the principal reasons for the emancipation of America are given: racial differences existing in the Indies, the colonial economic regime, and the influence of the French Revolution. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14306)

1000. Goodspeed, D. J. (Defence Research Board, Ottawa). THE ARTS OF SUBVERSION. Queen's Quarterly 1956 63(1): 71-85. Reflections on the modern uses and techniques of the putsch or coup d'état. H. D. Jordan

1001. Grange, H. NECKER JUGÉ PAR KARL MARX [Necker judged by Karl Marx]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(1): 57-64. A summary of Marx' comments on Necker found in the French translation of Kautsky's edition of Theories on Surplus Value. Marx praised Necker for the latter's discovery of the phenomenon of relative surplus value but gave him no credit for an understanding of absolute surplus value or of capitalist accumulation. Marx'

analysis was based principally on only two of Necker's works. Had he read more widely in the fifteen volumes of Necker's published works, he might have seen that Necker had a surer appreciation of these realities of Marxist economics than the more celebrated physiocrats. It is to be regretted that, unlike Turgot, Necker did not write a systematic treatise on political economy. His economic thoughts, scattered through many of his books, are clear and penetrating and, if better known by posterity, might have enhanced his reputation. A. Saricks

1002. Heydt, Friedrich August, Frhr. von der. DIE POLITISCHE AUSGANGSLAGE EINES MODERNEN VÖLKER-RECHTES [The political premises of a modern law of nations]. Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik 1956 (1): 2-15. During the 19th century, the Western community of nations was characterized by 1) equal sovereignty of individual member nations within their borders; 2) unequal status for large and small powers; 3) an internationally recognized code of conduct for all nations, and 4) a balance-of-power concept. International law did not recognize equality of nations, and large powers were free to act in support of their own interests, even those which transcended their political boundaries. During the 20th century, the concept of the nation-bloc replaced that of the individual state. The authority of international law shifted from Europe to America and Asia, and world peace depended on the co-existence of two non-European powers, not on a European balance of power. The newly-won independence of nations in Africa and Asia accentuated the struggles over colonialism and Communism. Finally, the introduction of nuclear weapons made the traditional concept of "just wars" obsolete. R. Mueller

1003. Hontar, P. FRANKO A ČECHY [Franko and the Czechs]. Praha Moskva 1956 (5): 545-551. Ivan Franko's activities in Czech-Ukrainian literary relations were varied. He tried to lessen the traditional enmity between Pole and Ukrainian, as for instance at the Congress of Slav Youth in Prague in 1891. J. Erickson

1004. Hoselitz, Bert F. (Univ. of Chicago). PATTERNS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(4): 416-431. Holds that there cannot be one general theory of economic growth, but that several types should be distinguished. The author therefore attempts to make these distinctions and orders them as groups of dichotomies. He sees an expansionist type of growth (USA, Canada) as opposed to an intrinsic one (Switzerland) and discusses the dependency on other countries, a "dominant" or "satellitic" relationship. An interesting example of "satellitic" development is Denmark, which reacted to the American wheat imports in the 1870s with specialized dairy farming, rather than tariffs. Finally, there is the dichotomy of "autonomous" or "induced" patterns of growth. In the latter case, groups which have political power direct a country's economy. With this set of categories as an instrument, the author analyzes the decline of Italy in the 16th century, an example chosen more or less at random. D. van Arkel

1005. H. Sch. SUEZKANAL-FRAGEN SCHON SEIT 4000 JAHREN [Suez Canal issues for 4,000 years]. Der deutsche Soldat 1957 21(3): 88-90. Summarizes projects for the construction of the Suez Canal since antiquity, and reviews the construction of the Suez Canal, and its operation to the present time. R. Mueller

1006. Kaganoff, Ben Zion C. JEWISH SURNAMES THROUGH THE AGES. Commentary 1956 22(3): 249-259. A survey of the origins of Jewish surnames from Biblical times to the present. N. Kurland

1007. Kohn, Hans (City College of New York). SOME REFLECTIONS ON COLONIALISM. Review of Politics 1956 18 (3): 259-268. A reevaluation of colonialism and anti-colonialism. The author argues that anti-colonialism is strongest where colonialism is least oppressive, since anti-colonial leaders were often educated in the colonizing country. He also stresses the fact that Western countries are by no means the only imperialistic ones, since there is a good deal of imperialism that is not usually recognized as such. Too often it is considered as exclusively a feature of maritime powers. D. van Arkel

1008. Kuhn, Walter. DEUTSCHE TÄUFERSIEDLUNGEN IM WESTUKRAINISCHEN RAUME [German Anabaptist settle-

ments in the West Ukraine]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1955 4(4): 481-505. Accounts of the history of the settlements (1770-1874) of the Dutch and Swiss Mennonites and the Moravian Hutterian Brethren in Volhynia and neighboring areas. The settlements were mainly small and isolated, and the rate of tenancy was high. As a result, there were numerous movements from old to new settlements within the West Ukraine after 1801. Many members of the Swiss and Moravian groups were attracted by better economic conditions and emigrated to Southern Russia after 1835, under colonization schemes of the Russian government. The remaining Mennonites emigrated to North America in the period 1874-1879. In spite of their relatively small numbers, the Mennonites in Volhynia deserve more attention than they have received, for they prepared the way for German emigration. Based on monographic studies. H. Reed

1009. LaPonce, J. A. THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES BY THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(2): 318-339. An analysis of the system of voting used in various countries to insure representation for minorities. Cites various historical examples. Discusses the suffrage, the allocation of seats in parliaments, proportional representation, communal voting, functional representation, the list system and other aspects of the problem. H. Kantor

1010. Lehrmann, Cuno Charles. JÜDISCHE GESCHICHTE UND WELTGESCHICHTE [Jewish history and world history]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1957 (34): 126-141. Since the destruction of Jerusalem the Jews of the Diaspora have acted as catalysts, propagators, and conservers of fundamental cultural traditions, and have served as links between ideas and nations which co-existed with little cultural exchange. C. F. Latour

1011. Li, K'un-hou. TAO-NIEN AI-YIN-SSU-T'AN PO-SHIH [In memory of Dr. Albert Einstein]. *K'o-hsueh Chiao-yu* 1955 1(2): 1-2. An obituary of Einstein, reviewing his major contributions to the world civilization. His profound love of liberty and of peace is emphasized. Chen Tsu-lung

1012. Loewenstein, Karl (Amherst, Mass.). ÜBER DIE VERBREITUNG DER POLITISCHEN IDEOLOGIEN [Concerning the dissemination of political ideologies]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 1956 3(3): 193-206. Varying social, cultural and religious conditions prevailing until the 18th century hindered the spread of political ideologies and limited their dynamism and mobility. Since then changes of government institutions in one country produced similar changes in other countries in a continuing process which led to an increasing uniformity of social conflicts. As a result, specific social classes of the present day in almost all countries have identical aspirations, and governments everywhere face very similar social and economic problems. R. Mueller

1013. Lutyński, Jan. POJECIE LIBERALIZMU W BADANIACH NAD MYŚLĄ SPOŁECZNĄ XIX W. I W PRACACH MARSKA, ENGELSA I LENINA [The concept of liberalism in the research on social thought of the 19th century and in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin]. *Przegląd Socjologiczny* 1957 11: 162-231. "Liberalism" can have many meanings, proof of which is found not only in the complex evolution of the word itself, but in the variety of its uses. Marx and Engels used the terms "liberal" and "liberalism" frequently in their works and spoke of bourgeois support for the "liberal" creeds. Lenin also attempted a critique of the "liberal" as bourgeois ideology and wrote on "liberal" parties. In the Polish context, a negative liberalism was essentially the aristocratic-conservative ideology--one devoted to the preservation of feudal interests and opposed to the democracy of the working masses. J. Erickson

1014. Mercier, Paul (Office of Overseas Scientific Research, Paris). CONTACTS DE CIVILISATION EN AFRIQUE ET EN OCEANIE AU XIX^e SIECLE [African and Oceanic contacts with Western civilization in the 19th century]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 3(3): 625-646. Studies, for the period 1788 to 1914, the specific traits of the contact between Western civilization and a series of African and Oceanic civilizations which, in the eyes of the West, were primitive. Less concern is shown with the interactions of civilizations than with the evaluation of the profound social and cultural changes occurring as a result of these contacts. Ch. A. LeGuin

1015. Merker, Nicolao. UNA DISCUSSIONE SULIA DIALETTICA [A discussion of the (Marxian) dialectic]. *Società* 1956

12(5): 819-847. Chiefly a philosophical discussion of the intellectual background of modern Marxism. The focus is largely on the 19th century but the author discusses concepts developed from the 18th to the 20th centuries. A. F. Rolle

1016. Merkl, Adolf (Univ. of Vienna). DIE POLITISCHE FREIHEIT ALS GEGENSTAND WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ERKENNTNIS [Political freedom as object of scientific cognition]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse* 1955 92(21): 285-307. Reviews the historical attempt to define political freedom, beginning with Protagoras' demand for the abolition of slavery. The Aristotelian conception of freedom became the intellectual basis of the modern definition. The early Church fathers demanded limitation of the power of the state, and modern liberal rights developed out of Christian philosophy. This development was dominated by Bodin, Locke, Spinoza, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Kant, von Humboldt, Fichte and Hegel. The author distinguishes two main trends: a liberal trend--the demand for liberty of the individual within the state; and a democratic trend--subjection of the individual to the will of the majority for the good of the community. O. Stenzl

1017. Morgenthau, Hans J. (Univ. of Chicago). THE PARADOXES OF NATIONALISM. *Yale Review* 1956/57 46 (4): 481-496. Nationalism, with its component parts of national independence and individual freedom, is considered as the dominant trend in world politics since the 16th century. Examples, particularly from European and American history, are given. Mixed populations and irregular boundary lines proved a deterrent to nationalism in earlier years, but since the Second World War, the creation of many small nation states offers a fertile field for the new type of colonialism found in Communist imperialism. The author feels that nationalism has had its day in history, and it is time for a new political principle of larger dimensions. E. D. Johnson

1018. Oroz, Rodolfo. LA CARRETA CHILEÑA SUREÑA [The wagon ("carreta") of South Chile]. *Anales de la Universidad de Chile (Chile)* 1955 113(99): 163-176. Characteristics and uses of this mode of transport, introduced by the Spaniards in the colonial epoch. A complete description of current model is given, including their structure, parts and names. With bibliography and published documents.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 1411)

1019. Orrego E., Antenor. LA CONFIGURACION HISTORICA DE LA CIRCUNSTANCIA AMERICANA [The historical pattern of American "circumstance"]. *Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico)* 1955 14(6): 47-78. As today's crisis permeates every aspect of life, there emerges a new consciousness of America's becoming the focal point of the modern world. At the same time, modern science has knit the world together so that space and time have taken on new meanings. As a result the people of the world will eventually have a unified culture. This unification process began in America where diverse nationalities merged into a new civilization, the American. Latin America will become one political unit, demonstrating the course world history will take in the future. H. Kantor

1020. Pecchiai, Pio. PADRE PIETRO TACCHI VENTURI (1861-1956). *Archivi* 1956 23(1): 87-98. A tribute to the memory of the recently deceased Jesuit Father Pietro Tacchi Venturi, who is described as a fine scholar, a zealous priest and a clever negotiator (with the Fascist Regime). A detailed bibliography of his writings is added. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

1021. Price, Kingsley Blake (Johns Hopkins Univ.). ERNST CASSIRER AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1957 18(1): 101-112. In his work on *The Philosophy of the Enlightenment* (Princeton, 1951; Tübingen, 1932) Cassirer held that the conceptual unity or underlying principle of that period was "not a set of doctrines but rather, a way of arriving at them." But his presupposition that an eighteenth-century mind existed has no established meaning. Since his study does not fit into any one of three categories of intellectual history, it is logically untenable and historically unreliable. W. H. Coates

1022. Quiles, Ismael (S. J.). LA CULTURA AMERICANA VISTA DESDE EUROPA. (DEPENDENCIA Y ORIGINALIDAD) [American culture as seen from Europe. (Dependence and originality)]. *Revista Javeriana (Colombia)* 1956 45(223): 104-108. Concludes that American-European cultural

relations affect institutions rather than personalities.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14129)

1023. Reynolds, E. E. BADEN-POWELL AND THE BOY SCOUTS. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(612): 158-168. Discusses the career and aims of Robert Baden-Powell on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his birth (1857) and the fiftieth of the beginning of his movement (1907).

Ch. A. LeGuin

1024. Rippey, J. Fred (Univ. of Chicago). THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE CONCEPT: PERMANENT OR FLEETING? *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1957 10(4): 3-21. General essay expressing partial disagreement with Arthur P. Whitaker's thesis that the Pan-Americanist concept of Western Hemisphere uniqueness is obsolete. The U. S. was remiss in inter-American co-operation in the past, but important ties, especially economic, still link the Americas, and an "Americas first" policy need not conflict with world responsibilities. D. Bushnell

1025. Rodríguez Aranda, L. LA RECEPCION E INFLUJO DE LA FILOSOFIA DE LOCKE EN ESPAÑA [The reception and influence of the philosophy of Locke in Spain]. *Revista de Filosofía* (Spain) 1955 14(53/54): 359-381. A historical review of the influence of Locke on the philosophers and politicians of Spain of the 18th and 19th centuries - on Luis Antonio Verney, Antonio Eximeno, Andrés Piquer, Martí de Eixaldá and Cabavós. Notes briefly some of the Spanish intellectuals and statesmen who accepted the English philosopher. A. Alvarez Bolado, S.I. (IHE 13766)

1026. Sargent, J. W. LA TEORIA ECONOMICA DI J. M. KEYNES [The economic theory of J. M. Keynes]. *Occidente* 1955 11(4): 285-299. Laura Fua's Italian translation of Sargent's explanation of Keynesian theory and influence. H. M. Adams

1027. Schlieche, Emil. EDVARD BENEŠ UND DIE SLAWISCHEN IDEEN [Edvard Beneš and the Slavic ideas]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1955 4(2): 192-220. Discusses the evolution of Beneš's views on Slavism, as expressed mainly in the following writings: his doctoral dissertation, *Le Problème autrichien et la Question tchèque* [The Austrian problem and the Czech question] (Paris, 1908); the series "Problémy slovanské politiky" [The problems of Slav politics] in *Slovanský Pěhled* (Prague, 1925/26); *Gedanke und Tat, aus den Schriften und Reden von E. Beneš* [Thought and deed, from the writings and speeches of E. Beneš] (Prague, 1937); and *Oh vont les slaves?* [Where are the Slavs going?] (Paris, 1948). Beneš first appears to have developed interest in Slavic ideas during the First World War, with his desire for the destruction of Austria-Hungary and the unity of the Slavic peoples in the face of German expansion. By 1926 his Slavism was less pronounced, because of the lack of danger of a new German "Drang nach Osten," the belief that Bolshevism and Slavism were irreconcilable, the Western orientation of Czechoslovakia and the dissensions among the Slav states. Under the impact of the rise of Nazi Germany and the Second World War, Beneš believed it necessary to achieve a fusion of Bolshevism, Slavism and the hatred of Germany, and he thought it possible to create a united Slav front without Soviet domination. H. Reed

1028. Sencourt, Robert. THE VATICAN. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(612): 169-179. A consideration of the nature and purpose of the Vatican, which provides bases for suspicion and fear on one hand, as well as veneration and enthusiasm on the other. Basing his discussion upon four recent books on the Vatican, the Church, and the priesthood, the author emphasizes the value of this international center of Christendom. Ch. A. LeGuin

1029. Slosser, Gaius Jackson (Western Theological Seminary). THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANISM. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1957 15(1): 1-14. A brief sketch of the Old World backgrounds and the establishment and growth of Presbyterianism in North America, including Canada, USA, and the West Indies. W. D. Metz

1030. Soldaczuk, Józef. TEORIA WYMIANY MIĘDZYNARODOWEJ J. M. KEYNESA [J. M. Keynes' theory of international trade]. *Ekonomista* 1957 (2): 114-139. Keynes admits that "vices" or imperfections in the mechanics of the gold standard system have caused many disturbances in capi-

talistic economies, some serious enough to lead to war. However, Keynes is an apologist for "directed" capitalism, in which the causes of disturbance might be removed and an attempt might be made to attain advantageous economic co-operation between all nations. J. Erickson

1031. Su, Lin-kuan. AI-YIN-SSU-T'AN [Albert Einstein]. *K'o-hsueh Chiao-yu* 1955 1(2): 31-33, 40. A survey of Einstein's life (1879-1955) and work. Tribute is also paid to Einstein's personality and his ardent love for peace and justice. Chen Tsu-lung

1032. Tinker, Edward Larocque. LOS JINETES SON HERMANOS [Horsemen are brothers]. *Revista de Indias* (Spain) 1955 15(60): 349-352. This comparative study of three types of American horsemen (the gaucho, the vaquero, and the cowboy) shows that similarities among them in customs and personality are due to Spanish influence. In addition, the gaucho type is examined as the inspiration of a national literature. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14122)

1033. Verhage, William (Boston Univ.). COUNTER-IMPACT OF THE EAST UPON THE WEST. *Contemporary Japan* 1956 24(4-6): 285-293. "Although the cliché that the East is spiritual and the West material is naive, the West has suffered from excesses of individualism, commercialism and nationalism which the East for one reason or another has thus far escaped. Self-discipline, devotion to family, humility, tolerance and a co-operative spirit have marked Eastern thinkers and peoples. Although these values are not foreign to the West, the East could do well to espouse them and cause them to prevail. Thus the counter-impact will be a blessing to East and West alike." G. A. Lensen

1034. Vilar, P. PROBLEMS OF THE FORMATION OF CAPITALISM. *Past and Present* 1956 (10): 15-38. Traces the influence of Earl J. Hamilton's ideas on modern economic thought. Beginning with Hamilton's famous *Economica* article of 1929, the author reviews the importance of Hamilton's thesis which contends that "capitalist development in the sixteenth century derived essentially from the lag of wages behind prices." J. M. Keynes borrowed heavily from the Hamilton thesis, as did historians of the Industrial Revolution. Vilar concludes with a critique of the "profit-inflation" theory in which he suggests further lines of inquiry into the method of primary accumulation of capital: namely, agricultural profit, loot, large-scale trade, and slave running. J. C. Rule

1035. Vitello, Vincenzo. MARX E LO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO [Marx and the development of economics]. *Società* 1956 12(5): 848-867. A Marxist, philosophical survey of the influence of Marx on economic thought in the western world. Discusses such aspects as the way in which he influenced Keynesian economics and modern capitalism. A. F. Rolle

1036. Wright, George Henrik von (Univ. of Helsingfors). LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. *Philosophical Review* 1955 64(4): 527-545. Traces the life of this important figure in 20th century philosophy, stressing his decisive influence in the development of both logical positivism and the linguistic movement. Mention is made of his major writings but little is said to describe his general position. E. E. Krahe

International Relations

1037. Alessandrini, Federico (Vatican). THE DIPLOMATS OF THE HOLY SEE AND THEIR TRAINING. *India Quarterly* 1957 13(1): 40-46. Reviews the structure of the Vatican's diplomatic service and the functions of its officials, with emphasis on the period after 1870. C. F. Latour

1038. Erdmann, Karl Dietrich. LITERATURBERICHT: ZEITGESCHICHTE: AUSSENPOLITIK [Review article: Recent history: foreign policy]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(4): 236-250. Examines recent (1952 ff.) literature, both books and a few articles, on German foreign policy since 1900, devoting particular attention to the Schlieffen plan, objectives during World War I, the Versailles Treaty, Stresemann's foreign policy, Russo-German relations 1922-1941, and the Anschluss. F. B. M. Hollyday

1039. Jablonski, Henryk. DIE INTERNATIONALE BE-

DEUTUNG DER NATIONALEN BEFREIUNGSKÄMPFE IM 18. UND 19. JAHRHUNDERT IN POLEN [The international significance of the national struggles for liberation in Poland during the 18th and 19th centuries]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 (Beiheft 3): 63-107. Prussia's emergence as a major power within Germany and Europe is derived chiefly from her enormous seizure of Polish territory in 1792. Prussia's alliance with the Habsburg Monarchy and Russia after the Vienna Congress was chiefly designed to bring common pressure on the Poles who became restive under foreign domination and suppression. The three powers, however, failed to halt the spreading sentiment for national self-determination with which the heroic Poles infected oppressed peoples throughout Europe. France's pretended sympathy for Polish independence was only to promote her selfish aims, by using the Poles against France's enemies and to split them on the Polish issue, a fact which even Adam Mickiewicz was forced to acknowledge. Concludes with a detailed examination of the contribution of Polish exiles to the cause of European nationalism during the 19th century. R. Mueller

1040. Mango, A. J. A. TURKEY AND THE MIDDLE EAST. *Political Quarterly* 1957 28(2): 149-157. Survey of Turkey's relations with the Middle East under the following headings: Westernization of Turkey; Turkey and the Bagdad Pact; Turkey and Islam; Integration with Europe. J. A. S. Grenville

1041. Martin, André. POLEN: GESCHICHTE ALS MARTYRIUM [Poland: history as martyrdom]. *Funk* 1957 8(1): 9-13. Independent Marxist view of the Polish Question since 8 January 1771, with emphasis on the revolutionary movement for national independence, in the light of Marxist classics. H. Hirsch

1042. Oliver, Edward F. TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE RULES OF THE ROAD. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(11): 1241-1249. Survey over the long history of sea law. Discusses the origin of rules to prevent collision at sea. The author emphasizes the difficulties that arose from transition from sail to steam, and discusses the rules that have been made since. D. van Arkel

1043. Schneider, Peter (Bonn Univ.). ZUR RECHTSSTELLUNG DES INTERNATIONALEN ROTEN KREUZES [On the legal status of the International Red Cross]. *Archiv des Völkerrechts* 1955/1956 (5): 257-271. The Red Cross developed from a combination of governmental action and private initiative. In 1919 the various national Red Cross organizations were united into a supra-national body, and in 1928 the International Red Cross was established. The Red Cross cannot be classified as an international administrative body, because it is still based on private agreement and seeks only to lessen or eliminate human suffering, while fully accepting existing national and international conditions. R. Mueller

1044. Stickler, Alfons M. (Turin). DER KONKORDATS-GEDANKE IN RECHTSGESCHICHTLICHER SCHAU [The idea of the concordat seen from the viewpoint of legal history]. *Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht* 1957 8(1): 25-38. Reviews the development of concordats, from early times to the Austrian Concordat of 1933. Although in earlier centuries concordats were usually settlements of disputes over special questions, during the 20th century they became more and more general agreements aiming at lasting and peaceful co-operation between state and church. O. Stenzl

1045. Tamura, Kosaku (Chuo Univ.). JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. *Contemporary Japan*. Seven articles: 1955 23(1-3): 1-38. Deals with Marco Polo's description of Japan, Japanese activities in Southern Asia, arrival of the Portuguese, the Japanese embassy to the Pope, Nobunaga and Christianity, Hideyoshi and the Spaniards, Christian persecution, Ieyasu and foreign trade. 23(4-6): 253-263. Concerns Ieyasu and Christianity and the expulsion of the Spaniards in the first quarter of the 17th century. 23(7-9): 433-455. Deals with the arrival of the first English ship (1613), the Hasekura mission to Rome (1613-1620), the great Christian martyrdom, and the Shimabara rebellion (1637). 23(10-12): 611-625. The expulsion of the Portuguese and transfer of the Dutch to Deshima. 1956 24(1-3): 14-32. Russian activities in the North and British activities in the South up to the early years

of the 19th century. 24(4-6): 216-232. Covers the Expulsion Decree of 1825 and the Reopening of Japan. 24(7-9): 414-430. Survey concluded by an account of the unequal treaties and the Russian occupation of Tsushima. G. A. Lensen

1046. Thompson, Kenneth W. TOYNBEE AND WORLD POLITICS. *Diogenes* 1956 (13): 45-68. The fundamental forces of modern international relations are: Westernization, contemporary nationalism, and the rise of the masses. Numerous examples taken from Toynbee's writings are discussed. See also: 941, 943, 945 D. Houston

1047. Thompson, Kenneth W. TOYNBEE AND WORLD POLITICS: DEMOCRACY AND FOREIGN POLICY. *Review of Politics* 1956 18(4): 418-443. Detailed account of Toynbee's views on foreign policy, mainly based on the *Survey of International Affairs*. In a democracy, according to Toynbee's concepts, the continuity of foreign policy is affected by party politics and subordinate to national issues. The author then discusses permanent aspects of the foreign policy of various countries, as seen by Toynbee; for example, the French drive for security, the British policy of the balance of power, American isolationism and American stakes in Europe, traditional aspects of Russian foreign policy, and the USSR's objective of spreading the revolution. D. van Arkel

Military History

1048. Chaffal, J. du. LA GLORIEUSE HISTOIRE DES GOUMS MAROCAINS [The glorious history of the Moroccan goums (1907-1956)]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 132-145. A short history and tribute -- stimulated by the retirement, on 9 May 1956, after fifty years of brilliant service, of the goums (tribal contingents), from the French Army, to join the Royal Moroccan Forces. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

1049. Clark, Francis E. TRAINING IN SAILING VESSELS CARRIES ON. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(10): 1135-1143. Demonstrates that in most maritime countries of the world, a good deal of naval training is still done aboard sailing vessels. The article provides a list of such vessels still in use, and contains data about the time they were built and a short history of each ship. D. van Arkel

1050. Gembruch, Werner. GEDANKEN ZU TOLSTOIS "KRIEG UND FRIEDEN" [Thoughts on Tolstoy's War and Peace]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(6): 335-343. Despite his pacifism, Tolstoy has made a significant contribution to military history in his concept and description of warfare in War and Peace, which in many ways closely parallels Clausewitz's views. Above all, Tolstoy condemns the idea of "scientific battle plans," which fail to take the human factor into full consideration. C. F. Latour

1051. Hargreaves, Reginald. THE REVERSE OF THE MEDAL. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(10): 1117-1127. Discusses the mutual relationship between technology and war, and demonstrates how new technical and economic developments have fostered modern warfare and vice versa. D. van Arkel

1052. Kerr, Alex A. INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE FUTURE OF SUBMARINE WARFARE. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(10): 1105-1110. Criticism of theories on international law in regard to submarine warfare, which the author considers obsolete. He cites critically the condemnation of Admiral Doenitz at the Nürnberg trials. D. van Arkel

1053. Lloyd, Christopher (Royal Naval College, Greenwich). THE TORPEDO. *History Today* 1956 6(8): 552-555. A sketch of the development of the torpedo since its invention by James Fulton in conjunction with his submarine. Its first major use was in World War I. W. M. Simon

1054. Ruffray, Patrick de (Commandant). LE MATERIEL ET LE GUERRIER [Matériel and the fighter]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 147-155. A philosophical consideration of the soldier. Human nature does not change; man only varies the adaptation he makes of his immutable nature to the conditions of the moment. Hence, to the modern soldier in mechanized warfare, all matériel is only a familiar tool. War is still a personal struggle of the individual soldier with himself, and his enemy. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

1055. --. [ORDNANCE PRODUCTION]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(4): Carougeau (Gen.), LES FABRICATIONS D'ARTILLERIE [Production of artillery], pp. 101-115. Jadin (Mil. Ing. en Chef), LES FABRICATIONS DES ARMES LEGERES [Production of light arms], pp. 115-127. Molinié (Gen.), LES VEHICULES BLINDES [Armored vehicles], pp. 127-141. Joyau (Mil. Ing. en Chef), LA DEFENSE CONTRE L'AVION [Anti-aircraft defense], pp. 141-157. Barré (Mil. Ing. en Chef), DES FUSEES DE GUERRE [Military rockets], pp. 157-163. Each article contains a brief historical survey of the 19th century, describing the evolution of the weapons concerned, technical developments of the manufacturing process, and the factories. Illustrated. H. M. Adams
see also: 1123

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

see also: 1175

1056. Aleksandrov, B. A. BEZPRAVNOE POLOZHENIE INDITSEV V YUZHNO-AFRIKANSKOM SOYUZE [The lawless position of Indians in the Union of South Africa]. *Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i Pravo* 1956 2(2): 118-124. Review of racial discrimination in South Africa in general and that against the Indian minority in particular. Indians who in 1951 numbered 66,000 came to South Africa after 1856 when Natal had been declared a British colony. A series of laws devised during the period of 1911-1955 are specifically directed against non-whites, including Indians. None of these laws has been repealed in spite of strong UN pressures and resolutions whose chief sponsor was the USSR. K. Zamorski

1057. Apter, David E. DEVELOPMENT OF GHANA NATIONALISM. *United Asia* 1957 9(1): 23-30. Traces the history of Ghana's nationalism during the past century with emphasis on current affairs. The National Liberation Movement is a return not only to tribal politics but to the nationalism of an earlier day which, though it laid the foundation for Nkrumah's rise, was fiercely attacked by him. C. F. Latour

1058. Cumpston, I. M. FROM GOLD COAST TO GHANA. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(612): 194-201. A narrative of the history of the African Gold Coast, from the coming of the Arabs to the prosperous kings of Ghana in the 8th and 9th centuries to the recent establishment of Ghana as the newest member of the British Commonwealth of Nations (6 March 1957). Special attention is paid to British influence (beginning in the early 19th century) and activity in Ghana, and to Ghana's present and future prospects. Ch. A. LeGuin

1059. Davidson, Basil. HISTORICAL INHERITANCE OF GHANA. *United Asia* 1957 9(1): 10-14. Outlines existing knowledge of the history of the former Gold Coast, with emphasis on the pre-colonial period. C. F. Latour

1060. Devroey, E.-J., and R. Vanderlinden. PRESENTATION D'UN TRAVAIL DE M. JACQUES HENRI PIRENNE. [TITULE: "HISTOIRE DU SITE D'INGA" [Presentation of a work by Jacques Henri Pirenne, entitled "History of the site of the Inga"]. *Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1956 2(6): 1213-1218. Pirenne's report traces the history of the site of the Inga, on the Congo River: its importance to the Congo, and the present potentialities of the harnessed hydro-electric power on the industrial development of the lower Congo. Carla Rich

1061. E. J. W. THE INDIANS AND APARTHEID. *British Survey* 1957 (95): 17-24. Reviews emigration from India to the Union of South Africa during the 19th century and the subsequent passage of anti-Indian laws there. The author maintains that both native African and Indian minorities must unite in their struggle for equality with the whites and to achieve the end of restrictive legislation and racial discrimination. R. Mueller

1062. Ferraris di Celle, Giuseppe. MOMENTI E PROSPETTIVE DEL MAROCCO [Morocco at present and in perspective]. *Civitas* 1957 8(1/2): 60-69. "Taking as a starting point the visit of the Sultan of Morocco, Mahomet V, to Italy, the author gives us an outline of Moroccan history, referring in particular to the dynasties that ruled in that country. He deals with the ethnical, geographical, physical features, and with the

economic and social development of that state. On the latter subject, he pays homage to French activity, and also shows what possibilities of intercourse Italy has in the economic and cultural fields." Journal

1063. G. R. THE SOMALILANDS. *British Survey* 1957 (98): 1-23. Reviews the history of the British, French and the former Italian Somaliland, with emphasis on current problems of the area. C. F. Latour

1064. Jadin, L. RAPPORT SUR DE RECENTES RECHERCHES AUX ARCHIVES D'ITALIE ET DU PORTUGAL SUR L'ANCIEN CONGO [Report on recent research in the Italian and Portuguese Archives on the former Congo]. *Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1956 2(6): 951-990. Report on the source material available in Italy from the 18th and 19th century records of the Capuchins and a summary of materials available in Lisbon. Excerpts from the letters of the king of the Congo, Garcia V, and the bishop of Loana (1813-1815) requesting more missionaries and excerpts from the account of the missionary B. dos Santos, relating his trip to the Congo in 1876-77. Carla Rich

1065. Jones-Quartey, K. A. B. PRESS AND NATIONALISM IN GHANA. *United Asia* 1957 9(1): 55-60. Reviews the history of the Gold Coast press during the past century and finds that after years of clamoring for power, the Ghana press now finds itself participating in party politics. C. F. Latour

1066. Mason, Philip. PARTNERSHIP IN CENTRAL AFRICA I and II. *International Affairs* 1957 33(2): 154-165, and (3): 310-318. A plea for the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Analyzes the development of Rhodesia from the days of the first white settlers in 1890, the achievement of status as a self-governing colony in 1922, and the rising desire for independence on the part of the native population. Part II further considers the question in regard to contemporary problems. S. L. Speronis

1067. Walraet, M. PRESENTATION DE LA "BIBLIOGRAPHIE DU KATANGA". FASCICULE II (1900-1924) [Presentation of the "Katanga bibliography" No. 2 (1900-1924)] *Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales* 1956 2(6): 915-917. A summary of the organization and outline of the second installment of this bibliography, analyzing the relative importance of various topics in the second part in comparison with their role in the first published installment. Especially notable is the increase in the importance of the sciences. Carla Rich

Asia

1068. Holzman, Franklyn D. (Univ. of Washington). THE TAX SYSTEM OF OUTER MONGOLIA, 1911-55: A BRIEF HISTORY. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1957 16(2): 221-236. Sketches Mongolian tax history and tax policies, with special reference to the extent to which Soviet domination affected these policies, especially after the establishment of the "People's Republic" in 1924. The survey is based primarily on Russian sources. G. A. Lensen

1069. Kyō, Zai-gen (Korea Institute). ZAINICHI CHŌSENJIN TOKŌ-SHI [History of Korean emigration to Japan]. Chosen Geppō, Bessatsu I, Kenkyū Shiryō dai-issū 1957: 1-64. Discusses each of four stages of the history of Korean emigration to Japan since 1910. The author describes the political, economic, and social conditions that encouraged Korean emigration, and indicates the number, sex, class origins and occupation. A separate appendix gives detailed data, including statistics, on the Japanese colonial government in the Korean peninsula and the resulting process of emigration to Japan, and on various aspects of the economic and social life of the emigrants. Yuichi Saeki

1070. Oliver, Egbert S. THE CONFUCIAN PATTERN. *Korean Survey* 1957 6(2): 3-5, 10. Korea's relationship with her Eastern neighbors, especially with China, was always guided by the Confucian political concept which regards the Chinese Empire as the center of the universe. In this concept, subordination implies order rather than inferiority. Korea, having accepted the Confucian religion, regarded herself traditionally as a Chinese vassal. Consequently, it was difficult for Korea to loosen her ties with China at the end of the 19th century, in response to the pressure by Western diplomats. De-

spite the friendship treaty with the United States in 1882, the Koreans felt that they were unprotected. R. Mueller

1071. Skinner, William G. (Cornell Univ.). CHINESE ASSIMILATION AND THAI POLITICS. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1957 16(2): 237-250. Examines the process whereby the descendants of Chinese immigrants become full members of Thai society. "The rapid rate of Chinese assimilation characteristic of Siam up through the nineteenth century began to decline during the first decade of the present century; full assimilation became less and less an automatic process between 1910 and 1947. During the last eight years, however, there is every indication that the Chinese assimilation has ceased to decline and is now on the increase." G. A. Lensen

CHINA

See also: 1101

1072. Amano, Motonosuke (Faculty of Literature, Ōsaka Municipal Univ.). SHIN-DAI NO NŌGYŌ TO SONO KŌZŌ [Agriculture and its organization in the Ch'ing dynasty] *Asia Kenkyū* 1956 3(1): 230-257, and (2): 49-91. An extensive study of agriculture during the Ch'ing era to the end of the dynasty. Points out the special features of each province with reference to: agricultural development in outlying districts; crops sold; changes in farm products; agricultural techniques; agricultural management; the tenant system; employment of labor, and the structure of small markets in villages. Based on various agricultural books and provincial records.

Yūichi Saeki

1073. Ch'en, Tai-ch'u (Chinese Embassy in Australia). CHUNG-AO PANG-CHIAO CHIH HUI-KU YU CH'IEH-CHAN [The retrospects and prospects of Sino-Australian friendship]. *Chu-i Yu Kuo-ts'ie* 1955 (59): 2-4. Surveys the historical, diplomatic and cultural ties between Australia and China, with special stress on the various ways of furthering amicable relations between the Australian and Chinese peoples.

Chen Tsu-lung

1074. Nolde, J. J. (Univ. of Maine). CHINESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS SINCE THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. *Contemporary China* 1955 1: 1-17. Ever since formal relations between Russia and China were first established in the middle of the 17th century, they were not governed by some master-plan worked out in St. Petersburg or Moscow, but much more probably were shaped by a series of historical accidents. Four major observations may be made: 1) Russia and China have always managed to avoid full-scale war, because Russia's primary interests in the area were commercial rather than political -- at least until the 19th century -- and Russia's main concern has traditionally been Europe rather than Asia; 2) Chinese-Russian relations have always been characterized by a peculiar sort of empathy or "fellow-feeling"; 3) Chinese-Russian relations have, in the later period, been strongly affected by the degree in which Czarist "colonial" officials on the spot have managed to do much as they pleased, often without the approval of their government; 4) despite this last fact, Russian moves against China never got out of control. The Communist regime has, on the whole, followed the Czarist policies: as long as Russia remains essentially an European power, the strategic realities of the situation will prompt her to maintain the status quo along her Chinese borders. C. F. Latour

1075. Pulleyblank, E. G. SYNOPSIS OF CHINESE HISTORY. *United Asia* 1956 8(2): 75-78. Survey of the entire history of China. The Manchu dynasty, unable to meet the challenge of Western technical superiority, lost all influence after the Boxer uprising in 1900. Thereafter, the younger generation began to acquire Western learning and political ideas. Sun Yat-sen was not yet able to form a republic after the revolution of 1912, but the Chinese Communist Party began the reform that affected all China after the final victory over Chiang Kai-shek. D. van Arkel

1076. Roads, D. J. THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY. *Contemporary China* 1955 1: 18-31. Reviews the four phases (1894-1904, 1906-1931, 1931-1945, 1945-present) of Russian interest and maneuver in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railroad through Manchuria. C. F. Latour

1077. Wittfogel, Karl A. (Columbia Univ. and Univ. of Washington). CHINESE SOCIETY: AN HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Journal of Asian Studies 1956/57 16(3): 343-364. Examines seven phases in the development of Chinese society: traditional China -- a hydraulic ("Oriental") society; the formative change -- a hydraulic rather than an urban revolution; Chou society -- not feudal but hydraulic; Imperial China; developmental problems underlying the disintegration of traditional Chinese society; major institutional aspects of Chinese Communist society; and clashing Asian revolutions. The examination of the imperial period is divided into institutional roots and patterns, Confucianist ideology, politically insignificant forms of self-government, the class structure of China's complex hydraulic society, the sociology of bureaucratic autocracy, and the insecurity and attractiveness of a ruling bureaucracy. The author notes that "the diversive development (toward a multicentered society with balanced human relations and respect for the dignity of man) is a progressive revolution, whereas the totalitarian Communist revolution, which restores the single-centered society of the past, is a decidedly retrogressive revolution." G. A. Lensen

1078. Wu, Ch'eng-ming. CHUNG-KUO MIN-TSU TZU-PEI TI T'IE-TIEN [The characteristics of Chinese national capital] *Ching-chi Yen-chiu* 1956 (6): 111-137. Re-examining the archival evidence, concludes that the strength of the Chinese national economy is much greater than before, mainly due to the Chinese people's continued struggle against imperialism and the domination of foreign capitalists. A survey of Chinese economic development during the second half of the 18th century is also included. Chen Tsu-lung

INDIA

1079. Datta, A. K. SOME ASPECTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL INDIA AND THE RULE OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. *Indonesië* 1957 10(2): 89-108. The first part of the article discusses the impact of European occupation on the structure of the Indian village. The traditional village knew no landlordism, was characterized by rigid stratification, and was administratively almost independent of the central administration, except for the collection of taxes. Religion played a dominant role in rural life. Though not an unchanging society, the basic structure of the village continued until the arrival of the British. An alien land-tenure system disrupted the village, leading to indebtedness and the formation of an agricultural labor class. In addition, former artisans, ruined by the importation of industrial goods, turned towards agriculture. The caste system, closely related to the self-sufficiency of the village, was also disrupted by a money economy. Hence a tendency developed towards a new political orientation, fostered by modern education. D. van Arkel

1080. Filliozat, Jean. FRANCE AND INDOLOGY. *Indo-Asian Culture* 1956/57 5(3): 296-313. Reviews in some detail the work of French Indologists during the last two centuries. C. F. Latour

1081. Gundappa, D. V. (Secretary, Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs). LIBERALISM IN INDIA. *Confluence* 1956 5(3): 216-228. A discussion of liberalism in modern India with attention to its Wilsonian roots. "The enthusiasm evoked in India by Woodrow Wilson's peace mission to Europe was enormous; and his speeches were acclaimed in India as the herald-call of a new age of mankind." A. F. Rolle
See also: 987, 1665, 1673, 1826, 1832, 1833, 1871

1082. Panikkar, K. M. INDIA OLD AND NEW. *Indo-Asian Culture* 1956/57 5(2): 144-155. The true tradition of India is one which welcomed and assimilated the best of other cultures introduced there: modern India represents a profound synthesis between Hindu and Western cultures. The author deplores a recent tendency, probably arising from a false sense of nationalism, to emphasize the self-sufficiency of Indian culture and to try to build the future on a perverted, wholly anti-materialistic basis. C. F. Latour

JAPAN

1083. Ashizawa, Oyoshi (Japan Iron and Steel Federation). IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY RECONSTRUCTED. *Contemporary Japan* 1956 24(4-6): 273-284. Contrasts the reconstruction of the iron and steel industry in Japan since 1945 with its development during and before the Pacific War. G. A. Lensen

1084. Clark, Edward M. (National Christian Rural Service and Training Center, Tokyo). CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO RURAL JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(10-12): 726-751. Examines the historical concentration of Christian missionary effort in Japan in the highly populated urban centers, remedies suggested by the All-Japan Conference on Rural Evangelism held in Gotemba in 1931, and their application since. G. A. Lensen

1085. Davidson, Charles (Salvation Army in Japan). THE SALVATION ARMY IN JAPAN 1895-1955. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(4-6): 323-331. Account of the Salvation Army movement in Japan. G. A. Lensen

1086. Enomoto, Morie (Hokkaidō Univ.). HOKKAIDŌ KAITAKU SEISHIN NO SEIRITSU [Formation of the "frontier spirit" in Hokkaidō]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1957 (203): 3-15. The "frontier spirit" grew among the colonial troops (the most distant representatives of governmental authority), but it had as its axis the samurai consciousness. Therefore the creativeness of the colonial soldiers was restrained by samurai traditionalism, causing efficient labor to leave rural areas. The frontier spirit thus became merely endurance in the face of bad economic conditions in Hokkaidō, and subsequently dependence on governmental protective policies. Based on Shinsen Hokkaidō-shi, Tetsuzō Uehara's Hokkaidō Tondenhei Seido, etc. Kazuo Sugiyama

1087. Fujinaga, Motosaku (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Tokyo). JAPANESE FISHERY. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(10-12): 711-725. Includes a brief history of Japanese fishery and tables on volume and percentage of fishery catch by country (1936) and on export of fishery products in percentage (1934-36). G. A. Lensen

1088. Kamichika, Ichiko (Fujin Times). JAPANESE WOMEN ENFRANCHISED. Contemporary Japan 1956 24(1-3): 101-111. Divides the women's suffrage movement in Japan prior to the Pacific War into two periods: 1868-1918, led by Shoen (Toshiko) Nakajima and Hideko Fukuda; 1919-1940, led by Raicho Hiratsuka and Fusaye Ichikawa. G. A. Lensen

1089. Kimura, Ki. DAWN OF MODERN INDUSTRY IN JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(7-9): 483-494. Sketches episodes in the early history of modern industry in Japan. Deals with such men as Hiraga Gen-nai, Hashimoto Dansai, Fukuzawa Yukichi, Shimazue Nariakira, O-aki Kakichi, and Shimizu Makoto. G. A. Lensen

1090. Kurata, Chikara (Hitachi, Ltd.). MACHINE INDUSTRY OF JAPAN AND SOUTHEAST ASIA. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(7-9): 495-504. Includes a brief summary of the history of Japanese machine industry since its introduction at the end of the 19th century. G. A. Lensen

1091. Sato, Shin-ichi (Japanese Red Cross). THE JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(4-6): 311-322. Includes a brief account of the founding of the Japanese Red Cross Society on 1 May 1877 and of its development since. G. A. Lensen

1092. Taga, Yutaka (Shipbuilders Association of Japan). DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY. Contemporary Japan 1956 24(1-3): 68-87. Relates the comparatively swift development of the Japanese shipbuilding industry since the building of the first steel vessel in Japan in 1857. Includes table of ships of 100 tons gross and upwards launched in Japan during the years 1930-1944. G. A. Lensen

1093. Tagawa, Shin-ichi (All-Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Tokyo). JAPAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(7-9): 505-520. Summarizes history of Japan's cotton industry since the building of the first cotton textile factory in Kagoshima, Kyushu, in 1867. Includes tables of production, import and export of cotton yarn (1887-1911) and of the number of cotton spinning companies and spindles (1868-1914). G. A. Lensen

1094. Ueno, Ichiro. MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(1-3): 57-74. Traces the development of the motion picture industry in Japan since the establishment of the first motion picture studio in Tokyo by Yoshizawa Shokai in 1904. G. A. Lensen

1095. Unsigned. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN. Eastern World 1957 11(5): 17-19. A résumé of union development in Japan from 1721 to 1955. In a labor movement revived after 1945, over 32,000 unions and over six million members are active. The local, or enterprise, unions dominate the movement numerically and work largely for economic improvement. The regional and national federations, interested in political activities, have long-standing ideological differences. Yet the achievements of the unions have been considerable. R. C. Delk

1096. Woodard, William P. (International Institute for the Study of Religions in Japan). RELIGION-STATE RELATIONS IN JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1956 24(7-9): 460-483. Article to be continued.

Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

See also: 1073

1097. Kippenberger, Sir Howard (Major-General). THE NEW ZEALAND ARMY. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1957 102(605): 66-74. A survey of the history of the New Zealand Army from its beginnings in 1845 to the present day. J. A. S. Grenville

1098. Overacker, Louise. THE BRITISH AND NEW ZEALAND LABOUR PARTIES: A COMPARISON -- PART I. Political Science 1957 9(1): 23-36. Although New Zealand has, in a broad sense, followed the pattern of British politics and the British system, there are important differences between the two political patterns. Clashes between the arbitrationist and direct action groups have characterized the activity of New Zealand labor. As a general worker's movement, the New Zealand Labour Party has been much less guided and influenced by its intellectual class, in contrast to the development in Great Britain. Had the rank and file welcomed the contributions of its Socialist elite, a more effective educational base would have been produced with more positive results for New Zealand labor. Statistics are included. S. L. Speronis

1099. Roth, H. THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIALIST PARTY. Political Science 1957 9(1): 51-61. The formation of an independent worker's party was achieved in 1916. The movement was greatly facilitated when W. R. Ranstead brought to New Zealand a party of 190 to form a co-operative settlement. From this time to 1950 Socialism progressed rapidly thanks to the work of so many of its rank and file. S. L. Speronis

1100. Rydon, Joan (Formerly Australian National Univ.). ELECTORAL METHODS AND THE AUSTRALIAN PARTY SYSTEM, 1910-1951. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1957 2(1): 68-83. The author explains the effect of the electoral machinery, compulsory voting, preferential voting, and single member seats, on Australian parties. Preferential voting affects only 20 per cent of contests, most seats being won by absolute majorities. Preferential voting enables several parties to survive, but basically two party groups exist. Single member seats slightly penalize the Labour Party. G. D. Bearce

1101. Tung, Shih-fang. AO-CHOU HUA-CHIAO TI KUO-CH'U HSIEN-TSAI YU CHIANG-LAI [Chinese immigrants in Australia: their past, present and future]. Chu-i Yu Kuo-ts'ie 1955 (59): 13-17. A general survey of the Chinese emigration to Australia and the local Chinese organizations and institutions. Various aspects of the social contacts between Chinese and Australians are discussed and special attention is paid to the role played by the local Chinese inhabitants during the Chinese revolution of 1911. Chen Tsu-lung

1102. West, F. J. (Victoria University College, New Zealand). NEAR ENOUGH: THE WRITING OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY. Landfall 1956 10(2): 141-145. A review article based on Australia: A Social and Political History, edited by Gordon Greenwood (Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1955). "There is certainly a gap in Australian historiography, but it is very doubtful that Professor Greenwood has identified it correctly... What is new in the book is some factual information, but it is not enough to support so ambitious a project." H. J. Benda

Canada

1103. Blake, Gordon. (United College). THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION IN CANADIAN HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1956 22(4): 497-508. The Canadian customs administration regulated trade, provided needed revenues, and stimulated industrial protection. Canadian tariffs have been consistently and undisputedly oriented toward protectionism, which has not been fundamentally altered by changes in government. A study of Canadian customs policy reflects Canadian commercial and fiscal history. R. Mueller

1104. Faucher, Albert (Laval Univ.). THE DECLINE OF THE SHIPBUILDING AT QUEBEC IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1957 23(2): 195-215. The decline of the building of wooden ships set in before the transition from wood to iron and from sail to steam, and, consequently, it is too facile to say that Quebec shipyards were ruined by technological change. The author holds that the question should be viewed from the whole complex of the pattern of North Atlantic trade, and the dependence of shipbuilding on shipping. Quebec's position was weakened because of its dependence on timber which Great Britain began to buy in increasing quantities from the Baltic, and because Quebec had no back country like Montreal. Other reasons were, for example, the reorientation of trade after the rupture of the cotton triangle during the American Civil War, the lack of capital, and the fact that England was better prepared for the new age. The article contains much statistical data. D. van Arkel

1105. Morton, W. L. (Univ. of Manitoba). THE BIAS OF PRAIRIE POLITICS. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1955 Section II 49: 57-66. Suggests a theory to explain the rejection of the two national parties (Liberal and Conservative) in the Canadian West. For historical and material reasons there exists a tradition of Western grievance against the dominance of East-Central Canada. L. Hertzmann

1106. Woods, H. D. (McGill Univ.). CANADIAN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND THE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT POLICY: AN APPRAISAL. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(4): 447-465. Though not fully historical in scope and method, this article throws some light on the development of labor legislation in Canada since the beginning of this century. More particularly, it deals with collective bargaining and compulsory conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes. The first element of compulsion was introduced in the "Railway Labour Disputes Act" of 1903. The next important step was the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" of 1907, a result of the coal mine strike of 1906 in Alberta. It ruled that in mining, transportation, communication and public service utilities, a strike had to be postponed until the conciliatory machinery had had a chance of bringing about an agreement. The element of compulsion in labor relations increased during the thirties and especially during the Second World War. D. van Arkel

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1213

1107. Cronia, Arturo. PUBBLICAZIONI ITALIANE SU GLI SLAVI MERIDIONALE NELLA PRIMA GUERRA MONDIALE [Italian publications on the South Slavs in the First World War]. Südostforschungen 1956 15: 458-471. An analysis of Italian publications on the South Slavs during and after the First World War, with emphasis on the political and military writings. R. Valdés del Toro

1108. Dragičević, Risto. CRNOGORSKE ŠTAMPARIJE 1493-1918 [Montenegrin printing presses, 1493-1918]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 1-41. Examines the history of the more recent presses installed by Prince-Bishop (Vladika) Petar II Petrović Njegoš (1834), Prince Danilo II (1860-61), Prince (later King) Nicholas I (1886), and related events. The portions of the narrative which relate to modern Montenegro are based on unpublished documents in the Archival Department of the State Museum (files of the Montenegrin Royal House), the State Archives of Cetinje, and local and Russian literature. S. Gavrilović

1109. Eliádis, Vas. PALAIOTERAI SYNANTESSEIS STEN HELLADA [Earlier contacts in Greece]. Ekklesia 1956 33(17): 307-308. Describes the friendly relations that always existed between the Greek Orthodox Church and the Church of Yugoslavia. The article is written on the occasion of a visit to Athens by the Patriarch of Serbia. Catherine Koumarián

1110. Kabrda, Josef. O MINULOSTI NÁRODŮ JUGOSLAVIE [On the Yugoslav nation's past]. Slovanský Přehled 1957 43(5): 157-158. The Yugoslav publication Ten Years of Yugoslav Historiography (1945-1955) is used as a platform for several general comments on the development of Yugoslavia, from the medieval to the modern period. J. Erickson

1111. Nikolić, Miodrag. ČERKESKA OAZA [Circassian oasis]. Borba 1957 1/3 May. Information on the Circassians in Donji Stanovac, near Vučitrn, Yugoslavia. They settled in the Southern areas of the Balkans fifty years ago, when the Caucasus was being annexed by Russia. The Circassians came from the Kuban valley and still speak their native language. S. Gavrilović

1112. Paikert, Geza Charles (Le Moyne College). SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. Südostforschungen 1956 15: 526-539. Examines American public opinion, economic interest and foreign policy with regard to Southeastern Europe, covering the period roughly from 1900 to World War II. With the exception of brief periods toward the end of the First World War and during and after the Second World War, Americans have generally had little interest in this area. American trade and investment in the Balkans have been relatively small, because of the low income, poor transportation, the frequent political disturbances, and the strong competition of Germany before the Second World War and the Soviet Union thereafter. The author criticizes the Balkan peace settlements after the First World War. The United States must share the blame with the other Western powers for the collapse of the area under the pressure of Nazi Germany, because of its failure to help prevent its economic stagnation and to promote revision of the peace settlements. H. Reed

1113. Petrakis, Emm. HO HAGIOS GEORGIOS HO APANOS SIFIS [Saint George the Apanosifis]. Kritika Chronika 1956 10(1): 28-100. An account of the foundation and history of the Cretan monastery of Saint George, based on unpublished material. A part of the article deals with the contribution of the monastery to the various attempts for the liberation of Crete from the Turks. Catherine Koumarián

1114. Rothschild, J. A. THE BACKGROUND TO COMMUNIST RULE IN BULGARIA. Occidente 1956 12(6): 560-573. The most characteristic feature of the Bulgarian Communist Party is the fact that it has its ideological roots in the Russian intellectual tradition, more than in German or French socialism. It was the only intellectual movement in the country for a long time. The economic backwardness of Bulgaria made it an unsuitable place for Communist propaganda. Yet the disaster of the First World War made it an influential party, second only to Stambolisky's peasant party. Soon after the bourgeois parties overthrew the Stambolisky government, the Communists were driven underground and their main activity consisted of work for the Comintern throughout Europe. The author stresses that causes of the Communist conquest of the State were the bureaucracy, the intellectual proletariat's hostility to the peasants, the government's pro-Xia policy, and the key positions the Communists held in the resistance movement. D. van Arkel

1115. Skendi, Stavro. RELIGION IN ALBANIA DURING THE OTTOMAN RULE. Südostforschungen 1956 15: 311-327. Describes the impact of Islam on Albania from the 14th century until 1912. Even before the period of Ottoman rule, Albania was the scene of religious conflict between the Catholic and Serbian Orthodox Churches. The coming of the Turks further complicated the situation: numerous Albanians became converts to Islam in order to be exempt from taxation and to attain other material advantages and, beginning in the 17th century, the Moslem faith became dominant, particularly in the central, more accessible regions of Albania. In spite of the religious divisions, the basic unity of the Albanian people was not weakened. Religious convictions were generally weak. Frequent ties of blood and a common language and tribal system remained a powerful unifying force among the Catholics, Orthodox and Moslems in Albania. H. Reed

1116. Škerović, Nikola. IZ ODNOSA CRNE GORE I SRBIJE Concerning the relations between Montenegro and Serbia]. *toriski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2): 296-303. Quotes letters from Prince-Bishop Peter I and other more recent documents which show that thousands of Montenegrins and their families migrated to Serbia in quest of a living during the 19th century. See documents relating to vojvode Mašan Milić, serdar Jole Jelić, and others show that since the accession of Prince Peter King) Nicholas I there have also been cases of Montenegrin migration to Serbia for political reasons. The documents are in the State Archive in Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

1117. Vayakakos, Dik. SYMVOLE EIS TEN EKKLESIASTIKEN HISTORIAN TES MANES; ANEKDOTA SEMEIMOTA PERI MONASTERION [A contribution to the ecclesiastical history of Maina; unpublished notes about monasteries]. *Theologia* 1956 27(4): 545-566. A historical survey of monasteries in the area of Maina, Peloponnesus, their property and financial condition during the 19th century, based on unpublished papers and official documents. Catherine Koumrianou

1118. Vujić, Joško. USPOMENE NA ILIJU BIRČANINA I NJEGOVE POTOMKE [Memories about Ilija Birčanin and his descendants]. *Republika* 1955 8 November. Information from one of the leaders of the First Serbian Revolution and his family, based on documents in the State Archive of Valjevo, 19th century writers of chronicles, and statements by Miloš Birčanin. S. Gavrilović

1119. Yang, Po-ta. TSUI SHENG-TUNG TI AI-KUO-CHU-CHIAO-YU TI K'O-T'ANG [The most impressive buildings in which classes of patriotism are held]. *Wen-wu Ts'an-k'ao zu-liao* 1956 (8): 75-76. Describes the chief old residences of the Bulgarian revolutionary leaders and museums of Bulgaria. Chen Tsu-lung

BELGIUM

1120. Kohn, Hans (City College of New York). NATIONALISM IN THE LOW COUNTRIES. *Review of Politics* 1957 9(2): 155-185. A discussion primarily of the Flemish nationalistic movement. No linguistic nationalism existed in the Netherlands and at the time of the Belgian revolt of 1830, only kind of Belgian, and not Flemish, nationalism existed. The latter came into being at first as a literary movement at a later period. It gained slight political influence only after the ideing of the franchise. The author discusses the influence of German romanticism on the Flemish movement, but stresses the Western European character of nationalism in the Low countries. A typical feature is the almost complete absence of nationalistic parties, since Flemish nationalists belonged as a rule to the three major Belgian parties, along with the Catholics. D. van Arkel

FRANCE

See also: 1238

1121. Bertier de Sauvigny, G. de (Institut Catholique). POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND POLITICAL CHANGES IN NINETEENTH CENTURY FRANCE. *Review of Politics* 1957 9(1): 37-47. Discusses the impact of demographic changes on politics. Using French 19th century statistics, the author ventures several hypotheses. He points out for example that the decline of the birth and death rates, leading to the aging of the population and consequently to gerontocracy, might help to explain the political stability of late 19th century France. The decline of the birth rate began in the higher strata of society, thus creating vacancies in the higher ranks and fostering democratization. In a similar way, the author demonstrates that migration, resulting in depopulation, may foster leftist attitudes in traditionally conservative rural areas, and conservative opinions in the big towns. The author holds that historians should make better use of demographic data. D. van Arkel

1122. Collinet, Michel. COMMUNISM AND FRENCH LABOR. *Problems of Communism* 1957 6(1): 32-38, and 3): 41-48. Part I. From their inception French trade unions believed in direct action and generally spurned the socialist parties. In 1906 at the Amiens Congress, the General Confederation of Labor proclaimed its independence from all political parties, but World War I and the increased use of non-skilled labor effected a weakening of the French trade-union ideal and opened the way for Trotsky. After 1924

the period of Bolshevization set in and the French syndicalist tradition proved unable to cope with mechanized labor. Part II. Social resentment, economic hardships, and hatred of the Vichy regime, as well as the disorganized state of labor unions made the labor unions an easy prey for the highly skilled Communist agents. By 1945 the Communists had extended their control to all echelons and from then on they operated the unions on strictly totalitarian principles. At present the Communists have lost some strength, but this loss could very probably be easily regained if inflation continues. S. L. Speronis

1123. Deruelle, G. (Gen.). APERCU HISTORIQUE SUR LES FABRICATIONS D'ARMEMENT EN FRANCE [Historical sketch of arms production in France]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(4): 89-101. A Service of Arms Production was created in 1775 as the culmination of centuries of unrelated arms production. Since the total industrial mobilization of World War I it has been a branch of the Ministry of War. Illustrated. H. M. Adams
See also: 1055

1124. Epting, Karl. DIE CHRISTLICHE DEMOKRATIE IN FRANKREICH [Christian democracy in France]. *Zeitwende* 1957 28(3): 183-189. Survey of the relationship between state and church and of the history of progressive Catholic movements in France since 1830, as background for a short evaluation of the present and future role of the Mouvement Républicain populaire. F. Fellner

1125. Roy, J.-A., and J. L.-Dansette. ORIGINES ET EVOLUTION D'UNE BOURGEOISE: LE PATRONAT TEXTILE DU BASSIN LILLOIS (1789-1914) [The origins and evolution of a bourgeois class: The textile manufacturers of the Lille basin]. *Revue du Nord* 1957 39(153): 21-42. The second in a series of articles on the history of textile manufacturing in northern France, part of a forthcoming book, Histoire patronale de la France contemporaine. Sources are mainly unpublished company and regional archival documents. An account of the main economic factors is followed by detailed sociological analysis of the origins and advance of the great textile manufacturing families of the region. H. D. Piper
See also: 2: 157

1126. Soboul, A. THE FRENCH RURAL COMMUNITY IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. Past and Present 1956 (10): 78-95. A critical essay concerned with the decline of the French rural community, its passage from a "natural" to a "capitalist" economy, and the attendant social repercussions. The author, drawing from the work of historians, geographers, sociologists, and ethnographers, emphasizes the continuity of the communal spirit during the ancien régime; he describes the stubborn--often silent--struggle of the rural community against the encroachments alike of the seigneurs and of the central government. The Revolution destroyed the challenge of feudal domination, and once this challenge disappeared, the rural community suffered a marked decline. The growth of capitalist production sowed the seeds of agrarian disaffection; the French Revolution accelerated the spread of discontent, and was followed in the 19th century by increased bourgeois land management and the concomitant decline of the French rural ethnic-community. Material drawn in part from série F-10 of the Archives Nationales. J. C. Rule

GERMANY

1127. Avneri, Zvi. GERMANIA JUDAICA: THE ODYSSEY OF THE LAST STANDARD WORK OF JEWISH HISTORY IN GERMANY. *Historia Judaica* 1956 18(2): 121-128. Describes the ambitious plan, initiated in 1903 and entailing the co-operation of numerous scholars, for presenting the history of German Jewry through 1815 in alphabetical order according to countries and places of the ancient German Empire. Only the first part, covering the period from the origin of Jewish settlements in Germany to the year 1238, has been published (in 1917 and 1934). Work on the second part proceeded under severe handicaps during the Nazi period, and stopped altogether in 1939. Only recently, under the sponsorship of the Leo Baeck Institute, it has been recommenced by the author, who includes a plea for help in locating a box of notes handed by Ernst Fraenkel to a representative of Dr. Leo Baeck in England in 1945.

Dorothy B. Goodman

1128. Fricke, Hermann. DIE LANDESDIREKTOREN DER PROVINZ BRANDENBURG 1876-1945 [Provincial Assembly presidents of Brandenburg province, 1876-1945]. *Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel-und Ostdeutschlands* 1956 5: 295-325. The extension of Prussian territory followed the war of 1870/71 and the resulting administrative reforms made the old state councils obsolete and necessitated the inauguration of semi-independently operating provincial governments, which combined a variety of administrative functions and authority. This led to the rise of provincial assemblies (Provincial Landtage). The author provides a detailed account of how the provincial assembly of Brandenburg province undertook extensive social, economic and cultural reforms and started extensive public services during a period of rapid population growth and industrialization. He concludes with short biographical summaries of the five successive assembly presidents during this period. R. Mueller

1129. Herzfeld, Hans (Free Univ., Berlin). ZUR NEUEN LITERATUR ÜBER DAS HEERESPROBLEM IN DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [Concerning the more recent literature on the military problem in German history]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(4): 361-386. The author compares and contrasts recent works on modern German history from the standpoint of the historians' treatment of the role of the army and of the officer class in German politics. Most of the works discussed deal with the inter-war period (1918-39), however all are based on assumptions, implicit or explicit, of greater or lesser continuity in Prussian ruling class attitudes since the 17th century. C. R. Spurgin

1130. Jaros, Jerzy. ORGANIZACJA RZĄDOWEJ ADMINISTRACJI GÓRNICZEJ NA ŚLĄSKU W LATACH 1769-1922 [The organization of the State Mining Administration in Silesia, 1769-1922]. *Archeion* 1956 26: 187-214. The history of the mining administration is covered from the period when this area formed part of the Prussian state, to the point when it once more became Polish. The emphasis is upon 1) the Senior Mining Office, 2) the organization of the lower mining authorities, 3) the State mine and foundries, 4) the organization of the sale of mining products, 5) the mining law-courts, 6) the Silesian "Spółka bracka" [Brotherhood], and 7) the coal-mining assistance fund and the changes in the mining law. There is also a sketch of the employers' organization. J. Erickson

1131. Kemmerich, Max. 250 JAHRE DEUTSCHLAND UND RUSSLAND: GEDANKEN ZUM 22. JUNI [250 Years of Russo-German relations: thoughts about 22 June (1941)]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1957 6(5): 9-13. Cursory reviews Russo-German relations from the early 18th century to the present, devoting considerable attention to 22 June 1941, "the blackest hour of our people," the day of Germany's attack on Russia, and calling for Russo-German understanding. F. B. M. Hollyday

1132. Leifer, Walter. BUDDHISM IN GERMANY. *Indo-Asian Culture* 1956/57 5(3): 329-339. Discusses the influence of Buddhism on German intellectuals from Schopenhauer to contemporary figures. C. F. Latour

1133. Ogrodzinski, Wladyslaw. 60 LAT RUCHU LUDOWEGO NA MAZURACH [60 years of peasants' movement in Masuria]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(1): 188-191. Report from the historical conference of the Polish Historical Society's Olstyn (Allenstein) Branch, held on 26 September 1956. Summarizes the following papers read by old leaders of the peasants' movement: 1) M. Leyk and W. Późny, "Mazurska Partia Ludowa" [Masurian Peasants Party]; 2) G. Leyding, "Ruch społeczno-wzwoleńczy i narodowy na Mazurach po plebiscytcie" [Movement towards social and national liberation in Masuria, after the referendum]; 3) K. Małżek, "Związek Mazurów" [Association of Masurians]; 4) T. Grygier, "Niektóre zagadnienia plebiscytu na Mazurach" [Some problems of referendum in Masuria]. A. F. Dygnas

1134. Pennendreff, A. de. UN VILLAGE HUGUENOT EN ALLEMAGNE: FRIEDRICHSORF [A Huguenot village in Germany: Friedrichsdorf]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(81): 319-323. Friedrichsdorf was founded by Huguenot refugees from France in 1686. Under Landgraf Frederick of Hesse-Homburg it was given full cultural autonomy and considerable political freedom. These freedoms continued until the Prussian conquest of Hesse in 1866; but even now the village and its people retain marks of their French origin, though they

have proved loyal to their adopted nation. R. C. Delk

1135. Whiteside, Andrew G. (Columbia Univ.). THE NATURE AND ORIGINS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1957/58 17(1): 48-73. Reviews the historiography on origins of National Socialism in Germany and divides writers into three schools: 1) those Marxian writers who hold National Socialism to be a reactionary conspiracy organized by monopoly capitalists and their collaborators; 2) those liberal-democratic writers who view Nazism as an unstable combination of various groups with conflicting purposes; and 3) the conservative historians who see Nazism as a form of democratic radicalism. About the only thing the three agree on is the outward characteristics of the movement. The author regrets the lack of a satisfactory sociology of Nazism, and suggests that psychology may provide the key to historical phenomena for which scholars are still seeking national or material motives. Probably a multiple-factor analysis is necessary, as well as longer perspective and additional research. C. F. Delzell

1136. --. Festschrift zur 500 Jahrfeier der Universität Greifswald [Anniversary number for the 500-year celebration of Greifswald University]. 1956 2 vols., pp. 302 and 586. The volumes contain articles, mostly by Greifswald faculty members, on the history of Greifswald University, of its various department and institutes and research carried on by them, on the publications of the University, and some biographies of former professors. The volumes include articles on the social and cultural history of the period, on women graduates at German universities in the 18th century, and on student life at Greifswald (in 1812). E. Hill

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1066, 1098, 1208, 1209, 1212, 1239

1137. Abel, Deryck. THE WHIP IN HISTORY. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1956 9(2): 230-237. Though the party whip is first heard of in the latter 18th century, patronage rather than continuous management was the chief bond of party unity. After 1832 the power of the whips grew, except that in the conditions of the fifties and sixties there was room for great independence of M. P.'s. The trend since then has been toward even greater bondage, especially of the government party, though it should be noted that the Master of Elbank, perhaps the most powerful Chief Whip in history, operated largely by persuasion. H. D. Jordan

1138. Evershed, Lord (Master of the Rolls). THE IMPACT OF STATUTE ON THE LAW OF ENGLAND. *Proceedings of the British Academy* 1956 42: 247-266. Since the 18th century the vast increase in the number of statutes, their scope, and the details into which they enter, has greatly affected the task of the courts, especially the courts of appeal. No longer able, as was said in the 16th century, to construe the statute against the background of the Common Law, the energies of judges have had to be applied to technicalities of meaning, even questions of grammar, where frequently no question of principle or ethics is involved. The thorniest problems of interpretation arise when the facts before the court reflect a situation never contemplated at all when the statute was before Parliament. The practice of narrow interpretation, while avoiding any charge of encroaching on parliamentary sovereignty, has entailed some loss of the law's authority. Another way in which statutes have impinged on the law is in the tendency to establish special extrajudicial tribunals to deal with questions arising out of the enactment. H. D. Jordan

1139. Fetter, F. W. THE AUTHORSHIP OF ARTICLES IN THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1957 30(81): 76-79. Discusses the principal sources by which the authors of anonymous articles in the *Edinburgh Review* (1802-1929) can be identified. P. H. Hardacre

1140. Hollis, Christopher. I CATTOLICI NELLA POLITICA BRITANNICA [The Catholics in British politics]. *Civitas* 1957 8(4/5): 59-64. "In examining the political problem of Catholics in England, the author--a former Catholic Member of Parliament for the Conservative Party, and now president of the well known Catholic publishing house Hollis and Carter, a member of the editorial staff of the Catholic weekly 'Tablet'--remarks that it is a problem differing from that of the Catholics in many countries of continental Europe. He examines, there-

ore, the position of the Catholics from the time of the Reformation to the present, observing that in the past, as supporters of the fallen dynasty of the Stuarts, they were considered as potential rebels; nowadays, on the contrary, it is the belief of every Englishman that a Catholic person acts in all details or in all judgment of his own life as a layman, according to a specified order of the ecclesiastic authority. ..." Journal

1141. Lewis, Gordon K. (Univ. of Puerto Rico). ON THE CHARACTER AND ACHIEVEMENT OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. 1957 23(2): 173-194. Appraisal of the political career of Churchill and discussion of his genius and his limitation. The author sees him primarily as a man of action, who cares little for theory and philosophy, who has in many ways little understanding of the modern age. A champion of Tory democracy, in alliance between workers and gentlemen, he is not aware of the fact that gentlemen have close ties with business. In a similar way, he lacked insight into the true nature of the labor movement. He failed to understand the USA, the recent awakening of Asia, or, in short, the sociological forces that determine the course of events. His idea of history is really the history of great men, of the will that bends the chain of events. The author considers him an 18th century politician, an aristocrat with all the virtues of that class, such as heroism, magnanimity, chivalry and tremendous energy. D. van Arkel

1142. Musson, A. E. (Manchester Univ.). PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS. Parliamentary Affairs 1956 9(2): 151-159, (3): 277-288, and (4): 404-417. The history of governmental controls and restrictions on the press shows a development toward a condition of complete freedom after about 1860. The growth of mass circulation papers and of a small number of powerful press lords led to a demand for legislation, but the Royal Commission of 1949, and the consequent Press Council, have still left England with a free and capitalist press. H. D. Jordan

1143. Savory, Douglas L. THE QUINCENTENARY OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN IT AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Quarterly Review 1957 295(612): 151-157. Narrates the connection between the "Unitas Fratrum" and the Church of England from the reign of Elizabeth I, when efforts were made to get Moravians into Oxford (1583), until today. Despite some objections, relationships seem to have been good in the 17th-18th centuries, the Church of England generally feeling that the Moravians were very near them, and the Brethren were allowed to missionize, even in America (especially Georgia). With the rise of the Oxford movement, greater doubt was expressed as to the "nearness" of the Moravians to Anglicanism and the orders of the Moravian Church were rejected, though efforts to restore approval of the Brethren have not ceased. Ch. A. LeGuin

1144. Waters, C. D. (Lieut.-Colonel). RECRUITING TO THE REGULAR FORCES. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1957 102(605): 55-60. Examines, with statistical illustrations, the number of volunteers for the regular British army from 1860 to 1955. "The theory that there is a constant number of volunteers or even a constant percentage of the population who can be relied upon to provide the volunteer forces that we need in peace does not bear historical examination. Recruitment depends on general economic conditions and on the conditions offered by the services." J. A. S. Grenville

1145. Watson, Steven (Oxford Univ.). FIGURES ON A WOOLSACK II. History Today 1955 5(4): 228-235. A series of thumbnail sketches of British Lord Chancellors since the 18th century. They achieved varying degrees of success, according to their personal qualities, in making the legal system "independent of passing political influences, and yet sensitive to the general mood of an era and to the real popular will." W. M. Simon

See also: 1: 1172

HABSBURG EMPIRE

1146. Geyer, Rudolf (Vienna City Archives). NEUE LITERATUR ZUR WIENER VERFASSUNGS- UND VERWALTUNGSGESCHICHTE [New literature on the constitutional and administrative history of Vienna]. Jahrbuch des Vereines für Geschichte der Stadt Wien 1955 12: 251-264. Extended critical discussion of Part I of Rudolf Till's "Geschichte der Wiener Stadtverwaltung in den letzten zweihundert Jahren,"

Handbuch der Stadt Wien, pp. 283-318 (Vienna: Verlag für Jugend und Volk, 1956). Geyer points out errors in dates, quotations and conclusions, and he maintains that the article lacks solid scholarly preparation. Article to be continued. O. Stenzl

1147. Kirschbaum, Joseph. INDEPENDENCE AND THE SLOVAK PAST. Slovakia 1957 7(1): 44-53. Slovakia has been aspiring to nationhood, especially after 1848. C. F. Latour

1148. Makuc, K. PRVOMAJSKA SEČANJA U TRBOVLJU [The recollections about the 1 May in Trbovlje]. Borba 1957 1/3 May. The article contains information of interest for the history of the labor movement (1891-1941) in the Sava Valley coal fields, Slovenia, based on personal recollections of Avgust Tartnik and Andreja Forta. S. Gavrilović

1149. Wandruszka, Adam (Univ. of Vienna). DIE HISTORISCHE SCHWÄCHE DES BÜRGERTUMS. GLANZ UND ELENDE DER LIBERALEN BEWEGUNG IN ÖSTERREICH [The historical weakness of the Bürgertum. Splendor and misery of the liberal movement in Austria]. Wort und Wahrheit 1956 11(10): 763-769. The liberal movement in Austria during the 19th century was carried by forces within the bureaucratic system, not by forces outside of it and opposed to it. There was never a sufficiently strong industrial middle class to form an independent liberal movement of its own, as it developed in Western European countries. The tendency of late 19th century liberalism in Europe toward nationalism weakened the liberal movement in Austria-Hungary. Its nationalistic attitude, which made conciliation among the different nationalities of the monarchy impossible, caused the rupture of the Austrian liberals with the government and deprived them of their political influence. Consequently the rupture brought about the ultimate collapse of the liberal movement in Austria. O. Stenzl

ITALY

1150. Cajumi, Arrigo. BENEDETTO CROCE PRECURSORE DEL FASCISMO [Benedetto Croce, precursor of Fascism]. Occidente 1955 11(4): 325-331. Examines the writings of Croce as evidence of his anti-democratic influence upon Italian political and intellectual life during the first half of the 20th century. H. M. Adams

1151. Facchi, Paolo. LA LIBERTA RELIGIOSA IN ITALIA, OGGI [Religious liberty in Italy today]. Occidente 1955 11(4): 338-342. Traces very briefly the historical background of the problem since the 17th century and summarizes the situation since 1945. H. M. Adams

1152. Lodolini, Armando. L'ARCHIVIO ORSINI. Archivi 1956 23(1): 124-125. Starts with an evaluation of Gustavo Brigante Colonna's new book Gli Orsini (Milano: Ceschina), which deals with the archives of this famous Italian family in chapter VIII. The author gives a short history of these archives, which comprise some 6,000 items. After many vicissitudes they were bought at an auction by the Municipality of Rome. They are at present at Palazzo Borrominiano alla Chiesa Nuova, which is affiliated with the Archivio Capitolino. Consultation is made easy owing to a detailed catalogue and an excellent monograph by Luigi Guasco (1921). E. Füssl, O.S.B.

1153. Rodelli, Luigi. EDUCAZIONE E LIBERTA D'INSEGNAMENTO IN ITALIA [Education and freedom of instruction in Italy]. Il Ponte 1957 13(4): 541-555. A paper presented at the "La Riforma" circle in Milan, 2 December 1956, for the conclave on "The Catholic Church and Italian Society." Traces briefly the relationship of the Church and freedom of instruction in the schools of Italy since the unification. Laments the tendencies in recent years to increase the Church's influence in the school system. C. F. Delzell

1154. Rodolico, Nicolò. LA VAL D'AOSTA NELLA STORIA D'ITALIA [The valley of Aosta in Italian history]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(1870): 251-255. Argues that the history of the valley of Aosta, although possessing distinctive features, nevertheless forms an integral part of Italian history, because its civilization stemmed from the same point of departure -- the Roman legions and the Benedictine monks. C. F. Delzell

NETHERLANDS

See: 1120

POLAND

See also: 1133, 1164, 1172

1155. Battaglia, Otto Forst de (Vienna Univ.) LITTERATURE ENGAGÉE: VOM WESEN DER POLNISCHEN LITERATUR [Literature engagée: on the essence of Polish literature]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1957 12(5/6): 13-17. Essay on the most important Polish writers, including publicists, from the end of the Middle Ages to the present. Poles have formed their state and their literature from basic facts prescribed to them by history and geography. While their literature is closely connected with the soil it also has remained in constant contact with other countries, particularly with the West. Historical themes have always been of special significance. H. Hirsch

1156. Gąsiorowska, Natalia. Z OKAZJI 50-LECIA PPS-LEWICY [On the occasion of the 50th year of the PPS Left Wing]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(3): 113-119. A criticism of the publication on the history of the Polish Communist Party, which deals with developments in 1905 and later periods. Some persons are not mentioned at all and there is a lack of biographical details on others. There are also gaps in the collection of documentary material. J. Erickson

1157. Lowmiański, Henryk. ZAGADNIENIA HISTORII KULTURY A OGÓLNA SYNTENZA DZIEJÓW POLSKI [Problems of the history of culture in the synthesis of Polish history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(1): 32-46. Discussion of the article by Suchodolski [See abstract 2: 1841]. The author gives an interpretation of the concept of the culture which differs from Suchodolski's. All manifestations of culture are either materialistic or spiritual, and they also have social aspects, as a consequence of their being the activities of society. A. F. Dygnas

1158. Kormanowa, Zanna. FRANCISZEK FIEDLER-TRUSKIER (1880-1956). *Nauka Polska* 1957 5(1): 195-199. Obituary of a noted Polish Communist, a member of the Party's Central Committee. Describes his studies in Berlin and Zürich and his connections since 1903 with the Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania. Fiedler was an editor of Communist periodicals published in Poland and Germany and from 1933 onwards in France. After 1946, he was for six years the editor of the Communist Party's theoretical monthly *Nowa Kultura*. A. F. Dygnas

1159. Manteuffel, Tadeusz, and Marian Serejski. POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO HISTORYCZNE (1886-1956) [The Polish Historical Society: 1886-1956]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1957 48(1): 3-23. A paper, delivered at the annual meeting of the Society on its 70th anniversary, gives the outline of its history. Post-war developments are described in some detail. A. F. Dygnas

1160. Valiani, Leo. LIBERTA SOTTO LA NEVE (STORIA DEL SOCIALISMO POLACCO) [Freedom beneath the snow (history of Polish Socialism)]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(11): 1881-1888. Sketch of the history of the socialist movements in Poland from 1830 to the present, having for its purpose the explanation of the outlook of the present National Communist regime of Władysław Gomułka. C. F. Delzell

RUSSIA

See also: 1074, 1076, 1131, 1214

1161. Coquin, François-Xavier. LE PEUPLEMENT PAYSAN DE LA SIBÉRIE [The populating of Siberia by peasants]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1957 4: 64-80. An attempt to explain the remarkable increase in the population of Siberia, 1890-1939, based on available published data, mainly for the period before 1917. Prior to 1906 the Russian state encouraged little migration from Russia proper. After the Russo-Japanese War a well-planned and organized program resulted in the exodus of many rural Russian peasant families, doubling the Siberian population. Since 1917 the Soviet government seems to have modified the exclusively rural, peasant, and individualistic Siberian population with urban and industrial emigrants from Russia. H. D. Piper

1162. Hammer, Darrell P. (Graduate student, Columbia Univ.) RUSSIA AND THE ROMAN LAW. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(1): 1-13. The thesis of this article is that the "reception" of Roman law in Russia began only in the eighteenth century, and that the materials studied were European and not Byzantine in origin. German influence was strong, but the Russians were not simply imitators of the Germans. Prerequisites for a reception were an impelling need for reforms, and a professional bar capable of grasping the complexities of Roman law. Pre-revolutionary reform was stimulated by a systematic study of the sources of Roman law. The distinctions after 1864 between public and private law, and between ownership and possession, reflect the spirit of Roman law. R. B. Holman

1163. Lichten, Joseph L. A STUDY OF UKRAINIAN-JEWISH RELATIONS. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy* 1956 5(2/3): 1160-1177. The writer initially states his concern for finding a basis for mutual understanding between Ukrainians and Jews. He tells of the tragic chapter in the history of their relations that opened with the atrocities of the Cossack leader Pavluk in 1637, and he emphasizes the constructive and selfless attitude of many Ukrainians, such as those in the monasteries during World War II. K. Chamberlain

1164. Stankievič, Jan. THE SOVIET FALSIFICATION OF BELORUSSIAN HISTORY. *Belorussian Review* 1957 (4): 56-82. Attacks the presentation of Belorussian history made in Volume I of *Istoriya Belorusskoi SSR*, edited by V. N. Pertsev, K. K. Shabunya and L. S. Abetsedarsky (Minsk, 1954). C. F. Latour

1165. Pipes, Richard E. (Harvard Univ.). THE SOVIET IMPACT ON CENTRAL ASIA. *Problems of Communism* 1957 6(2): 27-32. Outlines the consequences of Czarist and Soviet colonization on the Moslem nations of the present area of the Kazakh Republic and the Turkestan area, and concludes that "... the social and cultural processes occurring in Soviet Central Asia do not differ fundamentally from those taking place in other colonial or ex-colonial areas of the world, but that "the peculiar feature of the Soviet experience lies in the tempo and the ruthlessness with which this transformation is being accomplished." Based on original research, including the author's interviews with refugees from Central Asia. E. Hill

1166. Vetukhiv, Michael. A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF KHARKIV UNIVERSITY. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy* 1956 5(2/3): 1140-1159. The role of Kharkov University as a bastion of academic freedom and bearer of cultural values and scientific progress is traced though 150 years of alternating periods of progress and reaction. K. Chamberlain

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

1167. Brønn, Max F. (Oslo). VERFASSUNGSWIRKLICHKEIT UND FUNKTIONSVERSCHIEBUNGEN DER NORWEGISCHEN VERFASSUNG [Constitutionality and the shifting of function in the Norwegian constitution]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3(2): 132-146. Traces the development of the organization and function of the bicameral Norwegian legislature since 1814, the independence of Norway. The social stratification and the resulting structure of the political parties made parliament dependent on the government and directed the political consciousness and activity of the Norwegian people in large part toward social and cultural questions. This explains why in Norway controversies over anti-alcoholism or the official usage of a dialect shift to the national political arena. R. Mueller

1168. Ziliacus, K. PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN FINLAND. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1956 9(4): 427-438. Finland's constitution is rooted in its six hundred years of union with Sweden, and it was worked out in its modern form after the revolutions of 1905 and 1917. A single-chamber legislature, women's suffrage and proportional representation are particular features; ultimate power rests with Parliament. H. D. Jordan

SPAIN

See also: 1178

1169. Alzina Caules, Jaime. INVESTIGACION ANALITICA SOBRE LA EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA DE CATALUNA [Analytical investigation of the demographic evolution of Catalonia]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica (Spain) 1955 (1): 15-46. Detailed study of the population of Barcelona based on the official censuses from 1857 to 1954, and analysis of the vegetative life and immigration currents that have conditioned its evolution. Twelve maps and graphs, and numerous statistical diagrams.

E. Giralt Raventós (IHE 13827)

1170. Cabo Alonso, Angel. LA ARMUÑA Y SU EVOLUCION ECONOMICA [Armuña and its economic development]. estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1955 16(58): 73-136, and (59): 57-427. A survey of the economic development over the last three hundred years of Armuña, the northern part of alamanca province. Basing his study on local government archives, including those relating to tithe and land tax assessments, the author discusses economic conditions in the 18th century, the changes which occurred in the following century and the methods of cultivation and other secondary economic enterprises since 1900. S. Llobet Reverter (IHE 13125 and 13126)

1171. Filgueira Valverde, José. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE GALICIA [Bibliography of Galicia]. Cuadernos de Estudios Gallegos (Spain) 1955 10(32): 439-482. Bibliographical cards, nos. 912-6255, of books and review articles, published since 1942, which refer to [Spanish] Galicia or are written by Galician authors. Continued from the same periodical, 1952 7:427-496, 1953 8(26): 441-493 and 1954 9(29): 411-470.

Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 13008)

1172. Potocki, Józef, Conde de. LAS RELACIONES POLACAS-ESPAÑOLAS A TRAVES DE LOS SIGLOS. [Polish-Spanish relations in the course of the centuries]. Polonia (Spain) 1956 2(14): -8. An explanation of these relations, principally during modern times, from the political and cultural viewpoint.

J. Rubió Lois (IHE 13458)

1173. Saltor, Octavio. DON LUIS DURAN Y VENTOSA, JURISTA BARCELONES [Don Luis Durán y Ventosa, lawyer from Barcelona]. Revista Jurídica de Cataluña (Spain) 1955 2(1): 48-50. Obituary of the celebrated Barcelona lawyer and public figure (1870-1954), of great regional and Christian significance. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 13927)

1174. Trías Bertrán, Carlos. MEMORIA (LEIDA EN LA SESION INAUGURAL DE LA ACADEMIA DE JURISPRUDENCIA Y LEGISLACION DE BARCELONA, POR EL SECRETARIO...) Report (read at the inaugural session of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation in Barcelona, by the secretary). Revista Jurídica de Cataluña (Spain) 1955 72(5): 387-393. Points out some of the vicissitudes of the ancient Academia de Jurisprudencia Teorico-Practica in Barcelona (founded at the time of Charles III), from its reopening in 1840 to its reinauguration in January 1955, after the break in 1936, caused by the war. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 13837)

1175. Vega, Luis Antonio de. MELILLA TIENE MUCHO QUE VER [Melilla has much to see]. Africa (Spain) 1956 13(173): 219-222. Information on some aspects of the history of Melilla, from the Middle Ages to the present day.

D. Romano Ventura (IHE 14443)

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

1176. Bottighieri, Mario A. HACIA UNA CONCEPCION REALISTA DE LA HISTORIA ARGENTINA [Towards a realistic conception of Argentine history]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1957 16(2): 92-100. The critical spirit is necessary in all historical studies, but it is missing in the teaching of Argentine history. A passionate partiality with a political character is the rule. The founders of Argentina are wrapped up in a patriotic mythology which dehumanizes them. It is time to study Argentine history realistically. H. Kantor

1177. Cabanillas, Berta. ORIGENES DE LOS HABITOS ALIMENTICIOS DEL PUEBLO DE PUERTO RICO

[Origins of the feeding habits of the people of Puerto Rico]. Trabajos y Conferencias (Spain) 1955 (6): 199-215. Lecture. Synthesis of the evolution of the diet of the Puerto Ricans from the pre-Spanish era to the 19th century, in relation to the development of agriculture in each period. Some notes. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14113)

1178. Canepa, Luis. EL GENERAL SAN MARTIN EN LAS "MEMORIAS" DE IRIARTE [General San Martín in the Memoirs of Iriarte]. San Martín. Revista del Instituto Nacional Sanmartiniano (Argentina) 1955 12(36): 39-48. Biographical summary of the Spanish general Tomás de Iriarte (1794-1876), who went over to the patriot camp and took an active part in the political life of Argentina. Reproduction of the parts referring to San Martín, which appear in the portion of the Memoirs that has already been published, with a commentary and explanations. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14347)

1179. Corrêa Filho, Virgilio. TAVARES DE LYRA, HISTORIADOR [Tavares de Lyra, historian]. Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (Brazil) 1955 228: 78-90. Notes on the bibliographical work of this Brazilian statesman, who carried out his research work during the first third of the 20th century. His research is devoted chiefly to the history of the Company of the Rio Grande del Norte and to the study of the political and administrative organization of Brazil from 1500 to 1900. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14104)

1180. Darío, Rubén. BOLVAR Y SUS CANTORES [Bolívar and the singers of his praises]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1955 38(152): 407-412. Reprint of an article published in Otro Diario at San José de Costa Rica, 2 March 1886. Brief literary study of some poetic fragments in which Olmedo and Rivas Groot extol the Liberator. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14341)

1181. Demorizi Rodríguez, Emilio. APUNTES Y DOCUMENTOS [Notes and documents]. Clio (Dominican Republic) 1955 23(105): 194-204. Biographical notes on the priest Pedro Arán y Morales (born 1766), author of a novena which is one of the oldest known Dominican publications; and on the Dominican licentiate Juan de Mata Tejada (born 1790). Transcription of a eulogy to the latter, written in 1835; of a document of 1785 relating to the cult of Our Lady of Altagracia and an account by Father Texidor of the state of the records of the parish of Higüey in 1861. Documents from the author's own archive. Bibliography. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14202)

1182. Díaz Sánchez, Ramón. EL CAFE, SIGNO DE LA POLEMICA [Coffee, a sign of conflict]. Revista Nacional de Cultura 1956 18(114): 48-60. (Venezuela) Account of the introduction (in the middle of the 18th century) and development of coffee-growing in Venezuela. The production of coffee represented the new independence ideology, as opposed to cocoa, a typical product of the colonial era. Bibliography and published documents. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14283)

1183. Duarte, Eduardo. VELHOS FORTES [Old forts]. Revista do Museu Julio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) 1955 4(5): 5-20. Notes on the Uruguayan fortresses of San Miguel, Santa Teresa and Santa Tecla, built during the 18th century on territory that today occupies part of the Brazilian province of Rio Grande. Special reference is made to the attacks of the Spanish on these forts. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14274)

1184. García Rufz, Ramón. HISTORIA DE LA EDUCACION EN JALISCO [History of education in Jalisco]. Historia Mexicana (Mexico) 1956/57 6(4): 548-571. A general survey of education in the Mexican state of Jalisco from the days of the Conquest to the present. Fray Francisco Lorenzo arrived in the region in 1550 to teach church doctrine, reading and writing, and in 1552 the first school was founded during the colonial period by various religious orders. The first public school was instituted by the Ayuntamiento of Guadalajara in 1821, and public instruction facilities grew rapidly during the balance of the century. After the revolution education of all types commenced to grow until today Jalisco possesses over 2,000 primary schools, 32 secondary schools, and five institutions of higher learning. R. B. McCornack

1185. Gómez T., Diego Marfá. (Archbishop of Popayán). ELOGIO DE LOS PROCERES Y MARTIRES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Eulogy of the founders and martyrs of Independence].

Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1956 43(501-503): 394-407. Patriotic address, emphasizing the divinely "providential" aspects of Colombian independence. D. Bushnell

1186. Griffin, Charles C. (Vassar College). FRANCISCO ENCINA AND REVISIONISM IN CHILEAN HISTORY. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1957 37(1): 1-28. A critical review of Francisco Encina, *Historia de Chile desde la prehistoria hasta 1891* (20 vols., Santiago Editorial Nascimento, 1941-1952). Encina envisages Chilean history as a history of race, and his interpretation is nationalistic and anti-liberal. The reviewer concludes that the work does make a contribution, due to the vastness of its scope and the author's new interpretations of Chilean history. R. B. McCormack

1187. Larrazábal Blanco, C. FAMILIAS DE SANTO DOMINGO [Familias of Santo Domingo]. Clio (Dominican Republic) 1955 23(104): 150-156. Genealogical notes (1788-1910) on the family, both paternal and maternal, and heirs of the prócer Francisco del Rosario Sánchez, and on some of his friends and relations. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14271)

1188. Morón, Guillermo. APROXIMACIÓN AL HOMBRE CRIOLLO [Getting to know the native]. *Cultura Universitaria* (Venezuela) 1955 (52): 56-66. Essay on the evolution of Venezuelan man as seen through his history, and in particular through the work of Andrés Bello. Bibliography. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14120)

1189. Nieto y Cortadellas, Rafael. DOCUMENTOS SACRAMENTALES DE ALGUNOS CUBANOS ILUSTRES [Sacramental documents of some well-known Cubans]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1955 6(4): 121-136. Documents (1607-1954) relating to Nicolás Ascárate y Escobedo, Juan Miguel Dihigo y Mestre, Domingo Goicuria y Cabrera, Cecilia Pereyra y Bamboa, Francisco Javier de Santa Cruz y Mallén, Indalecio Santos-Suárez y Perez de Alejos and Juan Pablo Toñarell y Robles. Continued from *ibid.* 1953 4(4): 142-159, and 1954 5(2): 115-132, and (3): 199-211, and (4): 69-82, and 1955 6(2): 209-221, and (3): 154-171. Article to be continued. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14381)

1190. Oropeza, Néstor. BOSQUEJO HISTORICO DE LA FACULTAD DE FARMACIA [Historical sketch of the Faculty of Pharmacy]. *Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1955 40: 157-164. Information --with bibliographical references -- on pharmacists in Venezuela, from the 17th century to the suppression of the Board of Physicians in 1827; the rest refers to Venezuela's epoch of independence. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14207)

1191. Oudschans Denz, F. JOODSE KLEURLINGEN IN SURINAME [Colored Jews in Surinam]. *West-Indische Gids* 1955 35(4): 234. In 18th century Surinam there were many colored people of partly Jewish descent, bearing Portuguese names. In 1779, a society of colored Jews was founded. They had their own synagogue. Today there are no colored people who belong to the Jewish community in Surinam. D. van Arkel

1192. Pearse, Andrew. CARNIVAL IN NINETEENTH CENTURY TRINIDAD. *Caribbean Quarterly* (British West Indies) 1956 4(34): 175-193. Based on 19th century newspapers from Trinidad, this discussion of the form and content of the institution of the carnival in Trinidad examines the carnival from the point of view of the changing culture and social structure of the island. The type of people who settled in Trinidad from 1783 to 1826 are described. The Trinidad carnival had three forms: first, the upper classes participated alone; then the upper classes ceased participating and the carnival was taken over by the underworld element; lastly, the carnival became the most important and characteristic national festival of Trinidad. This whole issue of the *Caribbean Quarterly* is dedicated to the Carnival of Trinidad, and it also contains an article on the carnival in New Orleans. H. Kantor

1193. Piñeros Corpas, Joaquín. SOBRE LA BANDERA COLOMBIANA [On the Colombian flag]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1956 43(499/500): 342-345. Comments on the development of the Colombian flag. D. Bushnell

1194. Rayburn, John C. (Texas A. and I. College). RAIL TRANSFORMATION IN VENEZUELA, 1835-1955. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1957 10(4): 23-46. Describes the formation of Venezuela's eleven principal rail lines. In the

beginning they were chiefly financed by British capital and poorly co-ordinated with each other; they never became very profitable. By now the Venezuelan government has acquired most of the rail system and is earnestly trying to expand and modernize it. D. Bushnell

1195. Ribón, Segundo Germán de. HISTORIA Y NO LEYEN LA MARQUESA DE TORRE HOYOS Y LA LLEGADA DE DON PABLO MORILLO A MOMPOX [History and not legend. The Marquesa de Torre Hoyos and the arrival of Don Pablo Morillo at Mompox]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1956 43(501-503): 425-457. Using local tradition and documents as well as published data, traces the rise of the Torre Hoyos to wealthy and noble status in the late colonial regime at Mompox, New Granada, and notes the damage that it suffered in the independence movement. At that time it was headed by the Marquesa, an ardent royalist who welcomed the Spanish general Morillo and lost much of his property to the patriots. D. Bushnell

1196. Sánchez Roig, Mario. LOS ALBORES DEL TEATRO CUBANO [The birth of the theater in Cuba]. *Revista del Instituto Nacional de Cultura* (Cuba) 1956 1(2): 9-13. A brief account, with good illustrations, covering the period from the first known theatrical presentations (end of the 16th century) to the end of the 19th century. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14120)

1197. Tauro, Alberto. GUIA DE ESTUDIOS HISTORICOS [Guide to historical studies]. *Boletín Bibliográfico* (Peru) 1955 28(1-4): 109. A series of reviews -- classified in historical stages -- of essays and articles that have appeared in periodicals during this century, which deal with Peruvian history from the pre-Spanish era to the present day. The guide omits the specialized reviews, confining itself to those styled "general culture" and "literary". Includes brief commentary, sometimes critical in approach, and others with only an indication of the contents. Name index and table of contents. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14097)

1198. Teichert, Pedro C. M. (Michigan State Univ.) THE ECONOMIC POLICY REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1956 10(3): 73-90. Briefly recapitulates the change in Latin America from 19th century laissez-faire to 20th century state paternalism. The former is described as an imported creed associated with foreign exploitation, the latter as a return to basic Hispanic tradition. Mexico and Uruguay are cited as violent and non-violent examples of this shift. D. Bushnell

1199. Tutein Nolthenius, A. GETIJMOLENS IN SURINAME [Tidal mills in Surinam]. *West-Indische Gids* 1955 35(4): 219-225. Before the days of the steam-engine, tidal mills were widely used for crushing the sugar cane. They were operated by slaves, and could only be used during spring tides. The article contains statistical data about the number of mills used in the early 19th century. D. van Arkel

1200. Velásquez, Ramón J. JUICIOS Y CONSEJOS Y CONSEJOS DE CESAR ZUMETA SOBRE LA HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA [César Zumeta: his judgment and counsel on the history of Venezuela]. *Cultura Universitaria* (Venezuela) 1955 (51): 20-32. Essay comprising some biographical notes and a critical study of various works (chronicles and biographies of some of interest to students of American colonial history) by this Venezuelan writer who lived at the turn of the century. Analysis of his thought on the subject of independent Venezuela. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14105)

1201. Velásquez, Rafael Eladio. LOS ESTUDIOS HISTORICOS EN EL PARAGUAY [Historical studies in Paraguay]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1956 11(52): 65-79. Useful summary information on Paraguayan historiography, from the chronicles of the Conquest to the present day, with special reference to the present state of investigation and teaching of history in that country. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14082)

1202. Zea, Leopoldo (National University of Mexico). LAS IDEAS EN IBEROAMERICA EN EL SIGLO XIX [Ideas in Latin America in the 19th century]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 3(3): 665-685. Discusses the intellectual development of Latin America in four phases, which roughly correspond with the political developments there. "The dawn of a new world" explains the appearance of the ideas of the scientific revolution in colonial Latin America. This development is followed by the

political and social ideas of the Enlightenment, which arrive in conjunction with the wars of independence. Political emancipation was followed by a struggle for the mental emancipation of Hispano-America, a mental freedom which ended with the 19th century triumph of positivism. Ch. A. LeGuin

Middle East

1203. Anthon, Carl G. (American Univ., Beirut). DIE AUSSENPOLITIK DER USA IM MITTLEREN OSTEN [The foreign policy of the USA in the Middle East]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1956 3(1): 18-41. During the 18th and 19th centuries, United States policy in the Middle East shifted from aloofness, neutralism and isolationism to an active policy of safeguarding its own and allied strategic interests and protecting United States oil companies. This led to embroilment with conflicts arising from Arab nationalist aspirations and later opened a new front in the cold war when the United States challenged attempts of political and economic penetration by the Soviet Union. R. Mueller

1204. Bernucci, G. L. ARABIA SAUDITA [Saudi Arabia]. Revista Militare 1957 13(2): 252-267. General discussion of the geography, history, and the mineral wealth of Saudi Arabia. Contains some biographical information on Ibn Saud (Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz) and indicates briefly his wars with his rival, Ibn Rashid, the conquest of Riad with only a handful of men, and the conquest of Hejaz. D. van Arkel

1205. Edmonds, C. J. (Univ. of London). THE KURDS OF IRAQ. Middle East Journal 1957 11(1): 52-62. Recounts the gradual decline of Kurdish nationalist aspirations during the past 50 years as the amenities of an expanding oil economy and the politico-economic integration with Bagdad have taken their effect. J. P. Halstead

1206. Frye, Richard N. ISLAM AND THE MIDDLE EAST. Current History 1956 30(178): 327-331. A discussion of the relationship of Islam with Middle Eastern nationalism and Communism. Briefly traces the development of nationalism in the Middle East. D. Houston

1207. Glubb, Sir John (Lieut.-General). ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution. 1957 102(605): I-II. A general survey, including reflections drawn from the author's experience, of the background and present day problems of the Middle East. J. A. S. Grenville

1208. Kedourie, E. PAN-ARABISM AND BRITISH POLICY. Political Quarterly 1957 28(2): 107-117. The First World War produced new leaders, among them a number of disaffected Ottoman officers, who were Pan-Arabs by nature. They regarded the creation of Iraq as a separation of natural Arab unity, and their control of that country endowed Pan-Arabism with a political base. The later entry of Egypt into Pan-Arabism, and the role played by Egyptian and British policy are examined in some detail. J. A. S. Grenville

1209. Kelly, J. B. THE PERSIAN CLAIM TO BAHRAIN. International Affairs 1957 33(1): 51-71. A critical review of the political history of the island, emphasizing that the rule of the Al Khalifah Shaikhs has been continuous since 1783 and that Great Britain as well as other nations regard the island as independent. It is also an answer to the book: Bahrain Islands, A Legal and Diplomatic Study of the British-Iranian Controversy, by Dr. Fereydoon Adamiyat (New York, 1955). Dr. Adamiyat's text is a detailed exposition of the Persian claims on Bahrain, which have been advanced twice before: in 1906 and in 1927. S. L. Speronis

1210. Lambton, A. K. S. THE IMPACT OF THE WEST ON PERSIA. International Affairs 1957 33(1): 12-26. Persia became a political unit in the 18th century when she adopted Shi'ism. In 1906 under Muzaffar ud-Din Shah, Persia adopted constitutional monarchy and did so without the intervening historical experience enjoyed by Western nations such as Britain. Under Riza Shah, the externals of constitutionalism were preserved but a thorough dictatorship emerged. Essentially this is still the situation in Iran where the necessary political and social prerequisites for a true constitutional monarchy do not yet exist. S. L. Speronis

1211. Stephens, R. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Political Quarterly 1957 28(2): 137-148. A general survey of the political and social development of the Middle East dealt with under six headings: Nationalism in the Middle East; Islam and Western Civilization; Political Development; the Prospects for Democracy; Town and Country; the Role of Religion. J. A. S. Grenville

1212. Vaglieri, Laura Vecchia. STORIA DEL PETROLIO DI PERSIA [History of the petroleum of Persia]. Comunità Internazionale 1956 11(4): 595-620. An analysis of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company from its inception in 1909 as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to its nationalization in 1951. The article is well-documented and presents the various agreements between the Persian Government and the company. S. L. Speronis

1213. Verneau, Francesco. SINTESI DELIA QUESTIONE D'ORIENTE [A synthesis of the problem of the East]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1956 33(382/383): 333-350. A survey of the power politics of the European and Arabic states in both the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean from medieval times to the present. Stressed especially is the role of empires in shaping the history of these politically amorphous regions. The major chronological emphasis of the article is upon the 19th century but its terminal date is the year 1945. A. F. Rolfe

1214. Wheeler, G. RUSSIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST. Political Quarterly 1957 28(2): 127-136. Considers Russian policy toward the Middle East from the 19th century to the present day. Before the First World War, except for some progress in Persia, Russia made little impact on the Arab world. The entry of Turkey on the side of the Central Powers revived Russian hopes of getting possession of Istanbul and the Straits. After the revolution, Stalin envisaged a "Revolution in the East," a loose federation of Russian Muslim peoples, which would gradually embrace the adjoining Muslim countries; but it failed to materialize. By 1941 "Soviet policy in the Middle East had made next to no progress," despite changing methods. Soviet policy since 1945 is examined in more detail. J. A. S. Grenville

United States of America

See also: 1112, 1203

1215. Boyd, Mark F. (Past President, Florida Historical Society). THE LEWIS STATE BANK OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 35(4): Supplement: 51 pp. Six articles describing the men who established and developed the Bank, the principles of integrity upon which they operated, and the varied business conditions in Florida during the century of the Bank's history. Sources: newspapers, personal papers, the Bank's own records, and monographs on Florida banking. G. L. Lycan

1216. Brown, Thomas N. (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE ORIGINS AND CHARACTER OF IRISH-AMERICAN NATIONALISM. Review of Politics 1956 18(3): 327-358. Detailed account of the formulation of the American form of Irish nationalism. The author demonstrates that poverty, a certain amount of homesickness, but, above all, prevailing anti-Irish and anti-Catholic sentiment in the USA -- the role of the "Know-nothings" is stressed -- explain Irish nationalism among immigrants from Ireland, to whom Ireland meant very little when they arrived. Religion had very little to do with this sentiment since, in its extremist forms, it was incompatible with Church doctrine. Finally, the author discusses the peculiarly American character of the movement and shows how the "Fenians" moulded their organization on the American constitution, and became a typically American pressure group. D. van Arkel

1217. Brown, W. Burleigh. THE CINCINNATUS IMAGE IN PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS. Agricultural History 1957 31(1): 23-29. Based upon printed lives of American presidents. The idea that farming as a way of life has particular virtue is deeply ingrained in American life. Political propagandists have endeavored to identify their candidates in every way possible with an agricultural background. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1218. Brydon, G. MacLaren. THE ANTIECCLESIASTICAL LAWS OF VIRGINIA. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(3): 259-285. Examines the 170-year-old Virginia tradition of anti-ecclesiastical laws and legal decisions and holds

that it is due not to anti-clerical influences of the French Revolution, but to a profound acceptance of the principles of Deism, which had gained strong popularity during the 18th and early 19th centuries. C. F. Latour

1219. Cochrane, Joe Brice. HYDRO AT 125. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(12): 1361-1367. Article written on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the United States Navy Hydrographic Office, tracing its history and achievements. D. van Arkel

1220. Davis, Kenneth S. DARROW: MAN OF A THOUSAND BATTLES. *New York Times Magazine* 1957 28 April: 12, 64, 66-67. This article, written at the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Clarence S. Darrow's birth, reveals the famed American lawyer not only as a non-conformist on political and religious issues, but, more important, as a true humanitarian. R. J. Marion

1221. Dion, Léon (Laval Univ.). NATURAL LAW AND MANIFEST DESTINY IN THE ERA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1957 23(2): 227-247. Discusses the impact of the idea of manifest destiny on American history. The author demonstrates that it was not the religiously determined belief in manifest destiny of the early Puritan settlers, but the idea of Natural Law that had a lasting effect. During the revolutionary period it was held that America was to become the last stronghold of European liberties and the realization of Natural Law. This idea helped to shape the American nation and bound the thirteen colonies together, even though they had very divergent interests. To the revolutionaries, it seemed that America was in the fortunate position to create the best state humanly possible. It had to be an example to the world, the home of freedom, culture and morals. In this way, America became a cause, which led to both isolationism and expansionism as a consequence of the limitless space to be opened up. D. van Arkel

1222. Dodds, Gordon B. ARIZONA, OREGON, AND THE NATION. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(2): 398-404. An analysis of the governors' messages to the legislatures of two Western states demonstrates that Westerners were not purely individualistic and self-reliant. Rather the governors continually appealed for aid from the national government at the same time that state aid and individual efforts were suggested. H. Kantor

1223. Fellman, David (Univ. of Wisconsin). CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS. *Journal of Politics* 1957 19(1): 34-45. Defines the nature and scope of the American Constitutional rule against cruel and unusual punishments and show the various difficulties in interpreting this rule. The question of whether judicially enforceable limits to punishment may be set, the question of due process, and states rights are considered. Illustrations are taken from American legal history to support the narrative. Ch. A. LeGuin

1224. Ferkiss, Victor C. POPULIST INFLUENCES ON AMERICAN FASCISM. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(2): 350-373. Fascism in the United States had its roots in the Populist movement of the 19th century. After defining fascism the author describes the degeneration of Populism and its re-emergence as fascism under which term he includes Huey Long's Share the Wealth Movement, Father Coughlin's National Union For Social Justice, Lawrence Dennis, Ezra Pound, William Dudley Pelley, Joe McWilliams, and others. Discusses the ideas supported by the fascists, their political activity and the culmination of this movement in the American First Committee. The author concludes that it is "unlikely that American fascism will ever again be able to attract a substantial popular following." H. Kantor

1225. Flexner, James Thomas. THE CULT OF THE PRIMITIVES. *American Heritage* 1955 6(2): 38-47. Analysis of the cult of primitive art in the United States as a twentieth century conception predicated on twentieth century taste. An attack on the assumption that the primitives "resemble modernistic painters and represented a national democratic movement." They were simply poor painters! A. W. Thompson

1226. Frischknecht, Reed L. STATE EXTENSION SERVICES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF FARM PRICE AND INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMS: A CASE STUDY IN FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(2):

416-441. Describes the use made of state extension services by the United States Department of Agriculture in the administration of federally conceived, developed, and financed farm price and income support programs. Discusses some of the problems involved and the effect of these problems upon the development in this program area of co-operating and complementary federal-state relations. H. Kantor

1227. Grantham, Dewey W., Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.). THE ONE-PARTY SOUTH. *Current History* 1957 32(189): 261-268. In reviewing the causes of one-party government in the South it is held that the chief architects of the 'New South' were the "Redeemers" (or "Bourbons") who rescued it from radical Republican rule. The Populist rebels, the partisans of disenfranchisement, the demagogues and the social conservatives of the present day have all placed their stamp on the current political structure of the South. C. F. Latour

1228. Gruening, Ernest. COLONIALISM IN ALASKA. *Current History* 1955 29(172): 349-355. A discussion of the United States' policy of neglect with regard to Alaska. Briefly considers the historical relationship of Alaska to the federal government. D. Houston

1229. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.). THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE. *Commentary* 1957 23(1): 1-10. A history of the committee from its founding in 1906. N. Kurland

1230. Jonas, Frank H. THE ART OF POLITICAL DYNAMITING. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(2): 374-391. A description of a political technique used to win elections in the United States, a discussion of various election campaigns in several states. Also contains a biography of Walter Eli Quigley (born 1890) the foremost practitioner of the art of political dynamiting. H. Kantor

1231. Kenneally, Finbar. THE CATHOLIC SEMINARIES OF CALIFORNIA AS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1840-1950. *Catholic Educational Review* 1957 55(1): 1-18. Abstract of Ed. D. thesis at the University of Toronto. Reviews the experience of founding and operating Catholic seminaries in California, 1840-1950. Special comment is directed to the curriculum and to the general educational contribution of the institutions. L. Hertzman

1232. McCloskey, Robert G. AMERICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THE STUDY OF POLITICS. *American Political Science Review* 1957 51(1): 115-129. An attempt to justify the study of American political theory and outline an approach for such a study. Since American political philosophy is hardly great political philosophy, it should always be studied with an eye toward its relevancy to modern problems. The study of political ideas is of value because it can give us important clues for the study of political institutions. Examples are taken from American history to illustrate areas of possible future research. D. Houston

1233. Mallan, John P. (Smith College). ROOSEVELT, BROOKS ADAMS, AND LEA: THE WARRIOR CRITIQUE OF THE BUSINESS CIVILIZATION. *American Quarterly* 1956 8(3): 216-230. This study of the writings of Theodore Roosevelt, Brooks Adams and Homer Lea illustrates the fundamentally unwelcome nature of our people; our inability to act internationally until immediately threatened; and that the inherent aggressiveness of capitalism does not indicate we are headed toward world domination. Ruby Kerley

1234. Mills, Walter. OUTLOOK FOR OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES. *New York Times Magazine* 1957 28 April: 14, 56, 58, 60, 62. Examines our Civil Rights with reference to English precedents and American experience involving religious and political "heresy." R. J. Marion

1235. Mitchell, Broadus (Rutgers Univ.). ECONOMICS IN THE SOUTH. *Current History* 1957 32(189): 267-272. The cotton economy of the Old South tended to discourage venture capital in favor of bank and mortgage loans, which stifled economic development. With increasing industrialization following the economic crises of the 1870s, Southerners felt more bound to defend their economic superiority against the Negro. This helps to explain why the economic progress of the South has been slow in the period from 1815 to 1890. C. F. Latour

1236. Moore, Frank C. (Government Affairs Foundation, New York, N. Y.). CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE. New York History 1957 38(1): 3-17. Text of a speech at the annual meeting of the New York Historical Association. Traces the history of constitutional conventions in the state and the major structural changes in state government. Contains some personal reminiscences of the 1938 Convention. A. B. Rollins

1237. Nati, Arturo di. LE ORIGINI STORICHE DEI PARTITI POLITICI STATUNITENSIS [The historical origins of American political parties]. Civitas 1956 7(11): 60-64. The author deals with the history of the political groups in North America, starting from the smallest semi-underground groups of the period preceding the struggle for independence, up to the present moment, when the great democratic parties are seen as elements of mediation between the citizens and the state. Journal

1238. Neumeyer, Fredrik. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF MODERN PATENT LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FRANCE. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1956 4(2): 126-150. Mainly concerned with the origins of modern patent legislation in the two countries. After short discussion on 17th and 18th century practice, the changes in the revolutionary period of both countries are traced, showing its influence on them of contemporary English practice. H. Pollins

1239. Nevins, Allan (Columbia Univ.). THE FIRM BASES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY. New York Times Magazine 1957 17 March: 9, 32, 34. Compares Anglo-American relations of fifty years ago with those of the present and concludes that "in tradition, in outlook, in vital purposes and, above all, in moral postulates, the two nations stand very close," notwithstanding minor divergences dictated by geography, economics, and history. R. J. Marion

1240. Record, Wilson. NEGRO INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE: 1910-1940. Phylon 1956 17(4): 75-389. The rising Negro leadership of the NAACP since its inception has 1) gained for it the support of the rank and file Negro elements in all parts of the United States; 2) enabled its movement to work in close liaison with other reform movements such as feminism; and 3) won over enlightened white civic leaders in the South. Lists NAACP leaders, and is based on original documentation. R. Mueller

1241. Rossiter, Clinton (Cornell Univ.). THE GIANTS OF AMERICAN CONSERVATISM. American Heritage 1955 6(6): 6-59, 94-96. Generalized discussion of the men who stand as key leaders of conservatism in the development of the USA. Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt are nominated for the conservative's hall of fame, with John Adams, in the final reckoning, as "the greatest of American conservatives." A. W. Thompson

1242. Shain, Charles E. (Carleton College). JOHN GALT'S AMERICA. American Quarterly 1956 8(3): 254-263. Galt's American fiction was intended as practical guides to emigration and settling in the United States and Canada. As one of the first well-known British novelists to write about America, he presented the optimism and courage of the ordinary people when American democracy and people were subject to much British criticism and sneers. The author traces Galt's interest in America through his novels, tales and sketches. Ruby Kerley

1243. Street, James H. MECHANIZING THE COTTON HARVEST. Agricultural History 1957 31(1): 12-22. Based upon contemporary publications. The first recorded invention of a machine to harvest cotton was made in 1850. Several devices, including pneumatic extractors, electrical machines and threshers, were tried. The machine upon which all modern machines are based was a spindle machine developed by John D. Rust in 1929. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1244. Warntz, William. AN HISTORICAL CONSIDERATION OF THE TERMS "CORN" AND "CORN BELT" IN THE UNITED STATES. Agricultural History 1957 31(1): 40-45. The term "corn" as meaning maize came into general use after the Civil War. The term "corn belt," meaning the area in which the greatest production of maize was concentrated, was first used in the 1880s, but did not come into wide use until after 1917. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1245. Whealen, John J. (Xavier Univ.). AMERICAN LIBERALISM: ITS MEANING AND CONSISTENCY. Mid-America 1957 39(2): 73-84. Based on recent interpretations of Thomas Jefferson and his writings, this article supports the contention that the policies of Populism, the New Freedom, and the New Deal are directly associated with Jeffersonian liberalism, notwithstanding the opposite view held by many conservatives since the early thirties. R. J. Marion

1246. Wisby, Bernard W. (Columbia Univ.). POWER AND THE PRESIDENCY. Commentary 1956 22(5): 393-400. Traditional American sentiment is hostile to strong government while the necessities of the times appear to require a strong president. The author traces some of the historical manifestations of the traditional view and the precedents for strong action by the president. N. Kurland

1247. Woolfolk, George R. (Prairie View A. and M. College). SOURCES OF THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN TEXAS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH IN SLAVERY. Negro History Bulletin 1957 20(5): 105-107, 112. Discusses the need for continuing to locate private manuscripts bearing on Negro history and for supplementing such materials with the vast body of state and local archival materials which are already available but hardly touched. Such material should be used as an aid to an objective evaluation of slavery rather than for polemics. L. Gara

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1442

1248. Beaglehole, J. C. (Victoria University College, N. Z.). ON THE CHARACTER OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK. Geographical Journal 1956 122(4): 417-429. Lack of intimate sources makes Cook a difficult man to understand, but available evidence shows him to have been a great planner and administrator, with a mind characterized by scepticism, elasticity, patience and humanity. H. D. Jordan

1249. Davis, Curtis Carroll. THE CURIOUS COLONEL LANGBORN: WANDERER AND ENIGMA FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(4): 402-432. Recounts the adventures of an eccentric Virginia gentleman and one-time aide-de-camp to Lafayette, who travelled alone and on foot through all of Europe and the Arctic wastes of Russia during the last two decades of the 18th century. C. F. Latour

1250. Čiževsky, Dmitry. THE INFLUENCE OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCHELLING (1775-1834) IN THE UKRAINE. Annals of the Ukrainian Academy 1956 5(2/3): 1128-1139.

The author traces the influence of Schelling's philosophy in the Ukraine from its introduction, which he dates as being simultaneous to the founding of the first Ukrainian university at Kharkov, 1804-1805. The author describes the effects of this philosophy in the universities and devotes particular attention to its influence, through literature, on Ukrainian nationalism. K. Chamberlain

1251. Dreyfus, François G. PRIX ET POPULATION A TREVES ET A MAYENCE AU XVIII^e SIECLE [Prices and population in Trier and Mainz in the 18th Century]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1956 34(3): 241-261. Vital statistics and grain prices for Trier and Mainz for the period 1730-1792 tend to confirm the conclusions of Labrousse and others that in the 18th century there was a close correlation between mortality and the price of wheat. Moreover, in periods of high prices the increase in mortality was greater among the poor than among the rich. In general, the excess of births over deaths was greatest in the countryside, next largest in villages, and lowest in small cities (Trier). In larger cities (Mainz), deaths exceeded births, and population stability or increase depended on migration from the countryside. Based largely on unpublished data. R. E. Cameron

1252. Grunwald, Constantin de. UNE AMBASSADE RUSSE A CONSTANTINOPLE AU XVIII^e SIECLE [A Russian embassy to Constantinople in the 18th century]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(82): 491-499. Describes the desire of Catherine II to check French diplomatic influence in Turkey. On 25 October 1792, General Mikhail Kutuzov was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Porte. During his stay in Constantinople (8 October 1793-March 1794), Kutuzov strengthened Russo-Turkish relations and achieved Catherine's objectives, effectively countering the work of the French ambassadors. Apparently based on Russian and French diplomatic documents. R. C. Delk

1253. Haas, Léonard. LA SITUATION POLITIQUE DE LA SUISSE, EN ETE 1814, VUE PAR UN DIPLOMATE SUEDOIS [The political situation in Switzerland in the Summer of 1814, as seen by a Swedish diplomat]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1956 6(3): 384-387. Metternich's agent in Switzerland, guided by Austria's concern that the aristocracy rule, fostered internal strife up to the point of civil war among the "old" and the "new" cantons. Knut Reinhold Bildt, following an extended Swedish diplomatic career, was accredited to Vienna, to which he proceeded via Switzerland. There he learned of the small cantons' concern about their continued existence. The Austrian ambassador, Baron Schraut, provided him with information regarding political developments, including the personnel and demands planned by the Swiss delegation to the Congress of Vienna, as well as the Swiss desire to re-establish the old French alliance. Bildt's three-paragraph message in Swedish to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lars v. Engeström concludes the article. L. Kestenberg

1254. Harpaz, Ephraim (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). LE "SOCIAL" DE MABLY [Mably's social system]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1956 34(4): 411-425. The Abbé Gabriel Bonnot de Mably (1709-1785), sometimes considered as an 18th century socialist or forerunner of socialism, is depicted as a moralist whose social system had far more in common with Plato's Republic than with the systems of Saint-Simon, Marx, or other 19th century socialists. R. E. Cameron

1255. Hudson, A. Edward A., and Arthur Herbert. JAMES LIND: HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SHIPBOARD SANITATION. *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 1956 11(1): 1-12. Reviews the pioneering work in the field of public health by British Naval surgeon Dr. Lind (1716-1794). C. F. Latour

1256. Jiša, Jan. ČESKO-RUSKÉ LÍTERÁRNÍ VZTAHY V MINULOSTI [Czech-Russian literary connections in the past]. *Praha Moskva* 1955 (11): 15-29. The increasing Czech-Russian literary contact of the late 18th and early 19th century was intensified in several ways: by the work of the Czech Celakovsky and his translations; by the interest of Gogol in Czech literary activities, and by Havlíček's journey to Russia in the 1840s (Havlíček being the greatest propagator, as well as translator, of Gogol among the Czechs). J. Erickson

1257. Kaplan, Lawrence S. (Kent State Univ.). JEFFERSON, THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, AND THE BALANCE OF POWER. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1957 14(2): 196-217. A reevaluation of Jefferson's foreign policy, 1805-1815. Jefferson's presupposition was that small neutral nations could benefit from the wars of the great powers. He distrusted both Napoleon and Great Britain, but the latter was the more immediate threat to American interests; hence his apparently pro-French policy decisions. The War of 1812 was the logical extension of the embargo program, and Jefferson represented the expansionist viewpoint, confident of the annexation of Canada. After the Treaty of Ghent he became more hostile toward France. By entering the Napoleonic Wars, the United States deprived itself of the advantages of neutrality Jefferson had envisaged. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1258. Kemmerich, Max. DER "MARSHALL VORWÄRTS"-EIN GROSSER DEUTSCHER PATRIOT ["Marshal Advance"--a great German patriot]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1956 5(8): 4-8. Emphasizes Field Marshal Blücher's German nationalism and his desire to annihilate Napoleon in battle. Based on published sources. F. B. M. Hollyday

1259. Kessler, R. (Lt. Col.). LES RECHERCHES SECRETES RUSSES SUR LA FRANCE, 1810-1812 [Russian secret investigations on France, 1810-1812]. *Revue Historique*

de l'Armée 1956 12(4): 11-35. A description of the success of Russian military espionage in Paris during Kourakine's ambassadorship, and in particular the adroit achievements of Count Tchernichev, liaison officer between Alexander I and Napoleon. From the middle of 1811, Russia was no longer uncertain of the intentions and plans of the French Emperor. Published documentary sources. Illustrate H. M. Adams

1260. Lagüéns Marquesán, Gerardo. LA POLITICA EXTERIOR DE LA JUNTA CENTRAL CON PORTUGAL (1808-1810) [Foreign policy of the Central Junta towards Portugal (1808-1810)]. *Cuadernos de Historia Diplomática (Spain)* 1955 2: 63-101. A careful analysis of the work in Lisbon of Pascual Tenorio, who was charged by the Spanish Central Junta with the business of obtaining subsidies from England through the Portuguese Regency. He encountered blatant interference from the provincial Juntas, particularly that of Estremadura. In 1809, Portuguese-Spanish relations became normal. The second part deals with the intrigues of the Infanta Carlota Joaquina, who, shortly after the movement for emancipation had begun, aspired to unite all Spanish America with Brazil, and then, after 1810, to obtain the appointment of Regent of Spain. Based on documents in the National Historical Archive. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 13855)

1261. [Lefebvre, Georges, ed.] MEMOIRE D'OUVRARD A L'EMPEREUR [Memorandum of Ouvrard to the Emperor]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(1): 65-71. Ouvrard's report (MS, F-12 2470) at the time of Napoleon's vigorous criticism (27 January 1806) of army contractors, and especially of Ouvrard, for responsibility in the financial crisis of the previous Autumn (see Lefebvre, *Napoléon*, rev. ed., p. 212). Ouvrard defends the commercial transactions of his firm (Vanlerberghe and Ouvrard) with Spain and Holland, arguing that continued support from the French government will assure from these transactions a substantial accumulation in France of needed specie. He blames the crisis on the management of the Bank of France, which, failing to take his advice and proffered assistance, was caught short of specie when renewal of war on the continent caused the heaviest demands upon it. A. Saricks

1262. Lewis, Michael (Royal Naval College, Greenwich). HORATIO NELSON. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(10): 1093-1103. Appraisal of Nelson's achievements. The Admiral's qualities as a strategist, tactician and leader are discussed and illustrated with analyses of some of his major battles. D. van Arkel

1263. Lewis, Michael. HORATIO NELSON. A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(10): 1161-1165. This selective bibliography on Nelson is divided into the following sections: manuscripts, contemporary publications, and modern biographies. D. van Arkel

1264. Loh, Gerhard (Leipzig). KÖNIGSBERG IM JAHRE 1813 [Königsberg in 1813]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(1): 111-117. Study on the patriotic and anti-Napoleonic actions of Captain v. d. Gröben, who, while awaiting the King's decision on his support of the Russians and break with Napoleon, demanded a general convention of the Landstände to decide upon Prussian policy. Possibly, he intended to cause an armed rising against the French. His arrest did not stop the convention from taking place, but his absence caused the ultimate failure of the convention. Based on published documents. Journal (H. Köditz)

1265. Mason, U. T. A. CAPTAIN HENRY BAZELY, R. N., AND THE RETURN OF QUEEN MARIA THERESA FROM SARDINIA IN 1815. *Mariner's Mirror* 1957 43(2): 135-139. Describes the journey of Queen Maria Theresa from Cagliari to Genoa in "H. M. S. Bombay," commanded by Captain Henry Bazely. J. A. S. Grenville

1266. Mijušković, Slavko (Director, State Archive of Kotor). NAŠA ISTORIJSKA DOKUMENTACIJA U FRANCUSKOM NACIONALNOM ARHIVU [Our historical documentation in the French National Archives]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2): 398-401. Lists titles in *Hôtel Soubise*, Paris, including documents on the Napoleonic rule in "the Illyrian Provinces" (file AF IV 1448, 1687, 1713, etc.) and relations between Karageorge and Napoleon (file AF IV 1689). The list is based on information obtained from Charles Breban, Director-General of French Archives (letter dated Paris, 15 October 1956). S. Gavrilović

1267. Mijušković, Sl. PRVI BRODOVI POD CRNOGORSKOM
ASTAVOM 1717 ILI 1806 GODINE? [The first ships under the
ontenegrin flag in 1717 or 1806?]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956 (12)
/2): 318-323. The Montenegrin frigate "San Pietro"
and the brigantine "San Nicolo" were sold by Prince-Bishop
ster I on 5 December 1806 in Kotor (Cattaro). The two
ips were a gift from the Russian Vice-Admiral Dmitri Nikola-
vitch Senyavin. The vessels fought Napoleon's navy in the
iatric at the side of the Russian fleet. The certificate of
le and other evidence are in the State Archives in Kotor.
Administrative-Political files, Judicial-Notarial files, etc.
S. Gavrilović

1268. Milošević, Miloš I. (archivist, State Archive, Kotor).
RILOZI ZA ISTORIJU ZANATA U KOTORU [Contributions
the history of the trades in Kotor]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956
1(1/2): 78-104. A description of Class fraternities
onfraternitas laica) in Kotor (Cattaro) in connection with
eir abolition under the Imperial (Napoleonic) Decree of
April 1811, Art. 149. The description is based on affidavits
om the fraternities of shoemakers, furriers, tailors, and
ariners, in the State Archives of Kotor, the Administrative-
blitical files, Judicial-Notarial files, etc. S. Gavrilović

1269. Mitić, Ilija. DUBROVAČKI KONZULAT U KADIKSU
The Ragusan consulate in Cadiz]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (2):
7-67. An account of the efforts of the Republic of
ubrovnik (Ragusa) to improve relations with the Western
orld, based on reports from Consuls Carlo Mario Dodero,
onte Paolo Greppi, and Carlo Bazzoni in Cadiz, Spain, and on
her unpublished official correspondence. Of particular sig-
ificance are the reports of Consul Dodero which deal with the
stablishment of maritime peace with England and Morocco.
he reports, dated 27 November 1782 and 22 October 1805,
tain information of interest for the history of the battle of
rafalgar. The files of the consulate are in the State Archives
Dubrovnik (Lettere di Ponente, *Acta Sanctae Mariae Maioris*,
tc.). S. Gavrilović

1270. Rie, Robert (Alaska Univ.). DAS LEGITIMITÄTS-
RINZIP DES WIENER KONGRESSES [The principle of
egitimacy at the Vienna Congress]. *Archiv des Völkerrechts*
1955/1956 (5): 272-283. The author praises the Vienna
ngress for recognizing the legitimacy of the claims of his-
torically established European dynasties rather than acquiesc-
g to demands that would have accelerated the growth of na-
tional states. This policy of the Congress gave a century of
pace to Europe. As an example, the author cites the refusal
f the congress to accede to a Prussian demand that the Saxon
ing be divested of his throne because he had been an ally of
apoleon Bonaparte. R. Mueller

1271. Rosenstock, Morton (Queens College Library,
ushing, N. Y.). ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
MONG THE JEWS IN ALGERIA, 1790-1848. *Historia Judaica*
1956 18(1): 3-26. Analyzes the strong economic position
f the Jews under the Turks and its deterioration under the
rench. The great Jewish merchants who controlled Algerian
port-export trade were shipowners and Turkish bankers,
hile their poorer co-religionists were artisans, peddlars,
hopkeepers, and petty brokers. Social mores, a rigid mixture
f Jewish tradition and Moslem influence, were modified under
he French administration because of pressure from French
ewry to "westernize" the Algerian Jews. The author describes
he vernacular (Judeo-Arabic), marriage and burial rites,
he position of women, health, criminality, and so on. Based
n memoirs of European residents and travelers, French
overnment documents, *Les Archives Israélites*, and various
istorical monographs. Dorothy B. Goodman

1272. Sprunck, Alphonse. VIZEKANZLER JOHANN
PHILIPP VON COBENZL UND DER BELGISCHE AUFSTAND
ON 1790 NACH SEINEN BERICHTEN AN KAUNITZ [Vice-
hancellor Johann Philipp von Cobenzl and the Belgian insur-
ection of 1790, according to his reports to Kaunitz].
Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1956 9: 48-
17. On 28 November 1789, one month after the beginning
of the revolt in Brabant, Cobenzl was named plenipotentiary
o negotiate with the rebels. His reports to Kaunitz, covering
he period 15 December 1789 - 15 March 1790, are an impor-
tant source for the history of the Belgian revolution and the
relations of the Habsburg monarchy to the West European states
n 1790. In spite of his diplomatic failure, Cobenzl's energetic
measures prevented the loss of the key fortress of Luxemburg.

The correspondence shows the degree to which Austria had
been militarily and financially weakened by the war with Turkey,
and provides another example of the lack of solidarity among
the European monarchs in this period. Based on correspond-
ence in the Royal Belgian State Archives, published document
collections and secondary works. H. Reed

1273. Toulmin, S. E. (Univ. of Leeds). CRUCIAL
EXPERIMENTS: PRIESTLEY AND LAVOISIER. *Journal of the
History of Ideas* 1957 18(2): 205-220. Lavoisier's
"crucial experiment" with the calx of mercury may seem to us
to have finally discredited the phlogiston theory, but Priestley
had compelling reasons for adhering to the then-prevailing
hypothesis. Priestley dramatically demonstrated the phlogiston
theory in an experiment with the calx of lead (recorded in an
obscure paper published in 1783). Although there is a sense
in which experiments may be "historically crucial," it is evident
that "over the questions of scientific theory no single experiment
can-in the logician's sense of the term-be completely 'crucial'."
W. H. Coates

1274. Unsigned. LES FRANÇAIS A MINORQUE AU XVIII^e
SIECLE. ETUDE DU SERVICE HISTORIQUE DE L'ARMÉE,
1937 [The French on Minorca in the 18th century. A study of
the Historical Service of the Army, 1937]. *Revue Historique de
l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 23-40. A thoroughly documented
history of the French seizure and occupation of Minorca,
1756-1763, and an account of how Spain reconquered the island
with French military assistance under the Comte de Crillon,
1782. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

1275. Vinaver, Vuk. CRNA GORA, SKADAR I DUBROVNIK
KRAJEM XVIII VEKA [Montenegro, Scutari and Dubrovnik at
the end of the 18th century]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2):
42-77. Examines the efforts made by Mahmud Pasha
Bushatlia of Scutari to win supremacy and establish his "Adriatic
Kingdom" during the Balkan crisis at the time of the Napoleonic
Wars. Based largely on material in the State Archives of Dub-
rovnik (Ragusa), files *Lettere di Levante*, *Acta consilii roga-
torum*, etc. S. Gavrilović

1276. Voltes Bou, Pedro. UNA TRAVERSA ACCIDENTADA
DE MALAGA A ARKANGELSCH, EN 1790 [A rough voyage
from Malaga to Archangel in 1790]. *Revista General de Marina
(Spain)* 1956 150: 65-66. Excerpts from a diary of an un-
disclosed sea voyage. The document is in the Historical Archive
of the City of Barcelona. Nuria Coll Juliá (IHE 13795)

1277. Walls, Gordon. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE
G. PALMER STORY (OR, WHAT IT'S LIKE, SOMETIMES, TO
BE A SCIENTIST). *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied
Sciences* 1956 11(1): 66-96. Recounts the trials of a mo-
dern researcher who attempted to establish the identity of a late
18th century pioneer in the field of color blindness. This per-
son hid his identity under the pseudonyms of Palmer, Gentilly
or Chantilly, and has become an almost mythical source of re-
ference for generations of medical historians. C. F. Latour

1278. Ward, S. G. P. BRENIER'S ESCAPE FROM ALMEIDA,
1811. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1957
35(141): 23-35. Draws on the papers of the Quartermaster-
General Sir George Murray and on a memorandum by General
Pack to reassess the varying degrees of responsibility of the
officers concerned in this British failure. C. L. Robertson

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

1279. Ennis, Thomas E. (West Virginia Univ.). THE
FIGHTING BISHOP OF INDO-CHINA. *Eastern World* 1957
11(5): 24-25. Pigneau de Behaine (1741-1789) embarked
on his missionary career by leaving France for Macao in 1765.
Nine years later he was named bishop of Adran and apostolic
vicar to Cochinchina, Tonkin, and Cambodia. In that capacity
he advised and befriended Gialong, king of Cochinchina. In
1787 he returned to France to secure Louis XVI's aid for
Gialong against Cochinchinese rebels. He died soon after his
return to Cochinchina in 1789. R. C. Delk

Australia

1280. Clark, M. (University College, Canberra). THE
ORIGINS OF THE CONVICTS TRANSPORTED TO EASTERN
AUSTRALIA 1787-1852, PART II. *Historical Studies. Aus-*

tralia and New Zealand 1956 7(27): 314-327. Discusses rural and urban origins of convicts, and their effect on Australian society. Convicts were usually urban professional thieves. Victims of rural poverty and political oppression in Ireland were seldom sent. The convicts contributed a sense of unity and of comradeship, a belief that Australia offered redemption; radicalism, and a disrespect for law and government. The colonies eventually opposed transportation when private persons could not use convicts as workers. See also: 2: 2278 G. D. Bearce

Canada

1281. Audet, Louis-Philippe. UN PENSIONNAT A L'HOPITAL-GENERAL DE QUEBEC, 1725-1868 [A girl's boarding school at the Quebec General Hospital, 1725-1868]. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* 1955 Section I 49: 79-87. Examines the archives of the former Pensionnat Notre-Dame des Anges for information on the methods used in the school and on its pupils. L. Hertzman

1282. Dillon, Richard H. (California State Library). A PLAN FOR CONVICT COLONIES IN CANADA. *Americas* 1956 13(2): 187-198. Four letters of 1788-89, printed with comment, setting forth a proposal, by the English merchant-shipowner Richard Cadman Etches and others, to settle British Columbia by means of convicts. Furs were to provide the economic mainstay of the colony, but other commercial and strategic advantages were cited. However, the government showed little interest. D. Bushnell

1283. Lortie, Léon. LES MATHÉMATIQUES DES NOS ANCESTRS [The mathematics of our ancestors]. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* 1955 Section I 49: 31-45. Lists and briefly describes Canadian publications, 1775-1850, on mathematics, chiefly textbooks in French, and includes general comments on scientific education in Canada. L. Hertzman

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

1284. Angelou, Alkis. PROS TEN AKMEN TOU HELLENIKOU DIAFOTISMOU [Toward the full development of the Greek enlightenment]. *Mikrasiatiká Chroniká* 1957 7: 1-81. On the basis of unpublished documents, mostly private correspondence, the author reviews the struggle between the enlightened Greek scholars and their opponents, who in the early 19th century disapproved of their advanced ideas and Western education. The letters here published are those of a reactionary priest, Theódoros Voulismás concerning the activities of the progressive priest and teacher of the famous School of Kydoniai, Asia Minor, Veniamín Lésvios. Lésvios was vigorously attacked by his opponents for his work at the School and finally expelled from his post. Catherine Koumariánoú

1285. Djurić, Miloš N. ESHIL I VIŠNJIĆ [Aeschylus and Višnjić]. *Politika* 1957 1/3 January. Gives information on Serbian popular history and, more particularly, on Filip Višnjić's description of the uprisings against the dahis in 1804 and the battle of Mišar in 1806. The article is of interest for the study of Serbian national traditions and ideology. S. Gavrilović

1286. Janković, R. U JEDNOJ SELJAČKOJ PORODICI PIŠE SE ISTORIJA SELA [A peasant family writes the history of a village]. *Borba* 1957 6 January. Karageorge, Stanoje Glavaš, and other leaders of the First Serbian Revolution are described in an unpublished history book by Milan Jovanović of Višnjić, Karageorge's place of birth in Sumadija, Central Serbia. The book is based on locally available materials and contains many unknown details. S. Gavrilović

1287. Milošević, Djordje D. (Director, Archives and Library, Hercegnovi). GLAD U BOKI I SUSEDNIM KRAJEVIMA 1782 GODINE I NJENE POLITIČKE POSLEDICE [The famine in Boka and the neighboring areas in the year 1782 and its political consequences]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2): 133-142. Publishes some 32 letters from leaders of the local communities (Grljanis, Paštrovićs, etc.) to the Venetian authorities (provveditori) in Kotor (Cattaro), containing urgent requests for assistance. Five letters (reproduced in *extenso*) are from Jovan Radonić, the Montenegro civil authority (guvernador). The political issue was the bid of the Republic

of Venice for military support from the local populations. The letters are in the Archive of Hercegnovi (Fasc. 271, Political-Administrative Venetian files). S. Gavrilović

1288. Milošević, Djordje D. PODACI O POPULACIJI, NEKIM ZANIMANJIMA, STOCARSTVU, NAORUŽANJU, I DR. ZA PODRUČJE KOMUNITA D'OPOLAJSKJE (IZUZEV BIJELE I JOŠICA) IZ GODINE 1780 [Data on population, certain professions, animal breeding, armaments, etc., relating to the territory of the community of Topla (except Bijela and Jošice) in 1780]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2): 290-296. Gives details on the census of 20 and 21 December 1780 (N. S.), based on documents in the Archive of Hercegnovi, Fasc. 268, Political-Administrative Venetian files. The documents are written in Cyrillic. Catholics are referred to as "Christians," while the Serbian Orthodox families are referred to as "Greek." S. Gavrilović

1289. Prica, D. DA LI KNEZOVI "NISU RADI KAVZI" [Whether the nobles "were not in favor of war?"]. *Republika* 1955 2 August. Contests the accuracy of the popular belief that the Serbian nobility in 1804 did not want war with the Ottoman Turks, maintaining that in that case the dahis would not have decided to massacre them. The popular belief is expressed in Filip Višnjić's ballad, POCETCI BUNE NA DAHJE [The beginnings of the revolt against the dahis]. S. Gavrilović

1290. Ristić, Milovan. ILIJA MARKOVIĆ, SOVJETNIK, VELIKI VILAJETSKI SUDIJA I OBER-KNEZ ŠABAČKE NAHIJE [Ilija Marković: councillor, high vilayet judge and chief administrator of the nahie of Šabac]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (2): 37-43. Marković, the founder of one of the leading families in modern Serbia, was a wealthy man who played a prominent role both in the First Serbian Revolution under Karageorge (1804) and in the Second Revolution under Miloš Obrenović (1815). The article publishes his biography from *Biografije Članova Praviteljstvujuščeg Sovjeta Serpskog* [Biographies of members of the Administrative Council of Serbia], based on Serbian State Archives, Mita Petrović Collection; Archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences, Belgrade, and extensive local literature. S. Gavrilović

1291. Šerović, Petar D. O SUDSKOJ I POLICIJSKOJ JURISDIKCIJI U PET SELA "ZBORA SV. MIHAILA" U XVIII VEKU [On judicial and police jurisdiction in the five villages of the municipality of St. Michael in the 18th century]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2): 308-309. A letter from Stefan Vračić dated 3 March 1790, shows that civil and criminal cases which occurred during the daytime came under the jurisdiction of judicial authorities, while cases concerning frontier incidents or which occurred during the night came under the jurisdiction of the police. S. Gavrilović

1292. Unsigned. SRPSKI USTANICI 1806 OSVAJAJU BEOGRAD [The Serbian insurgents in 1806 captured Belgrade]. *Politika* 1956 25 December. The important dates in the history of Belgrade in the First Serbian Revolution are: 12 December 1806, when the city was captured; 8 January 1807, when the Upper Kalemegdan Fortress was taken; and 7 March when the insurgents entered the Lower Fortress, the last stronghold of the Turks. The article describes, more particularly, the fighting of 30 November and 12 December, based on Milenko M. Vukićević's treatise, *Karadjordje* (Belgrade, 1907). S. Gavrilović

BELGIUM

1293. Bronne, Carlo. UNE AFFAIRE DE SORCELLERIE EN FLANDRE, EN 1815 [A case of witchcraft in Flanders in 1815]. *Synthesés* 1957 12(131): 228-240. After a brief history of witchcraft cases in Belgium, the author turns to an accusation made in the rural village of Onkerzele in 1815. The case resulted in a sordid murder, the evidence and trial of which are recorded. Particularly interesting are the indications of rural mentality of a relatively recent date. J. Baughman

1294. De Clercq, Carlo. J. H. DE LANTSHEERE IN DE FRANSE TIJD. [J. H. De Lantsheere during the French period]. *Sacris Erudiri* 1956 8: 349-378. Contains some biographical information about Jan Hubert De Lantsheere, president of the Arch-episcopal Seminary in Malines and vicar-general of that Archbishopric since 1794. Because of his intransigent attitude toward the Napoleonic administration, he was arrested and later banished to Rome. His intransigency was not justified, because the attitude of the Napoleonic administration was lenient. D. van Arkel

FRANCE

ee also: 1279, 1351, 1354, 1408, 1415

1295. Arches, P. LE PREMIER PROJET DE FEDERATION NATIONALE [The first project of a national federation]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(3): 255-286. Examines the proposal of the Committee of the National Militia of Angers of 18 August 1789, suggesting a national federation of the national guard, independent of municipal and other governmental direction. This proposal is compared with a similar proposal of Millau made a few days earlier to show the daring nature of the former, and to illustrate how the local circumstances of the municipal revolution in each place conditioned their respective proposals. The possible influence of the Angers proposal is traced through the federation of Pontivy and that of 4 July 1790. The authors of the Angers proposal played a reponderant role in the genesis of the National Federation of 4 July 1790. The circular letter of Angers containing the above proposal is appended to the article. J. Gagliardo

1296. Bouloiseau, Marc. ELECTIONS DE 1789 ET COMMUNAUTES RURALES EN HAUTE-NORMANDIE [Elections of 1789 and rural communities in Upper Normandy]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(1): 29-47. Drawing upon his research incident to his preparation of a critical edition of the cahiers of the special bailliage of Rouen, he author shows the importance of, and the difficulties in, using other records to supplement the cahiers in attaining as accurate a picture as possible of the circumstances pertinent to the elections of 1789. The values, and limitations, of the procès-verbaux of the elections in the sergenterie of Pavilly are demonstrated by comparison with other records: tax rolls, church registries, minutes of governmental agencies (like the intermediate commissions), etc. Summarizes some of the results possible through a study of such records and concludes that the fiscal rolls and the records of the work of the Commissions intermédiaires, along with the cahiers, are essential in any analysis of the social and economic life of rural communities on the eve of the Revolution. Contains four tables. A. Saricks

1297. Clarke, Jack Alden (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE ASTORS OF THE DESERT ON THE EVE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(1): 13-119. "Shattered by persecution and the hemorrhage of emigration, the eighteenth-century Church of the Desert bore little resemblance to the once flourishing Huguenot Church." Profoundly influenced by the philosophers who were their benefactors, the French Calvinists succumbed even to the concept of man's natural beneficence. Thus the ideology of 1789 expressed the aspirations of Protestants who had lost their "vital inner fire." W. H. Coates

1298. Cobb, R. C. LES DEBUTS DE LA DECHRISTIANISATION A DIEPPE (NOTE SUR LES ORIGINES DU MOUVEMENT DECHRISTIANISATEUR EN PROVINCE) [The beginnings of de-Christianization at Dieppe (A note on the origins of the de-Christianizing movement in the provinces)]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(2): 191-209. The de-Christianization movements of the Year II had diverse origins. The author finds that de-Christianization was: 1) instigated in the cities by the popular societies; 2) often incited in small towns and villages by troops in transit or in garrison; 3) stimulated in country villages by emissaries of the urban societies; 4) or, more rarely, provoked by counter-revolutionaries wishing to discredit the regime. On occasion, the movement received its impetus from a person of some local importance such as the mayor or even a former curé. In Dieppe, the movement was initiated by the leader of the Protestant community, although such Protestant leadership cannot be asserted as a general or even regional pattern. J. L. Connelly

1299. Cobb, Richard (Univ. of Aberystwyth). QUELQUES CONSEQUENCES SOCIALES DE LA REVOLUTION DANS UN MILIEU URBAIN D'APRES DES DOCUMENTS DE LA SOCIETE REVOLUTIONNAIRE DE LILLE [Some social consequences of the Revolution in an urban milieu according to documents of the revolutionary society of Lille]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1956 34(3): 262-285. The loss of markets, recruitment by the army, legal price-fixing, and other hazards to commerce and industry during the French Revolution forced many merchants, manufacturers, and artisans to abandon their occupations. A surprisingly large number became leaders

of the popular revolutionary societies where they used their positions and influence to obtain government posts, contracts, etc., thus making the societies "placement offices" and "patronage committees" as well as "eyes of the people." Based on unpublished sources. R. E. Cameron

1300. Dompierre d'Hornoy, Alexandre de. LE IX THERMIDOR DERRIERE LES BARREAUX [The ninth of Thermidor behind bars]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(81): 345-350. An account of events from 27 July (9 Thermidor) to 14 October 1794, by a nephew of Voltaire, who had served as president of the Parlement of Paris until his arrest and imprisonment during the Terror. This account was unpublished until brought to light in Volume 4 of the Mémoires of the Federation of the Historical and Archeological Societies of Paris and the Ile de France. R. C. Delk

1301. Dowd, David L. LES MISSIONS DE PHILIPPE BUONARROTI EN CORSE [The missions of Philippe Buonarroti to Corsica]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(4): 400-404. Based principally on a memoir dated 27 October 1793, and a register entry of 12 October 1793, at the Archives nationales (F-4 1318 and F-7* fol. 165, no. 1422). The memoir to the Minister of Justice, in which Buonarroti, appointed Civil Commissioner to Corsica, described his losses and difficulties in his first attempt to reach the island, resulted in his obtaining compensation for his losses as well as funds for a second trip. The register contains notice of Buonarroti's denunciation of alleged anti-republicans of Corsican origin in France. Prevented from reaching Corsica on his second attempt because of British control of the sea outside Toulon, Buonarroti was subsequently appointed National Commissioner in conquered Piedmont, where he remained until arrested in 1795. R. Vignery

1302. Dressler, J. (President of the Regional Tribunal of Trèves). UN MAGISTRAT REVOLUTIONNAIRE: CLAUDE-EMMANUEL DOBSEN, L'HOMME DU 31 MAI [A revolutionary magistrate: Claude-Emmanuel Dobsen, the man of 31 May]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(4): 395-399. Dobsen, who lost his position as president of the Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal of Paris in 1795, was named Commissioner of the Review Tribunal at Trèves in 1799, Commissioner of the Appeal Tribunal of Trèves in 1802 and Imperial Procurator-General for that city in 1804. A review of his qualifications in 1809-10 revealed possible moral misconduct and serious professional incompetence. He returned to France in 1811, after failing to gain appointment to the newly established Imperial Court. Based on documents at the Archives nationales (BB-5 256, 257, 266), which add further information to that presented in an article of the same title by Laurent, published in the same periodical in 1938. R. Vignery

1303. Eude, Michel. LA POLITIQUE DE ROBESPIERRE EN 1792, D'APRES "LE DEFENSEUR DE LA CONSTITUTION" [The Policy of Robespierre in 1792, according to The Defender of the Constitution]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1956 28(1): 1-28, and (2): 113-138. Originally written, but not published, in 1942, this article has been somewhat revised in light of new materials published since then. Considers briefly the establishment of Robespierre's journal in May 1792, and traces some of the ideas expressed in it from May to 10 August 1792, when the name had to be changed. Robespierre defended the principles of the constitution ("the principles of 1789") against all factions attempting to subvert them. While he opposed the war before it was declared on 20 April 1792, after that date he filled his journal with advice and information on how it should be fought "in order to turn it to the profit of the revolution." While The Defender does not illuminate his role in the events leading to 10 August it was used by Robespierre during July to forward his propaganda to assure co-operation between the departmental fédérés and the Parisian sectionnaires. Important now for studying Robespierre's ideas in 1792, the journal probably had very little influence influence then. A notable orator, Robespierre was a mediocre journalist. A. Saricks

1304. Fourasté, J. LES COMPTES DU DOMAINE DE FARCHEVILLE, 1788-1814 [The account books of the domain of Farcheville, 1788-1814]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1956 55(17): 4-9. Based on recently discovered account books on an estate in the department of Seine-et-Oise. These account books give valuable information on accounting

techniques, on taxation and feudal dues, and on economic history concerning prices, salaries, and economic changes between the periods of the Old Regime and the Bourbon Restoration. There are five tables on summary of the accounts, on timber cutting and sales, on harvest wages and prices, on grain sown and harvested, and on current and real prices. L. M. Case

1305. Frank, André. LETTRES SECRETES DE PRETRES REFRACTAIRES [Secret letters of refractory priests]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(82): 459-463. Based on letters found in a volume entitled *Recueil de diverses pieces* [Collection of miscellaneous documents] in the archives of Anne-Louis-Henri, Duc de La Fare. La Fare was bishop of Nancy after 1787, represented the clergy in 1789, and took refuge in Vienna where the future Louis XVIII put him in charge of the royal family's correspondence. The quoted letters date from August and December 1795 and describe conditions in Nancy and in the diocese of Metz. R. C. Delk

1306. Frölich, Paul. BOURGEOISIE UND PLEBEJISCHE REVOLUTION IM SPIEGEL DER MENSCHENRECHTE [Bourgeoisie and plebeian revolution in the mirror of human rights]. *International Review of Social History* 1956 1(3): 464-483. The Jacobin attempt to construct a petty-bourgeois social order on the basis of a bourgeois revolution was doomed to become a hopelessly reactionary utopia scheme. The petty-bourgeois dictatorship was anti-feudal and anti-capitalist: though it succeeded in eradicating feudalism in France, and could effectively suppress rising capitalism through terror, it failed in replacing them with any other effective economic system. It was for that reason that plebeian dominance was bound to collapse even after overcoming all other dangers to the nation. C. F. Latour

1307. Gandilhon, R. CINQ LETTRES SUR LES EVENEMENTS PARISIENS (1788-1789) [Five letters concerning Parisian events, 1788-1789]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(3): 267-278. These letters, taken from the archives of Marne (J 1333), were written by Jean-Jacques Emmanuel Faillly, a wine and clothing merchant in Paris, to his brother, a notary in Chalons-sur-Marne, and to a sister at the same place. The letters were written on the following dates: 30 August, 1788, 28-29 April 1789, 18 July 1789, 23 July 1789, and 2 August 1789. The first three include comments on the resignation of Brienne and the coming of Necker, the circumstances surrounding the arrival of deputies to the Estates-General, and the storming of the Bastille. J. Gagliardo

1308. Godechot, J. LACRETELLE LE JEUNE ET LE 18 FRUCTIDOR [Lacretelle the Young and the (Coup d'état of) 4 September 1797]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(4): 405-407. Reevaluation of Lacretelle's two books, *History of the Executive Directory* (Paris: 1806) and *Ten Years of Afflictions During the Revolution* (Paris: 1842). Guyot's and Villat's description of these works as inaccurate and prejudiced is not entirely justified. Lacretelle's account of the notification of Moreau by telegraph of the seizure of the Klinglin papers is confirmed by Godechot's study of documents of the Ministère des PTT in the Archives nationales ("Moreau et les papiers de Klinglin," *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française*, 1932). Lacretelle's version of the role of the Cllichien in the coup d'état of 18 Fructidor is accurate and more vivid than that of Thiers. These works, used with caution, can yield valuable firsthand information. R. Vignery

1309. Godechot, J. LES COMBATTANTS DE LA GUERRE DE L'INDEPENDANCE DES ETAT-UNIS ET LES TROUBLES AGRAIRES EN FRANCE DE 1789 A 1792 [The combatants of the war of independence of the United States and agrarian troubles in France from 1789 to 1792]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(3): 292-294. Examines the suggestion of Professor Forrest McDonald of Texas University (expressed in an article in *Agricultural History*, October, 1951) that French soldiers who fought in the American Revolution might have played an important part in the French Revolution because of certain influences they received from some aspects of American agricultural orientation. The author hesitates to accept as conclusive Professor McDonald's attempt to prove this thesis by spotting a map of France with the place of origin of such soldiers, and comparing it with a map showing those areas in France where the greatest amount of rural agitation took place. The author suggests that the correlation in the maps may be due to the fact that the provinces shown on the maps were among the most poverty-stricken and burdened in France. J. Gagliardo

1310. Iwanicka, Halina. NA EMIGRACJI W PARYŻU 160 I TEMU [On the émigrés in Paris 160 years ago]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(25): 2. Fragment of a larger work based on materials collected before World War II. Describes the role played by Józef Kalasanty Szaniawski in radical Polish organizations in France: *Deputacja Polska* [The Polish Deputation], 1795-1797 and *Towarzystwo Republikanów Polskich* [The Society of Polish Republicans], 1798-1801. A. F. Dygmas

1311. Labignette (Capt.). QUELQUES GENS DE LETTRE QUI FURENT GENS D'EPEE [Some men of letters who were also gentlemen of the sword]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 40-55. Survey of the military careers of the only four distinguished writers in modern times, after Descartes who were professional soldiers: Vauvenargues, to 1744; Paul-Louis Courier, artillery, to 1806; Henri Beyle (Stendhal), dragoon, to 1801; and again 1806-1812; Alfred de Vigny, infantry commissaire de guerre, to 1827. Illustrated. H. M. Adam

1312. Laulan, Robert. A L'ECOLE ROYALE MILITAIRE A PARIS, LA VIE MATERIELLE DES ELEVES [At the Royal Military College of Paris; the daily life of the students]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 55-77. An exhaustive and documented description of all material aspects -- bed and class rooms, lighting, heating, sanitation, meals -- of the short-lived (1751-1786) little rival of the Lycée Louis-le-Grand which helped to establish the pattern of the great military school founded by Napoleon. Based on Arthur Chuquet's *La Jeunesse de Napoléon*, and on National Archives. Illustrated. H. M. Adam

1313. Lefebvre, G. (Professor Emeritus, Sorbonne). LE MYTHE DE LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE [The myth of the French Revolution]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(4): 337-345. Reflections on Alfred Cobban's University of London inaugural lecture entitled *The Myth of the French Revolution* (London, 1955). Cobban labels as myth the interpretation of the Revolution as a substitution of a bourgeois capitalistic order for feudalism. He maintained that feudal and seigniorial rights existing in 1789 did not constitute a complete feudal system and that most of the revolutionaries were members of liberal professions and holders of minor administrative offices who could have been satisfied by the opening of all offices to talent. Although he praises Cobban's work on the social origins of the revolutionaries, the author asserts that the English historian has ignored results, which are of greater importance. The establishment of free enterprise, proclamation of equality before the law and separation of Church and State refute, he contends, the characterization of the Revolution as a myth. R. Vignery

1314. Leuilliot, Paul. L'ALSACE EN 1814, D'APRES UN RAPPORT INEDIT [Alsace in 1814, from an unpublished report]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(2): 180-190. Utilizing documents in the Archives nationales and a private collection, the author examines the correspondence and reports of the Chevalier Charles Caillebot de La Salle to the Provisional Government on the state of Alsace during the period of the first Restoration. The chevalier, appointed Commissioner Extraordinary for Alsace, arrived in the province on 2 May 1814 and remained until the end of June. He interested himself primarily in military, religious, and economic matters, but his observations constitute a concise and relatively objective report on problems facing the Restoration in this border province. J. L. Connelly

1315. Leuilliot, Paul. LA SENSIBILITE ET L'HISTOIRE A PROPOS DE SAINT JUST [Sensibility and history--concerning Saint Just]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(3): 369-371. Critical evaluation and summary of Albert Ollivier's *Saint Just et la Force des Choses* [Saint Just and the power of things], published in 1954. It covers the period of the Revolution and especially the history of the Convention. Carla Rich

1316. Nohn, E. A. GUIBERT/WEGBEREITER EINER HEERESREFORM [Guibert--pioneer of army reform]. *Neues Abendland* 1957 12(2): 134-138. Short biography of Count Jacques A. H. Guibert (1743-90), stressing his influence on the reform of the French army; with special reference to his *Essai général de tactique* and his relations with Prussia in the 1770s. Ilse von Pozniak

1317. Palou, J. UN FONDS D'ARCHIVES REVOLUTIONAIRES PEU CONNU: LA BIBLIOTHEQUE HISTORIQUE DE LA VILLE DE PARIS [A little-known depository of revolutionary archives: the Historical Library of the City of Paris]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(4): 408-413. Report presented to the General Assembly of Robespierriades on 22 January 1956. Brief and incomplete listing and general description of documents important for the history of Paris and France during the Revolution found in the Historical Library of the City of Paris (29, rue de Sévigné). Included are documents acquired from individuals and papers transferred from the Archives of the Prefecture of Police and the Hôtel de ville which burned in 1871. Most guides to manuscript collections do not list depository, and a catalogue of its holdings is only now in preparation. R. Vignery

1318. Perrier, Antoine. DEUX GARDES DU CORPS LIMOUSINS PENDANT LES JOURNEES D'OCTOBRE 1789 D'APRES LEURS DEPOSITIONS EN JUSTICE [Two body guards of Limousin during the October Days, 1789, from their worn depositions]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(4): 381-394. Copies of unpublished depositions made by Green de Saint-Marsault and Jean-François Malet de Leytat, members of the royal body guard from Limousin, concerning the events of the October Days at Versailles. Not included in the official publication of depositions by the National Assembly (7 August 1790), these documents, dated 5 August 1790, were found in the Departmental Archives of Haute-Vienne (Carton 399, bundle B-2 133). Although not of capital importance, they contain information useful for an understanding of the popular uprising of October 1789. R. Vignery

1319. Pioro, C. INSTITUTION CANONIQUE ET CONSECRATION DES PREMIERS EVEQUES CONSTITUTIONNELS D'APRES LES MINUTES INEDITES DES NOTAIRES PARISIENS [Canonical institution and consecration of the first Constitutional Bishops, from the unpublished minutes of Parisian notaries]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(4): 46-379. An account of the application of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and amending decrees to sixty-six Constitutional Bishops, as revealed in minutes taken by two Parisian notaries, Jean-Antoine Dosfant and Jean-Baptiste-Pierre Vivrière, at forty-four canonical institutions and sixty-nine consecrations of Bishops from January to May 1791. These minutes, found in the Minutier Central of the Archives nationales XXIV, bundles 983 and 984; CXVIII, bundles 654 and 655), describe and differentiate between institution and consecration as performed in 1791 and show the importance of Talleyrand in making the Civil Constitution a practical success. The conclusion is that the Civil Constitution endured because the institution and consecration of Bishops had been placed on sound canonical foundations in 1791. R. Vignery

1320. Rudé, Georges E. LA TAXATION POPULAIRE DE 1775 A PARIS ET DANS LA REGION PARISIENNE [The popular taxation of May 1775 in Paris and the surrounding region]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(2): 137-179. A detailed study, limited geographically to the Paris area and resting upon archival research, of the origins and course of the "grain war" of May 1775. In analyzing the causes of this popular reaction to a complex of circumstances involving Turgot's financial policy, the author discounts theories of organized instigation. The movement was genuinely popular and was motivated by the scarcity and high prices of grain products, some misery, and popular dislike of novel economic ideas. An analysis of the events of the revolt is given. There are elements in the "grain war" foreshadowing the social movements of the Revolution, but lacking in 1775 was the later social consciousness and solidarity of the Third Estate. J. L. Connelly

1321. Rudé, Georges E. NOTE SUR LES MANUSCRITS DE BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE CONSERVES AU BRITISH MUSEUM [Note on the manuscripts of Bertrand de Moleville reserved at the British Museum]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(1): 48-56. A comparison of the manuscripts, acquired in 1861 for the Egerton Collection at the British Museum, of Moleville's Private Memoirs relative to the last year of the Reign of Louis XVI and of his *Annals of the Revolution of France* with the printed editions of these works published in Great Britain and France. While the manuscripts merit the interest of historians, they add little beyond interesting detail to the accounts available in the published versions though there are differences in the several editions of the latter. A. Saricks

1322. Soboul, Albert. ASPECTS POLITIQUES DE LA DEMOCRATIE SANS-CULOTTES EN L'AN II [Some political aspects of sans-culottes democracy, in the Year II]. *Pensée* 1957 (71): 22-34. Examines how the sans-culottes conceived a direct democracy, in which their representatives would be always controlled. The author considers the different means of reaching this aim -- e.g., vote without ballots, impeachment of a representative. The Parisian sections realized this popular conception of democracy in the period from September 1792 to July 1794. Based on unpublished documents of the French National Archives and of the National Library in Paris, as well as on documents of the Victor Cousin Library. J. Béranger

1323. Soboul, A. PROBLEMES DU TRAVAIL EN L'AN II [Problems of labor in the Year II]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(3): 236-254. After examining the term "sans-culotterie" in all its meanings in the early period of the Revolution, especially in the Year II, the author concludes that it did not constitute a social class. The Parisian artisan of the petite-bourgeoisie gave the ideological tone to the group, which never developed a firm ideology based on the principle of work as a social function. Conceiving of work only in its relation to property, it was thus unable to develop a coherent class program. Its ideal of an economy based on small independent farmers and worker-artisans, most clearly evident in the period of Robespierre's ascendancy, was destroyed by the Thermidorean reaction under the impetus given to the new concepts of industrial organization by the production requirements of the wars. The sans-culotterie, unable to maintain its ideals, became relegated to the position of dependent wage-earners. The author points up the difficulty of research in this area. J. Gagliardo

1324. Staël, Madame de. SOUVENIRS PERSONNELS DE MME. DE STAËL PENDANT LA TERREUR [Personal recollections of Madame de Staël during the Reign of Terror]. *Revue Libérale* 1957 (18): 89-97. The classic account of the Reign of Terror by one of the distinguished women of France. She portrays the spirit of the mob and its effects on the France of 1792-93. S. L. Speronis

1325. Szajkowski, Zosa. MARRIAGES, MIXED MARRIAGES, AND CONVERSIONS AMONG FRENCH JEWS DURING THE REVOLUTION OF 1789. *Historia Judaica* 1957 19(1): 33-54. Describes the confused status of Jewish marriage, divorce and child custody rights. The new regime advocated the abolition of autonomous Jewish communities, but French courts at first still recognized Jewish religious law, even after citizenship had been granted in 1791. Many complications--not without earlier precedents--arose in connection with converted Jews and mixed marriages which, though not great in number, were a symbol of the new era. But the old French practice of restricting Jewish marriages, to reduce Jewish numbers, persisted in some areas, as did forced conversions of illegitimate children and Catholic missionary activity. In 1807 the Sanhedrin convened by Napoleon accepted French civil marriage procedure and thus the French Jews became the first in Europe to abandon an important part of traditional religious law. The sources include French local archives and records of the Jewish "Nations." Dorothy B. Goodman

1326. Szajkowski, Zosa. THE ATTITUDE OF FRENCH JACOBINS TOWARD JEWISH RELIGION. *Historia Judaica* 1956 18(2): 107-120. Argues, in opposition to historians such as Robert Ansel, that the revolutionaries were not anti-Semitic. Robespierre was one of the first to demand citizenship for the Jews. A distinction was made by almost all among the revolutionary groups between Jews as individuals--with whom the populace was often urged to fraternize--and the Jewish religion, which, like all "old" religions was urged to purge itself of "superstitions" incompatible with the new state of the nation. Even so, the Jacobins did not fight religion as a principle, but only those persons and religious institutions, whether Jewish or Catholic, which were associated with the counter-revolution. Based on local city and departmental archives, contemporary pamphlets, etc. Dorothy B. Goodman

1327. Unsigned (Etude du Service Historique de l'Armée). AUX ARMEES DE LA REVOLUTION, ORGANISATION, DISCIPLINE, JUSTICE MILITAIRE [Organization, discipline, military justice in the armies of the Revolution]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 81-93. Matters relative to the organization and discipline of the Armies of the Revolution (Royal Army, Armies of the Constituency, Legislature, Con-

vention) have been treated in various works listed in this article. The subject of military justice has been scarcely touched, hence the *Revue* is issuing the present survey (1791-1795), which was compiled in 1938 but not brought to light until after the Second World War. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

1328. Vitalis, J. UNE EMEUTE DES JOURNALIERS AGRICOLES DE SAINT-NICOLAS-DE-LA-GRAVE [A riot of the agricultural day-laborers of Saint-Nicolas-de-la-Grave]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(3): 295-298.

A presentation of certain documents taken from the Conseil général of the town of Saint-Nicolas-de-la-Grave on the Garonne. They deal with a riot of March 1793, undertaken by a number of agricultural workers of the area. The riot was occasioned by the sentencing of certain of the workers to short terms in jail for declaring, without permission of the municipalité, an annual fixed wage for day labor, accompanied by threats against those workers who should labor for less. The riot was quelled on the same night it occurred by the local detachment of the National Guard and a body of armed citizens. It appears that within the course of the next year the workers did achieve higher wages, but it is doubtful that the riot had any effect on this result. J. Gagliardo

1329. Williams, L. Pearce (Univ. of Delaware). SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND NAPOLEON I. *Isis* 1956 47(4): 369-382. The role of science in the Napoleonic educational system and the effects of the Napoleonic reforms on the development of French science are examined. In spite of ostentatious overtures to science, Napoleon had little interest in science. The emphasis in science in the schools was entirely utilitarian—principally directed to military use. Science became identified with philosophes and revolution, and thus became politically disreputable, turning the bourgeoisie from it. French industry and agriculture were deprived of an important tool at a critical period and, lacking a technically trained middle class, French industry was surpassed by others. N. Kurland

GERMANY

See also: 1316, 1342

1330. Breyer, Richard. DIE SÜDPREUSSISCHEN BEAMTEN UND DIE POLENFRAGE [The South Prussian officials and the Poland question]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1955 4(4): 531-548.

With the territorial acquisitions from the second and third partitions of Poland, Prussia faced the problem of the integration of a population with a different language, culture and tradition, and a low level of education. A successful solution depended in large measure on the Prussian bureaucracy. The spirit, form, goals and methods of the bureaucracy's Polish policy, however, were basically determined by the late 18th century Enlightenment, with its underestimation of the strength of tradition, and naive belief in progress, civilization and the efficacy of conscientious administration. The pressure of the Prussian Enlightenment on Polish tradition furthered the development of a defensive Polish national consciousness, but the bureaucracy, trapped by its own preconceptions, failed to recognize this in time. A new policy, based on more understanding for the individuality of the Polish people, developed only after the defeats of 1806/7. Based mainly on published documents of the Preussische Staatsarchive and documents contained in R. Prümers *Das Jahr 1793. Urkunden und Aktenstücke zur Organisation Südpreußens* [The year 1793. Documents and records pertaining to the organization of South Prussia] (Posen, 1895). H. Reed

1331. Dörr, Margarete. EIN LÄNGSSCHNITT DURCH DIE DEUTSCHE VERFASSUNGSGESCHICHTE IN OI: ZWEITER TEIL [A cross-section of German constitutional history in Class OI: Part II]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(2): 87-103. Traces German constitutional history from 1803-1848, with emphasis on the reforms of Stein in Prussia, Metternich's policy in Austria, and the Revolution of 1848 in Germany, and demonstrates how these events can be conveyed to the student. The article is continued from *ibid.* 1956 7(12): 738-749, which dealt with the previous period, from the Middle Ages on. F. B. M. Hollyday

1332. Kraus, Karl. DER PREUSSISCHE GENERALSTAB UND DER GEIST DER REFORMZEIT [The Prussian General Staff and the spirit of the Reform era]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(4): 203-216. Traces the evolution of the German General Staff Corps from the death of Frederick the Great until Waterloo. Diversification of armament, in-

creasing troop mobility, and the emergence of flexible strategic and tactical concepts, introduced chiefly by Gneisenau, required staff officers to accompany army, corps, and division headquarters into the field. With the emergence of mass armies during the 19th century, the General Staff Corps aimed at the humanization of warfare, better treatment of enlisted personnel and the separation of war aims from chauvinist and political clamor. The study of military science during peace times led to the development of the true Prussian military tradition. The General Staff Corps reflected the Prussian reform spirit of the 19th century, broke with rigid and obsolete Junkerdom, and made warfare compatible with the mass armies of modern democratic states. R. Mueller

1333. Schulze, Berthold. FRIEDRICH WILHELM CARL GRAF VON SCHMETTAU UND SEIN KARTENWERK [Friedrich Wilhelm Carl, Count of Schmettau, and his cartographic work]. *Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel-und Ostdeutschlands* 1956 5: 228-249. A biographical sketch, supplementing an earlier examination of this subject by the author in 1933. The author relates how von Schmettau, after being contemptuously treated by Frederick the Great, retired to his estates where he devoted his energies to the first scientific cartographic and surveying works, chiefly of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg and Pomerania. Subsequent cartographers have attempted to belittle von Schmettau's work but were unsuccessful in discrediting it as the official cartographic source for the Prussian War Ministry for many years. The article includes a general description of the state of scientific cartography in von Schmettau's time, and stresses the fact that governments showed their regard for cartography by prohibiting publication of official maps because of their value to enemy armies in time of war. R. Mueller

1334. Weiglin, Paul. DAS BRANDENBURGER TOR [The Brandenburg Gate]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1957 83(3): 252-255. Background on the construction of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, begun in 1789, as desired by King Frederick William II, designed by architect Karl Gotthard Langhans, and embellished by sculptor Gottfried Schadow. L. Hertzman

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1420

1335. Anderson, Olive. THE ROLE OF THE ARMY IN PARLIAMENTARY MANAGEMENT DURING THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1956 34(140): 146-149. War Office records and British Museum manuscripts are used to show that from 1778-1782 the army was manipulated by George III and Secretary at War Jenkinson to strengthen the Government in the House of Commons. C. L. Robertson

1336. Court, W. H. B. (Univ. of Birmingham). A NEW ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE TASK OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORIAN. *Kyklos* 1956 (4): 454-458. Discussing merits and flaws of T. S. Ashton, *An Economic History of England: the 18th Century* (London, 1955), the author regrets especially that the period 1780-1820 was not discussed in greater detail and that Ashton gravitates towards questions of economic organization and ignores long-term changes and social consequences of industrialization. The book did avoid the stereotyped presentation of the Industrial Revolution, but it failed to draw a picture of society in the process of violent economic change. Contemporary economic historiography calls not only for critiques of interpretations but also for reinterpretations and for a reconciliation between economists and sociologists through the application of general analytic concepts to given historical situations. R. Mueller

1337. Dobson, Jessie. JOHN HUNTER AND THE UNFORTUNATE DOCTOR DODD. *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 1955 10(4): 369-378. Relates an unsuccessful experiment on the part of Dr. John Hunter and associates to revive a Dr. Dodd, who was hanged for forgery in London in June 1777. C. F. Latour

1338. Ketton-Cremer, R. W. SOME NEW LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE. *Times Literary Supplement* 1957 (2872): 164. Prints nine letters between Horace Walpole and John Fenn relating to the latter's publication of the correspondence of the Paston family. Original letters written during the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV and Richard III (5 vols., London, 1787-1823). These supplement published editions of Walpole's

correspondence, and reveal the encouragement which Walpole gave Fenn to publish a historical work of the highest importance or the study of medieval and early modern English history.

P. H. Hardacre

1339. Koebner, Richard. THE EARLY SPEECHES OF HENRY GRATAN. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 957 30(81): 102-114. Describes the process by which this edition of Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan in the Irish and the Imperial Parliament (4 vols., London, 1822) was prepared. The author demonstrates that the texts of several of the speeches of 1780-81 as generally used by historians are substantially different from the speeches as they were delivered. The changes are attributed to the altered outlook of Grattan toward the empire in his later years.

P. H. Hardacre

1340. McGuffie, T. H. RECRUITING THE RANKS OF THE REGULAR BRITISH ARMY DURING THE FRENCH WARS. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1956 34 (138): 50-58, and (139): 123-132. War Office records show that the unsavory reputation of the army and the grime of the soldier's life led to a shortage of recruits obtained by normal procedure and brought into being the unsatisfactory methods of the agent, the crimp and the bounty system. Recruits wereajoled, bullied or fooled into joining the army. These methods were effective only among the lowest classes and consequently the behavior of the army was in most cases deplorable.

C. L. Robertson

1341. Wilson, Charles (Jesus College, Cambridge). THE ENTREPRENEUR IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN. History 1957 42(145): 101-117. An examination of some individual cases with a view to arriving at generalizations concerning the character and activities of the entrepreneur. The interpretation tends to be favorable, following in the footsteps of Ashton. The quality shared by all the great entrepreneurs was "a sense of market opportunity combined with the capacity needed to exploit it." They provided for an expanding and increasingly variegated market by virtue of greater control and organization; but "in the last analysis it was a commercial flair that was basic." They tended to favor a free economy in the sense of being opposed to old monopolies, but many of them were also social philanthropists, motivated by "a faith which they managed to raise to the status of a sort of Zeitgeist ..."

W. M. Simon

HABSBURG EMPIRE

1342. Andreas, Willy. CARL AUGUST VON WEIMAR UND DAS ANGEBOT DER UNGARISCHEN KÖNIGSKRONE [Carl August of Weimar and the offer of the Hungarian crown]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1956 64(3/4): 291-311. Discusses the role of Carl August in the negotiations between Prussia and the Hungarian nationalists in 1789. In that year, Hungarian nationalists offered the Hungarian crown to the Grand Duke Carl August of Weimar. Negotiations between Carl August and the Prussian government on the one side and Hungarian emissaries on the other went on throughout the spring and summer of 1789. Frederick Wilhelm II was very much in favor of acceptance of the offer because he was interested in stirring up Hungarian opposition within the Austrian monarchy, but Carl August thought it a political adventure too dangerous for him, and after several months of hesitation he finally rejected the offer.

O. Stenzl

1343. Gugitz, Gustav. DER HISTORIKER UND SCHRIFTSTELLER ANTON FERDINAND REICHSRITTER VON GEUSAU. EIN BIOGRAPHISCHER VERSUCH [The historian and writer Anton Ferdinand Reichsritter von Geusau. An attempt at a biographical sketch]. Jahrbuch des Vereines für Geschichte der Stadt Wien 1955 12: 153-165. Geusau, who lived from 1746-1811, was editor of economic and moralistic weeklies and composed a number of political pamphlets supporting the religious policy of the government of Joseph II. His main historical work was a history of Vienna, Geschichte der Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien, 4 vols., 1789-93 (new edition in 1800-01), the first general history of Vienna.

O. Stenzl

1344. Kovijanić, R. IZUMIRANJE KOTARSKJE VLASTELE [Extinction of the Kotor nobility]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 330-332. A register of the noble families in the cities of the Bay of Cattaro (Kotor) was compiled by Antonio Fruska, notary, in 1782. The register ("Catalogo della famiglie individui che al presente compogno il nobile Magior consiglio della fedelissima città di Cattaro") was attached to the records of the proceedings of the Major Council. The article publishes the names and other details. Fruska's register is in the State Archive in Kotor, Judicial-Notarial file CLXXI, 521.

S. Gavrilović

ITALY

1345. Berte-Lanerau, Jack. UNA PRINCESA DE ASTURIAS: MARIA ANTONIA DE NAPOLES [A Princess of Asturias: Maria Antonia of Naples]. Clavileño (Spain) 1956 7(37): 35-42. Historical and diplomatic information is found in this biographical sketch of Maria Antonia (1784-1806), wife of the future Ferdinand VII. Based principally on her correspondence with Madame de Mandell and on that of her mother, Maria Carolina, Queen of Naples and Sicily, with the Marquis de Gallo, and on unpublished documents from archives in Madrid and Paris.

J. Rubió Lois (IHE 13852)

1346. Felice, Renzo de. GIACOBINI ITALIANI [Italian Jacobins]. Società 1956 12(5): 883-896. A discussion of pre-revolutionary activities among Italian Jacobins in the early 1790s. The author uses the term "Jacobin" in a very broad sense to include the followers of Jefferson in America and members of Locke's "Constitutional Society" in England. He finds that considerable sympathy for the activities of Robespierre existed in Italy and names the principal figures involved in the Italian Jacobin movement.

A. F. Rolfe

1347. Ramacciotti, Gaetano. FONTI STORICHE DI DIRITTI, POSSESSI E USI CIVICI NELL'ALTIPIANO DELLA SILA [Historical sources for the rights, possessions and public usufruct on the plateau of La Sila]. Archivi 1956 23(1): 84-86. After some introductory remarks on the current importance of these documents, gives a summary list of the archives of La Sila (Calabria), now in the State Archives of Naples, which cover the period from 1721 to 1828.

E. Füssl, O.S.B.

1348. Toesca, Elena Berti. IL PRESIDENTE DUPATY ALLA SCOPERTA DELL'ITALIA [President Dupaty's discovery of Italy]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(1870): 205-218. Discusses Lettres sur l'Italie, written by Charles Dupaty (1746-94), a magistrate of Bordeaux. Traveling in Italy in 1785, he made trenchant observations of conditions in Genoa, Florence, Rome, Naples, etc. His judgments are of the highest order and still useful. The letters were written in 1785 but not published until after his death during the Terror. They were republished in 1810 and 1835.

C. F. Deizell

POLAND

See also: 1310

1349. Rostworowski, Emanuel. POST SCRIPTUM DO "DEBIUTU POLITYCZNEGO JANA POTOCKIEGO" [Post scriptum to the "Political debut of Jan Potocki"]. Przegląd Historyczny 1957 48(2): 285-288. Supplements the author's earlier paper [See abstract 337] by publishing three dispatches from French diplomatic agents in Warsaw on the political role played by Potocki in 1788.

A. F. Dynas

SPAIN

See also: 1345, 1357, 1362, 1366, 1370, 1373, 1379, 1382, 1383, 1391, 1395, 1397, 1398

1350. Barreda, Fernando. EL ENGRANDECIMIENTO DE LA CIUDAD Y EL REAL CONSULADO SANTANDERINO [The expansion of the city and the Royal Consulate of Santander]. Altamira (Spain) 1955 (1-3): 243-287. Numerous facts (from local archives, Simanca and National History) on the commerce and maritime activity of Santander from 1752 to the end of the 18th century. The author stresses the importance of equipping the port, a work directed and carried by the Consulate of Commerce, created in 1785. Santander was a port for exporting wool and flour and for importing and distributing colonial and North European products.

E. Giralt Raventós (IHE 13791)

1351. Corona Baratech, Carlos E. LAS RELACIONES ENTRE GODOY Y AZARA Y EL TRATADO DE SUBSIDIOS DE 1803 [The relations between Godoy and Azara and the Treaty of Subsidies in 1803]. *Cuadernos de Historia Diplomática* (Spain) 1955 2: 103-174. Study of Godoy's policy towards France from 1800 to 1803 (continuation of the biography of Azara, by the same author, which appeared in 1948). Azara, much esteemed by Napoleon, was sent to Paris as ambassador to act as a shield for the personal ambitions of the favorite, and to guarantee Spanish neutrality. Azara lost prestige at the hands of Godoy and Lucien Bonaparte on account of his opposition to the Treaty of Badajoz in 1802 and the Treaty of Neutrality and Subsidies in 1803, which he considered to be injurious. The conclusion of this Treaty--which is published in its entirety for the first time--determined the definite retirement of Azara. The author has made use of many unpublished documents from the Biblioteca Nacional, A. H. N. and palace archives. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 13850)

1352. Defourneaux, Marcelin (French Institute of Madrid). LE PROBLEME DE LA TERRE EN ANDALOUSIE AU XVIII^e SIECLE ET LES PROJETS DE REFORME AGRAIRE [The land problem in Andalusia in the 18th century and the plans for agrarian reform]. *Revue Historique* 1957 217(1): 42-57. The Enlightenment in Spain led to efforts to make useful citizens of agricultural workers and sub-lessees. Radical proposals received greatest support in Andalusia because there the agrarian problems stemming from the latifundia, the Mesta, and mortmain were most acute. The 1795 "Memoir on the Agrarian Law" of Gaspard de Jovellanos was long accepted as the final word on reform, but contemporary ideas supported by local authorities were more audacious. A conflict existed between economic liberalism and a social reality demanding authoritarian solutions. Reforming ardor declined in the last year of the 18th century, in part because the French Revolution sprang from the Enlightenment. R. B. Holtman

1353. Defourneaux, Marcelin. UN DIPLOMATICO HISPANISTA. EL BARON DE BOURGOING Y LOS ORIGENES DEL "TABLEAU DE L'ESPAGNE MODERNE" [A Spanish diplomat. The Baron of Bourgoing and the origins of the Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne]. *Clavileño* (Spain) 1955 8(32): 19-24. Details on François J. Bourgoing, secretary of the French Embassy in Spain (1777-1786), and on the content of his "Mémoire sur l'état actuel de l'Espagne" (1779) (Paris, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on the Tableau (Paris, 1788). Of interest for its commentaries on the character of Charles III, his government (especially Floridablanca), his friends, the Inquisition, culture, etc., not contained in the published text. J. Rubió Lois (IHE 13778)

1354. Genovés Amorós, Vicente. VALENCIA Y EL MARISCAL SUCHET [Valencia and Marshal Suchet]. *Anales del Centro de Cultura Valenciana* (Spain) 1955 16(36): 165-209. A picture of life in Valencia under the Napoleonic occupation (1812-1813) and of the work of the Spanish and French collaborators of Suchet--Archbishop Company and the magistrate Vallejo. Suchet's period of control in Valencia was tranquil and prosperous, due to his excellent personal qualities, but also to the war-weariness of part of the population, and to the disconcerting spectacle of Spain in Cadiz. Abundant notes on town affairs, economy and culture. Based on the memoirs of Suchet, the daily newspaper of Valencia, and principally on documents in the municipal archive. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 13856)

1355. Ortega Costa, Antonio de P. LA CATEDRA DE NORMANTE EN ZARAGOZA [The chair of Normante at Saragossa]. *Boletín del Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Económicas y Comerciales* (Spain) 1955 2(6): 8-11. Notes on the first Spanish chair in Civil Economy, created at the University of Saragossa in 1784. The incumbent was Lorenzo Normante Carcavilla. Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 13804)

1356. Unsigned. MEMORIA QUE DON FRANCISCO CABARRUS PRESENTA A S. M. PARA LA FORMACION DE UN BANCO NACIONAL (1781) Y REAL CEDULA DE S. M. Y SEÑORES DEL CONSEJO POR LA QUAL SE CREA, ERIGE Y AUTORIZA UN BANCO NACIONAL Y GENERAL... CON LA DENOMINACION DE BANCO DE SAN CARLOS BAXO LAS REGLAS QUE SE EXPRESAN (1782) [Memorandum which Don Francisco Cabarrús presented to H. M. on the formation of a National Bank (1781) and a Royal Treasury of H. M. and the Members in Council to create, found and direct a national and general bank... with the name of Bank of San Carlos based on the regulations which they

laid down]. *Moneda y Crédito* (Spain) 1956 (56): 131-160. Publishes two entire documents - known, but almost inaccessible - on the origin and foundation of the Bank of San Carlos, the forerunner of the Bank of Spain which celebrated the centenary of its establishment on 28 January 1856.

J. Nadal Oller (IHE 13792)

Latin America

See also: 1595

1357. Arnade, Charles (Florida State Univ.). A GUIDE TO SPANISH FLORIDA SOURCE MATERIAL. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1956/57 35(4): 320-325. A well-arranged list of source materials on the Spanish period in Florida.

G. L. Lyan

1358. Barrois, Fernando. ¿NACIO EL MARISCAL DE AYACUCHO EN UN BOTE EN PLENO MAR DEL CARIACO? [Was Marshal of Ayacucho born in a boat in the middle of the Gulf of Cariaco?]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1955 35(88): 256-261. An account of the legend which relates that Marshal Antonio José de Sucre was born at sea in the Gulf of Cariaco, when his mother was on her way from Cachamaure to Cumana in search of medical aid. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 1436)

1359. Belaunde, Víctor Andrés. HIPOLITO UNANUE. *Mercurio Peruano* (Peru) 1955 36(342): 609-615. Article praising the personality of this Peruvian thinker (1755-1833). Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14412)

1360. Carrera Andrade, Jorge. LA LITERATURA INSURGENTE EN EL ECUADOR [Insurgent Literature in Ecuador]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(1): 172-181. A history of Ecuadorian non-conformism (present from the first days of the colony) and the parts played by: the Creole thought of Antonio de Ulloa, Jorge Juan de Santacila, and the French scientist, La Condamine; the first press in Quito in 1760, and the correspondence of Benjamin Franklin with Eugenio Espejo, who found a group from which came the leaders of Ecuadorian insurrection. The article is concluded with a biographical sketch of José Mejía Lequerica, a native of Quito, who was a member of the Cortes of Cadiz, fought against the French invasion, worked in a hospital in Madrid, and died of yellow fever in 1813.

H. Kantor

1361. Casana, Teodoro. ANIVERSARIO DEL DESEMBARCO DE LA EXPEDICION LIBERTADORA EN PISCO [Anniversary of the landing at Pisco of the liberating force]. *Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú* 1955 17(11): 7-13. A eulogy of the person and work of General San Martín. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14354)

1362. Cornejo Bouroncle, Jorge (Director del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco). PUMACAHUA: LA REVOLUCION DEL CUZCO DE 1814 [Pumacahua: The Cuzco Revolution of 1814]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1955 6(6): 5- and 1955 7(7): 5-454. Documents (principally from several archives in Cuzco, and some from the Archivo de Indias, Spain) and text on the uprising and fight for independence of Brigadier Mateo García Pumacahua, 1814-1815. Some information is also included on the Cuzco rebellion of 1780, an antecedent to 1814. The documents cover the widest possible range, dealing with the campaigns, the people concerned with the rebellion, and the reaction in various places. Volume 6 contains the documents through 1814, and volume 7 those for 1815 and later, and the documents from the Archivo de Indias.

T. M. Gale

1363. E. W. F. LA FILOSOFIA COLOMBIANA EN LA EPOCA COLONIAL [Colombian philosophy in the colonial era]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (Spain) 1956 (75): 390-392. Reflections on this theme, based on a book and some recent lectures. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14205)

1364. Fabre, M. A. LA GADELOUPE PENDANT LES CENT-JOURS [Madagascar during the Hundred Days]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 77-81. A narrative of the excitement and divided loyalties (royalist versus "usurper" on the island in 1815. Based mainly on letters of Rear-Admiral Count Durand de Linois, Governor of the island, Sir James Leith, Governor of Antigua, and General Eugene Boyer de Peyreleau. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

1365. Fals-Borda, Orlando. INDIAN CONGREGATIONS IN THE NEW KINGDOM OF GRANADA: LAND TENURE ASPECTS, 1595-1850. *Américas* 1957 13(4): 331-351. The author studies the territory of the present Colombian department of Boyacá with reference to the establishment of Indian resguardos (reservations) by the Spanish, their gradual decline during the colonial regime due to pressure from non-Indian settlers and to similar factors; and their final extinction by republican legislation. In this process, the more fortunate Indians merely changed from communal to individual land ownership, but many others were demoted to renter or wage-laborer status. Based on meticulous archival research. D. Bushnell

1366. Gandía, Enrique de. PRIMERAS CRÍTICAS A LA HISTORIA TRADICIONAL [First criticisms of traditional history]. *Nueva Democracia* (USA) 1956 36(1): 36-42. Discussion of an article by Don Antonio F. A. Pedrotta, published 5 May 1916 in *La Capital* (the daily newspaper of Rosario de Santa Fe), in which it is stated for the first time, that contrary to traditional opinion, the events of 25 May 1810 in Buenos Aires are not regarded as the beginning of the movement for independence, since the only cause of dispute then were the laws of Fernando VII. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14367)

1367. García Gutiérrez, Jesús. LA VIRGEN DE GUADALUPE DURANTE LA GUERRA DE INDEPENDENCIA [The Virgin of Guadalupe during the War of Independence]. *Juan Diego* (Mexico) 1956 17(195): 4-6. Short introduction to a future series of articles on the influence of the cult of the Virgin of Guadalupe in relation to the War of Independence. This article contains a fragment from the "Plaint of America and recourse to most holy Mary of Guadalupe," by the priest Don Jose María de Terán, published in 1811.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14313)

1368. García Rosell, César. LA VIDA PARLAMENTARIA Y DIPLOMÁTICA DE UNANUE [Unanue's parliamentary and diplomatic life]. *Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú* (Peru) 1955 11(II): 14-33. Biographical sketch of the Peruvian thinker, Hipólito Unanue (1755-1833). The author examines his parliamentary work, first as a Deputy and then as President of Congress, and his activity as legislator, economist, diplomat and journalist.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14416)

1369. González Navarro, Moisés. LA POLÍTICA SOCIAL DE HIDALGO [Hidalgo's social policy]. *Anales del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia* (Mexico) 1953 [1955] 7(36): 125-137. Essay on the significance of the social changes dictated by Father Hidalgo in the early days of Mexican independence. The author concludes that in the process of social policy, the interests of the Creoles predominated over those of the Indians. Bibliography.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14402)

1370. González-Rubio, Carlos. EL 20 DE JULIO VISTO DESDE CARTAGENA [20 July seen from Cartagena]. *América Española* (Colombia) 1955 18(63): 394-403. Account of the events which preceded and paved the way for Spanish America's independence, with emphasis on Cartagena in 1810, and the repercussions there of what was happening in Spain.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14372)

1371. Granier Doyeux, Marcel. BOSQUEJO HISTÓRICO DE LOS ESTUDIOS MÉDICOS EN VENEZUELA [Historical outline of medical studies in Venezuela]. *Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1955 40: 149-156. Medical education from Sebastián Vizcaino's plans to found a professorship of medicine in 1727 to the reform of medical studies in 1827.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14296)

1372. Grases, Pedro. DOMINGO NAVAS SPINOLA, IMPRESOR, EDITOR Y AUTOR [Domingo Navas Spinola, printer, editor and author]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1956 18(114): 69-81. Biographical notes on his public life of this Venezuelan in the first third of the 19th century, followed by a synthesis of his work in the three fields indicated in the title. Bibliography.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14425)

1373. Iribarren-Celis, Lino. BOLÍVAR Y MARINÓ ANTE LOS FACTORES NEGATIVOS DE LA PUERTA [Bolívar and Marino faced with the negative factors of La Puerta]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(152): 513-520. A military and historical interpretation of the battle of La Puerta (Venezuela, 1814), in which the patriot troops, led by Bolívar and Marino were defeated by the royalists, commanded by Boves. Analyzes the reasons for the defeat. Bibliography. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14325)

1374. Larrazábal, Felipe. SIMÓN BOLÍVAR. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1956 (22): 115-127. Collection of six well-known documents relating to the life and personality of the Liberator: his certificate of baptism; his portrait, physical and moral, by a French doctor; letters relating to the time he spent in Ecuador, and an account of his last moments. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14324)

1375. Larrea, Carlos Manuel. INFORME SOBRE EL CAMINO DE IBARRA A ESMERALDAS [Report on the road from Ibarra to Esmeraldas]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1955 35(86): 265-269. Information on the action taken by Baron de Carondelet as governor of Quito, and a transcription of the report which he sent in 1805 to the Exchequer of Charles IV, informing him of the completion and opening of the road from Mabalacho to the Esmeraldas coast. Bibliography. Unpublished documents from the Indies General Archive. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14284)

1376. Lituma Portocarrero, Luis. LA RELIGIOSIDAD DE UNANUE [The religiousness of Unanue]. *Mercurio Peruano* (Peru) 1955 36(342): 637-641. Funeral oration. Deals briefly with the religious nature and the reason for the political changes of the Peruvian leader Hipólito Unanue (1755-1833). Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14417)

1377. Lohmann Villena, Guillermo. DOCUMENTOS CIFRADOS INDIANOS [Indian code documents]. *Revista de Indias* (Spain) 1955 15(60): 255-282. Transcription and critical study of ten documents (1533-1818, Indies Archive), referring to distinct events in the history of America, which were written in code and have been deciphered by the author. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14089)

1378. Mariluz Urquijo, José María. LA BIBLIOTECA DE UN OÍDOR DE LA REAL AUDIENCIA DE BUENOS AIRES [The library of a member of the High Court of Buenos Aires]. *Revista de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales* (Argentina) 1955 10(14): 808-814. Transcription, with commentary, of the catalogue of the library of Francisco de Ansoategui, a member of the High Court. The document, drawn up in 1812, is the property of Mariluz Urquijo. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14295)

1379. Martínez Delgado, Luis. CAUSAS INTERNAS O ENDOGENAS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Internal or endogenous causes of Spanish-American independence]. *América Española* (Colombia) 1955 18(63): 353-370. Points of view on internal reasons--economic, social, etc.--leading to the emancipation of Spanish America. Limited to the years 1800-1810. Bibliography. Reference to documents from the National Archive of Bogotá. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14305)

1380. Martínez Delgado, Luis. GLOSAS A LA TRADUCCIÓN DE LOS "VIAJES" DEL CORONEL J. P. HAMILTON [Commentary on the translation of the "Travels" of Colonel J. P. Hamilton]. *Bolívar* (Colombia) 1955 (45): 903-910. Rectifies various mistakes in the recent Spanish version (Bogotá, 1955) of the *Travels*, written by Hamilton and edited in London in 1827. The *Travels* were made at the time of the Independence. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14311)

1381. Morales Padrón, Francisco. INTRODUCCIÓN A LA NACIONALIDAD VENEZOLANA [Introduction to Venezuela as a nation]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1956 11(52): 1-18. Various aspects of the economic and social history of Venezuela in the 18th century, with emphasis on the events leading to the subsequent emergence of Venezuela as a nation. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14267)

1382. Morón, Guillermo. VIDA DE FRAY ANTONIO CAULÍN [Life of Fray Antonio Caulín]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1956 18(114): 82-103. Short biography of this Spanish missionary and student of Venezuelan

history (1719-1802), analyzing the three main periods of his life: his time in Spain, missionary activity in Píritu (Venezuela), return to Spain and last days in Granada. Bibliography. Documents already published, some of which are transcribed, and unpublished ones from Spanish archives.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente
(IHE 14298)

1383. Murdoch, Richard K. (Univ. of Georgia). INDIAN PRESENTS: TO GIVE OR NOT TO GIVE. GOVERNOR WHITE'S QUANDARY. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1956/57 35(4): 326-346. A description of the Spanish policy of keeping peace with the Indians by giving presents to chiefs. Annotated excerpts from official Spanish colonial records. J. L. Lycan

1384. Navarro Arz., Nicolás Eugenio. SIMON BOLIVAR "EL VIEJO" [Simón Bolívar "the Elder"]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(152): 510-511. Refutes the claim by Roca Castañer, which appeared in *El Universal* of 1954, that the remains of the Liberator's father were buried in the Cathedral of Ciudad Trujillo. Includes some biographical data on Bolívar "the Elder."

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14320)

1385. Obregón, Gonzalo. NOTAS SOBRE LA ICONOGRAFIA DE HIDALGO [Notes on the iconography of Hidalgo]. *Anales des Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia* (Mexico) 1953 [1955] 7(36): 139-143. Reproduction and critical study of various portraits, found in the collections of the National Museum of History, of the prócer of the Mexican independence. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14403)

1386. Ortiz, Sergio Elías. LOUIS PERU DE LACROIX. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1956 (64): [10-11]. Short biography of the Frenchman, Louis Peru de Lacroix (1780-1837), referring to his work as a writer and particularly as a soldier under Bolívar's command. Copy of his will. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14345)

1387. Pacheco Vélez, César. HIPOLITO UNANUE Y LA GENERACION PERUANA DE LOS PRECURSORES [Hipólito Unanue and the Peruvian generation of precursors]. *Mercurio Peruano* (Peru) 1955 36(342): 642-661. Biographical sketch of Unanue (1755-1833), who is considered a true precursor of the independence, and appreciation of his many-sided activity. Bibliographical notes. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14411)

1388. Pastor Benítez, Justo. LA REVOLUCION DE LOS CUMUNEROS EN EL PARAGUAY [The popular revolution in Paraguay]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1955 6 (4): 95-102. Commentary on the 1781 clash between the Province of Paraguay, which had grown up around Asunción and other towns and villages, and the Jesuit Indian settlements. Brief analysis of the differences between the one method of colonization and the other. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14278)

1389. Porras Troconis, Gabriel. FRANCISCO JOSE DE CALDAS. *América Española* (Colombia) 1956 19(65): 171-200. First part of a work dealing with the life and scientific work of this Colombian savant (1768-1816), as seen from his correspondence, with special reference to his relations with Baron von Humboldt and Mutis. Bibliographical notes. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14297)

1390. Porras Troconis, G. LA REVOLUCION DEL 11 DE NOVIEMBRE EN CARTAGENA [The Revolution of 11 November in Cartagena]. *América Española* (Colombia) 1955 18(63): 410-424. Tells of the revolutionary activity in Cartagena during the first years of the 19th century, culminating in the Proclamation of Independence on 11 November 1811. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14373)

1391. Revollo, Pedro María. EL 20 DE JULIO DE 1810 [20 July 1810]. *América Española* (Colombia) 1955 18(63): 387-393. Summary of antecedents and motives of Spanish American independence, with a special study of the significance of the famous Act of 20 July 1810. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14309)

1392. Rivas Sacconi, José Manuel. EL LATIN EN COLOMBIA. *TRATADOS DIDACTICOS* [Latin in Colombia. Didactic treatises]. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1956 (62): 18-23. Brief summary of Latin teaching methods in the 17th and 18th centuries, with a list of the chief

centers, teachers and their work.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14208)

1393. Rodríguez Plata, Horacio. EMIGDIO BENITEZ, MAESTRO DE PROCERES [Emigdio Benítez, teacher of the Founding Fathers]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1956 43(501-503): 420-424. Brief notes on a professor in Bogotá's college of San Bartolomé who helped instill the ideals of independence in many future leaders of the independence movement and himself filled various significant posts in the first patriot governments starting in 1810. D. Bushnell

1394. Siebert, Wilbur (Ohio State Univ.). THE EARLY SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FLORIDA. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1956/57 35(4): 312-319. A description of the hazardous, disappointing experiences of sugar manufacturers in Florida from 1776-1843. Sources are deed books; *American State Papers*, Public Lands; and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

1395. Unsigned. BANDOS PUBLICADOS EN TIEMPO DEL GOBNO. DE DN. TOMAS DE ACOSTA (1) [Proclamations published in the time of Don Tomás de Acosta]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1956 20(7-12): 190-227. Edicts and manifestos, on all subjects, by the Spanish government of Costa Rica, 1797-1804. D. Bushnell

1396. Unsigned. CARTAS INEDITAS DE UNANUE [Unpublished letters of Unanue]. *Mercurio Peruano* (Peru) 1955 36(342): 681-682. Three letters of Hipólito Unanue, dated 1807, 1815 and 1823 (the first referring to the failure of an attempted English attack at Cañete), and one of José Bernabé Tagle, written in 1823, in which he proposes the appointment of Unanue to the Exchequer. Letters provided by Don Luiz Alayza y Paz Soldán. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14415)

1397. Unsigned. EL PROCER JUAN DE SALINAS NACIO EN SANGOLQUI. SOLICITUD DE PERMISO PARA CONTRAER MATRIMONIO [The prócer Juan de Salinas was born in Sangolquí. Application for permission to be married]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1956 (22): 13-40. Copy of the application and the documents that accompanied it, all dated 1793, from which it is deduced that this hero of the struggle for independence was born in the town of Sangolquí, Ecuador. The documents are in the National Archive of Colombia.

Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14414)

1398. Unsigned. SERIE CRONOLOGICA DE LOS ILUSTRIS MOS SEÑORES OBISPOS DE QUITO, DESDE LA ERECCION DE SU CATEDRAL, HASTA EL ILUSTRISMO SR. ARZOBISPO GARACOA [Chronological table of the Lord Bishop of Quito, from the building of the Cathedral to the Lord Archbishop Garacoa]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1956 (22): 78-96. Brief notes on the lives of the 22 prelates who governed the Diocese of Quito from its foundation in 1545 till 1799. Information from "a manuscript recorded in the year 1841 by Dr. José María Blanco, curate of Pillaro." Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 14197)

1399. Valcárcel, Daniel. DOS OBJETIVOS DE TUPAC AMARU [Two objectives of Tupac Amaru]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1956 11(52): 43-46. The rebellion of 1780 in Peru had primarily social causes and objectives, with no intention of independence or the creation of a new state. Recent bibliography on this theme. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14288)

United States of America

See also: 1309, 1639

1400. Adair, Douglas, ed. (Claremont Graduate School). CHANCELLOR KENT'S "BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC LIFE AND WRITINGS OF GENERAL HAMILTON." *Historian* 1956/57 19(2): 182-202. The representation of the best sketch of Hamilton by a contemporary, here identified as the work of Chancellor James Kent. E. C. Johnson

1401. Bell, Whitford, Jr. JOHN REDMAN, MEDICAL PRECEPTOR, 1722-1808. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1957 81(2): 157-169. An analysis of the career, education and religious beliefs of John Redman, an important Philadelphia doctor and one-time president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. D. Houston

1402. Bill, Alfred Hoyt. DRILL MASTER AT VALLEY FORGE. *American Heritage* 1955 6(4): 36-39, 100.

description of how Baron von Steuben used a tough winter at Valley Forge to create a well-organized, trained and disciplined army out of a collection of untrained volunteers. W. Thompson

1403. Blanton, Wyndham B., ed. THIRD TERM - 1796. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(2): 177-19. Presents a letter written in 1796 by Andrew Glassell (1738-1827) of Virginia, favoring a third presidential term for George Washington. C. F. Latour

1404. Brant, Irving. JOHN W. EPPES, JOHN RANDOLPH, AND HENRY ADAMS. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(3): 251-256. Examines the role played by Virginia's Senator Eppes in the battle of the budget of 1810, and holds that Adams' condemnation of Eppes was somewhat unjust. C. F. Latour

1405. Copeland, Charles H. P. (Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass.). TO THE FARTHEST PORT OF THE RICH EAST. American Heritage 1955 6(2): 10-19, 114-115. Describes the commercial development of Salem, Massachusetts, between the American Revolution and the War of 1812 and its emergence as a center of Oriental trade. For a time the town became the capital of the world's pepper market, and fabulous profits gave rise to a group of merchant princes. The Embargo of 1807, the War of 1812 and the development of superior harbors elsewhere contributed to the decline of Salem's short-lived commercial primacy. A. W. Thompson

1406. Cray, Catherine S. (Barnard College, Columbia Univ.). THE AMERICAN DREAM: JOHN TABOR KEMPE'S RISE FROM POVERTY TO RICHES. William and Mary Quarterly 1957 14(2): 176-195. Attorney General Kempe of New York (1759-1782) acquired 163,000 acres within a decade, most of it for a purely nominal consideration. Making the most of his position, Kempe had the information, the connections, and the influence to get what he wanted without going outside the law. His Loyolism, however, was disastrous, and he recovered from the British government less than ten per cent of the value lost. Based on colonial records and Kempe's papers. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1407. Dowdell, Vincent S. THE BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN NAVY. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(11): 1251-1257. Washington, facing a shortage of ammunition, ordered John Glover to charter ships and man these with soldiers familiar with sea life, in order to seize British supply ships. The first ship to set sail was the "Hannah," on 5 September 1775; others followed. The valuable services these ships rendered stimulated Congressional action. A naval committee came into being and consequently, the United States Navy. The author holds that 5 September 1775 was its date of birth. D. van Arkel

1408. Duveen, Denis I., and Herbert S. Klickstein. ALEXANDRE-MARIE QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE'S "MEMOIRE ET PROSPECTUS, CONCERNANT L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES ET BEAUX ARTS DES ETATS-UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE, ETABLIE A RICHEMOND, 1788". Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(3): 280-285. Describes a memoir by the Chevalier de Beaurepaire, an idealistic young Frenchman who proposed to establish an American Academy patterned after the Académie Française. Although supported by the French Crown, the Beaurepaire's project never progressed beyond the building stage. C. F. Latour

1409. Francis, W. W., and Lloyd G. Stevenson (McGill Univ.). THREE UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF EDWARD ENNER. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10(4): 359-368. Presents three letters written between 1802 and 1814 by the American medical pioneer: to two country ladies carrying forward his vaccine crusade, to a professional colleague, and to his son. C. F. Latour

1410. Gaines, Edwin M. THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR: VIRGINIANS MOBILIZE TO DEFEND NATIONAL HONOR. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(2): 131-142. After the British attack on the "USS Chesapeake" in June 1807, war fever in the United States, and especially in Virginia, mounted to a high pitch. Virginia Governor William H. Cabell quickly and effectively prepared his state for war, in notably smooth co-operation with federal authorities. C. F. Latour

1411. Hacker, Louis M. (Columbia Univ.). THE REPORT ON MANUFACTURES. Historian 1957 19(2): 144-167. Re-emphasizes the importance of Hamilton's last paper in presenting him as a man who was far less doctrinaire than his critics have admitted. The author shows the opposition of Hamilton to outright mercantilism and his desire to support economic nationalism only in the absence of internationalism. E. C. Johnson

1412. Harlow, Alvin. MARTYRS FOR A FREE PRESS. American Heritage 1955 6(6): 42-47. Rise of Matthew Lyon from a fifteen-year-old indentured servant in 1765 to one of Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys, Revolutionary Officer, secretary to the governor of Vermont, businessman, publisher and Congressman. Violation of the Sedition Act of 1798 cost him four months in prison but brought him local fame and martyrdom. From Vermont he went on to both political and business careers on two new frontiers--Western Kentucky in the early 1800s and Arkansas in the early 1820s. A. W. Thompson

1413. Holcombe, Arthur N. (Harvard Univ.). THE ROLE OF WASHINGTON IN THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION. Huntington Library Quarterly 1955/56 19(4): 317-334. The usual view that Washington's importance lay in his presence and encouragement at, rather than in influence on, the actual framing of the Constitution needs revision. Carefully considered, there are many indications that his weight was felt at a number of important points and that he should be regarded not only as the standard bearer in the struggle for a more vigorous government but as one of the chief compromisers who made it possible. H. D. Jordan

1414. Jensen, Oliver. THE PEALES. American Heritage 1955 6(3): 41-51, 97-101. Provides a general survey of the ideas and activities of Charles Willson Peale, one of the "universal men" of 18th century America. As soldier, patriot, scientist and painter, Peale seemed to embody the "American spirit in all the joy and optimism of its youth." In his activities he sought to exemplify the unity of science, art and morality; in his ideas, he was a disciple of the Age of Reason. Illustrated. A. W. Thompson

1415. Langle, Fleuriot de. LE MARECHAL DE CASTRIES ET LA GUERRE D'INDEPENDANCE AMERICAINE [Marshal de Castries and the American War of Independence]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(81): 311-318. Marshal de Castries (ancestor of Christian de Castries, general at Dien Bien Phu) served as naval minister under Louis XVI after October 1780. In that capacity, he helped plan de Grasse's naval campaigns in support of the Americans and La Pérouse's expedition into Hudson Bay. Later, with Louis XVI, he laid plans for a world cruise led by La Pérouse and the chevalier de Langle. R. C. Deik

1416. McGrane, Reginald C. (Univ. of Cincinnati). GEORGE WASHINGTON: AN ANGLO-AMERICAN HERO. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(1): 3-13. Reviews British attitudes toward the first American President and finds that Britons, officially and unofficially, have traditionally held that erstwhile rebel against the Crown in high regard. C. F. Latour

1417. Mitchell, Broadus (Rutgers Univ.). ALEXANDER HAMILTON, HIS FRIENDS AND FOES. Historian 1956/57 19(2): 132-143. Recounts Hamilton's friendships with a variety of people in his career at King's College, as military aide to Washington, and as Secretary of the Treasury. The author discusses briefly Hamilton's enemies, some of whom were one-time friends, and concludes that Jefferson was only a political enemy while Burr was both a personal and political enemy. E. C. Johnson

1418. Nagel, Paul C. (Eastern Kentucky State College). VIRGINIA DEBATES NATIONAL DESTINY. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(4): 427-439. Reviews the attitude of prominent Virginians toward states' rights between 1787 and the first quarter of the 19th century. C. F. Latour

1419. Price, Jacob M. (Smith College). THE BEGINNINGS OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURE IN VIRGINIA. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(1): 3-29. Studies the early days of Virginian tobacco manufacture in the colonial and post-revolutionary period. Based on letters written in the

1780s by Stephen Mitchell VI, a young Scottish artisan working in Virginia. C. F. Latour

1420. Pugh, Robert C. (Univ. of Illinois). THE REVOLUTIONARY MILITIA IN THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN, 1780-1781. William and Mary Quarterly 1957 14(2): 154-175. Seeks to refute the traditional allegations that the militia was incompetent, by analyzing its role in the Carolinas. The British victory at Camden was due to Gates' poor leadership, not to the incompetence of the militia. At Cowpens, General Morgan displayed great tactical skill and made full use of the militia as a complement to regular troops, and the rash Tarleton blundered into a disastrous defeat. The consequence was increased confidence of regulars and militiamen in each other. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1421. Rossiter, Clinton (Cornell Univ.). THE LEGACY OF JOHN ADAMS. Yale Review 1956/57 46(4): 528-550. A reevaluation of John Adams as a conservative force in American history. The author calls him a courageous, independent, reasonable, kindly and sensitive man who distrusted Alexander Hamilton and doubted Thomas Jefferson while trying to steer the new nation between the extremes they represented. Adams' writings form a rich legacy for present-day middle-of-the-road conservatives, and a study of his political philosophy in the light of today's problems is highly desirable. E. D. Johnson

1422. Sellers, Charles Grier, Jr. (Princeton Univ.). JOHN BLAIR SMITH. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1956 34(4): 201-225. Biographical sketch of Smith (1756-99), graduate of Princeton, Presbyterian minister, second president of Hampden-Sidney College (Prince Edward County, Virginia), first president of Union College (Schenectady, New York), and leading figure in the assessment controversy in Virginia, 1784-85. W. D. Metz

1423. Sensabaugh, George F. (Stanford Univ.). MILTON IN EARLY AMERICAN SCHOOLS. Huntington Library Quarterly 1955/56 19(4): 353-383. From the Revolution to about 1825 many textbooks, of both British and American origin, were used in instruction in writing, reading and speaking. Some of them, such as Lindley Murray's English Grammar, enjoyed tremendous currency, and all drew from a common tradition. The role of Milton in these works was greater than that of any other author, and in this way much of his writing moved into the fabric of American culture. H. D. Jordan

1424. Syrett, Harold C., and Jacob E. Cooke (Columbia Univ.). THE PAPERS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Historian 1956/57 19(2): 168-181. A summary of the work being done by Columbia University Press editors under a grant from Time,

Inc., and the Rockefeller Foundation. The editors have found useful the work of Hamilton's widow, Elizabeth, in collecting and that of John Church Hamilton in editing his papers. The extensive collections of Hamilton papers are those in the Library of Congress and the National Archives. E. C. Johnson

1425. Walton, John (Johns Hopkins Univ.). GHOST WRITER TO DANIEL BOONE. American Heritage 1955 6(6): 10-13. John Filson, post-revolutionary Kentucky schoolmaster, served as ghost writer to Daniel Boone. In so doing, he brought the frontier hero to notice, "giving him fine words that made him idol of the romanticists" and novelists in Europe and America. In some measure, Boone's popularity rested on the fact that Filson had created this New World "man of nature" in the image of the romantic ideal. A. W. Thompson

1426. Whitridge, Arnold (formerly Yale Univ.). ELI WHITNEY: NEMESIS OF THE SOUTH. American Heritage 1955 6(4): 4-11. Whitney's invention of the cotton gin was directly responsible for the rise of the "cotton kingdom" and the entrenchment of slavery in the Southern states of the United States. When the South turned its back on him and he was unable to secure a patent, Whitney returned to Connecticut, established a gun factory, and initiated a manufacturing process based on interchangeable parts. This new technique played a major role in the growth of Northern industry. "It is one of the ironies of history that man who inadvertently contributed to the downfall of the South his invention of the cotton gin should also have blazed the trail leading to the technological supremacy of the North." A. W. Thompson

1427. Wright, Esmond (Univ. of Glasgow). ALEXANDER HAMILTON: FOUNDING FATHER. History Today 1957 7(3): 182-189. Investigates why Hamilton, though "perhaps the most creative figure thrown up by the American Revolution," has not become the focus of a legend, and has even been relatively neglected by historians. The answer lies partly in his obscure and foreign beginnings, and partly in his reactionary political and economic ideas, but above all "Hamilton's failure was a failure of personality": he was inconsistent, he was quarrelsome, and he was ambitious. W. M. Simon

1428. Younger, Richard D. (Univ. of Houston). GRAND JURIES AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(3): 257-268. Relates the struggles between colonial grand juries and royal justices during the period 1768-1774, and the assistance rendered by the grand juries to the revolutionary state governments, with emphasis on Massachusetts and South Carolina. C. F. Latour

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1256, 1271.

1429. Abrams, Irwin (Antioch College). DISARMAMENT IN 1870. Friedens-Warte 1957 54(1): 57-67. The eve of the Franco-Prussian War marked the first important international agitation for disarmament. While the history of the diplomatic negotiations has been studied that of the impact of public opinion has been neglected. 1867 saw the spread of the organized peace movement from England to the continent. In 1869 disarmament motions were presented in various continental parliaments. Utilizing this climate of opinion, Count Daru, Ollivier's foreign minister, in early 1870 attempted unsuccessfully through the mediation of Lord Clarendon, the British foreign minister, to arrive at an arms reduction agreement with Bismarck. G. Iggers

1430. Allen, Cyril (State Teachers College, Mankato, Minnesota). FELIX BELLY: NICARAGUAN CANAL PROMOTER. Hispanic American Historical Review 1957 37(1): 46-59. Describes the career of Felix Belly, representative of the Second Empire to Central America, 1858-1859. Belly hoped to receive permission for the French to build the canal. He began by arranging a boundary treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and receiving a concession. He failed to interest American

capital in the canal, but was more successful in Europe. The scheme was ruined by political conditions in Central America, American and British opposition, and financial failure.

R. B. McCornack

1431. Barker, Nancy Nichols (Univ. of Texas). THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE ITALIAN WAR. Historian 1956/57 19(3): 290-306. Shows the favorable attitude of the Empress Eugenie toward the Italian nationalistic movement prior to France's participation in the war against Austria. Reveals Eugenie's transition from political naïveté to a realization that France must withdraw from Italy because of the dangers of Italian unification as well as the rising threat of German unity. E. C. Johnson

1432. Baylen, Joseph O. MARX'S DISPATCHES TO AMERICANS ABOUT RUSSIA AND THE WEST, 1853-1856. South Atlantic Quarterly 1957 56(1): 20-26. A summary of Marx's views on Russia and the Crimean War as expressed in his articles published in the New York Tribune. H. Kantor

1433. Bertier de Sauvigny, G. de (Institute Catholique, Paris). UN DOSSIER DE LETTRES INEDITES DE CHATEAUBRIAND [A sheaf of unpublished letters of Chateaubriand]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1956 3: 304-319. Fifteen letters written by François-René de Chateaubriand, well-known writer and French Minister of Foreign Affairs

1822-24), to the Duke of Caraman, French Ambassador at Vienna, and covering the period 24 March 1823 to 22 June 1824. Candid and revealing, they are mainly concerned with the progress of the French campaign to restore the Spanish King Ferdinand VII to his uncertain throne. H. D. Piper

1434. Bourne, Kenneth (Univ. of Reading). GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CRETAN REVOLT, 1866-1869. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1956 35(84): 74-94. A careful review of the policies toward the Cretan Revolt of Lord Clarendon and Lord Stanley, Conservative and Liberal Foreign Secretaries who alternated at the helm of British foreign affairs during this period. Based on unpublished Foreign Office papers.

V. S. Mamatey

1435. Brock, Peter (Univ. of London). THE POLISH REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNE IN LONDON. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1956 35(84): 116-128. A study of the activities of Polish socialist society in London in the 1850s, the *Lud Polski* (Promada Rewolucyjna Londyn) [The Polish People--Revolutionary Commune in London]. This society of Polish émigrés formed a link between the Polish agrarian socialism of the 1830s and 1840s and the working-class socialism of the latter part of the century. It was associated with the International Association which, in turn, was a forerunner of the First International. V. S. Mamatey

1436. Cameron, Rondo E. (Univ. of Wisconsin). FRENCH FINANCE AND ITALIAN UNITY: THE CAVOURIAN DECADE. *American Historical Review* 1956/57 62(3): 552-569. Over half the capital investment which floated Sardinian economic expansion in 1848-60 and underwrote its hegemony over Italy came from France where the production of capital outstripped domestic demand and sought foreign outlets. Cavour kept down the cost of the issues of rentes and escaped the bondage of the house of Rothschild, already deep in Sardinian finance by 1851, by a bold policy of playing off British, Italian and other French financial sources against la haute banque, while retaining Rothschild's co-operation. Sources are chiefly Cavourian correspondence. J. P. Halstead

1437. Cameron, Rondo E. (Univ. of Wisconsin). PAPAL FINANCE AND THE TEMPORAL POWER, 1815-1871. *Church History* 1957 26(2): 132-142. In the period studied, the papacy was impetuous and relied heavily on James de Rothschild, although for a while Pius IX was his own banker and sought to float a loan in France, whose people also had an interest in the Italian finances. Although the Pope refused to accept the Law of Guarantees in 1871, he did not object to the assumption of the papal debt by Italy. The author concludes that the Pope's political problems were related to his fiscal distress and that the French ambivalence in the Italo-Roman conflict was aggravated by the Vatican's efforts to borrow money in France. He also wonders whether there was a connection between these factors and the Syllabus of Errors. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1438. Cordier-Rossiaud, Georgette. LES RELATIONS ECONOMIQUES ENTRE SYDNEY ET LA NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE, 1844-1860 [Economic relations between Sydney and New Caledonia, 1844-1860]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1956 43(2): 159-252. Recounts the early settlement of Sydney and New Caledonia and in great detail the maritime trade between the two. Over 250 shipments are studied and the commodities catalogued. A significant increase in trade is noted following the French annexation of New Caledonia in 1853. The chief source is the *Shipping Gazette* and *Sydney Trade List*, published in Sydney, 1844-1860. J. P. Halstead

1439. Cuvillier, Armand. LES ANTAGOISME DE CLASSES; DANS LA LITTÉRATURE SOCIALE FRANÇAISE DE SAINT-SIMON A 1848 [Class struggle; French social literature from Saint-Simon to 1848]. *International Review of Social History* 1956 1(3): 433-463. It is often mistakenly assumed that the concepts of class exploitation, class solidarity and class struggle originated with Marx' Manifesto of 1848. Actually, these concepts had all been expounded during the first part of the century by Saint-Simon, P. J. B. Buchez (who was to become the first President of the National Assembly in 1848), and the editors of 'l'Atelier,' who supported Buchez' position. The main difference between them and the Marxists lay in the fact that they did not arbitrarily divide classes by their standard of living (proletarians and bourgeois), but rather by their contribution to actual production and their position in the industrial system.

C. F. Latour

1440. Davies, C. C. A SAINTE HELENE, DEUX MOIS AVANT LA MORT DE NAPOLEON [At Saint Helena, two months before the death of Napoleon]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1956 28(3): 279-291. A summary of portions of the diary of Sir Henry Russell, who visited Saint Helena for ten days in March 1821. The first part of the manuscript deals with the physical aspects of the island and its geographical situation; the second part deals with the precautions taken for the security of the island as Napoleon's prison, and includes many references to Napoleon's accommodations and to the personnel of the British staff on the island. J. Gagliardo

1441. Duplay, Maurice. LA SAISON 1869 A BADEN [The 1869 season at Baden]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(81): 343-344. Describes the high season at Baden (the first half of September) in 1869. In a "refined county fair" men and women of the upper classes mingled with men and women of the world, in shops, at balls, and at the gaming tables. Among those present were the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Castries, the French journalist Maxime du Camp, Daniel Wilson, Bismarck, Blanche d'Antigny, Marie Colombier, Anna Deslions, and Cora Pearl. R. C. Delk

1442. Frederickson, J. William. AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE TRADE WITH NORTHERN EUROPE, 1783-1860. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 1956 4(2): 109-125. Analysis of the comparatively small amount of trade between America and Russia and Sweden (including Norway and Finland). Includes a discussion of the triangular pattern of trade, and the various economic and political factors influencing the course of events. H. Pollins

1443. Herricht, Hilde (Merseburg). DIE HALTUNG PREUSSENS ZUM BAU DES SUEZKANALS [Prussia's attitude towards the construction of the Suez Canal]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, 1957 5(3): 606-622. Based on documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Merseburg and Potsdam. Prussia was economically unable to compete with Britain's and France's colonial expansion, which fact it veiled by pretending to act in the interest of its citizens. When between 1847 and 1870 capitalist development began to become dominant Prussia's lack of interest in the Suez Canal was quickly reversed. The documents show the ways and means of colonial policy of that time with its chaotic muddle of private and state interests, with its intrigues, graft and blackmail for the sake of profit and to the detriment of the Egyptian people. Journal (H. Köditz)

1444. Hjelholt, Holger. ET ENGELSK FORSLAG FRA 1848 OM DANMARKS OPTAGELSE I DET TYSKE FORBUND [An English proposal of 1848 for the admission of Denmark to the German Confederation]. *Danske Magazin* 1956 6(3): 261-264. Gives the texts of two confidential dispatches, now in the Public Record Office in London, from William Thomas Horner Fox-Strangways, British envoy in Frankfurt, to Palmerston, suggesting that the Schleswig-Holstein question might be resolved by admitting all of Denmark to the German Confederation. E. Ekman

1445. Kobylinski, Hanna, and Erik Møller. AKTSTYKKER OG BREVE M. M. VEDRØRENDE KAMMERHERRE BERNHARD BUELOWS SAERLIGE MISSION TIL BERLIN OG WIEN 1856 OG 1857, II [Documents and letters etc. concerning the special mission of chamberlain Bernhard Bülow to Berlin and Vienna in 1856 and 1857, II]. *Danske Magazin* 1956 6(3): 145-203. Presents texts of correspondence, to be found in the Danish National Archives and written for the most part in German or French, concerned with Bülow's mission. All of the material relates directly or indirectly to the question of Schleswig-Holstein. E. Ekman
See also: 2: 1162

1446. Lenz, Friedrich (Linz, Austria). FRIEDRICH LIST ALS POLITISCHER PUBLIZIST [Frederick List as political writer]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3(3): 228-242. In reviewing Friedrich List's political writings, the author concludes that they were largely devoted to the advocacy of his theories of political economy: the free trade, finance capitalism, investment banking, and railroad construction, in an effort to hasten the unification of Germany. R. Mueller

1447. Lesseps, Ferdinand de. LES DEBUTS DU CANAL DE SUEZ [The beginnings of the Suez Canal]. *Revue Libérale* 1957 (18): 41-64. Taken from the diary of the famous builder of the Canal. He discusses his problems of supply, of

finance and of labor. The editor's note comments on the significance of the destruction of de Lesseps' statue at the orders of Nasser. It indicates the political weakness of Britain and France. S. L. Speronis

1448. Lo, Hsiang-lin. YUNG WING YU CHUNG-KUO HSIN WEN-HUA YUN-TUNG CHIH CH'I-FA [Yung Wing and his influence on the new cultural movement in China]. *Hsin-Ya Hsueh-pao* 1956 1(2): 367-417. A detailed study of Yung Wing's life and career (1828-1912) including the important role played by Yung Wing in promoting mutual understanding between America and China. The reformation movement in China during the beginning of the 20th century, in which Yung Wing was a leader, is also discussed. Chen Tsu-lung

1449. Loubère, A. (Univ. of Tennessee). LES IDEES DE LOUIS BLANC SUR LE NATIONALISME, LE COLONIALISME ET LA GUERRE [The ideas of Louis Blanc on nationalism, colonialism and war]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1957 4: 33-63. Scholars have emphasized unduly Blanc's pacifism, socialism and internationalism. A detailed study of his published writings prior to 1848 shows that he was bellicose, nationalistic and expansionist. His change of heart after 1848 seems to have been caused by disillusion in the government of Louis Napoleon. H. D. Piper

1450. Lubin, Georges. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, L'HOMME QUI REVAIT D'UNIR L'OCCIDENT ET L'ORIENT [Ferdinand de Lesseps, the man who dreamed of uniting the Occident and the Orient]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(82): 465-474. Sketches the life of Ferdinand de Lesseps and retells the story of the building of the Suez Canal. De Lesseps is presented as a man of great vision opposed by many influential men and groups of his time. R. C. Delk

1451. Neander, Irene. EDITHA VON RAHDEN (1823-1885). *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1954 3(2): 201-222. A sympathetic biographical sketch of this Baltic-born humanist who advocated peasant reform, the introduction of government-sponsored welfare institutions, and various nationalist aspirations in Europe, chiefly in Russia. During her stays in Russia, France and the Germanies, her sincere and modest personality made her popular with Russian émigrés in Paris as well as with members of the Czarist court. R. Mueller

1452. Neck, Rudolf. DOKUMENTE ÜBER DIE LONDONER EMIGRATION VON KARL MARX [Documents on the London emigration of Karl Marx]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1956 9: 263-276. Reprints two reports written by Karl Marx in August and December 1851, and a contemporary explanatory archival note, now located in the Austrian State Archive. The reports, one of which was handwritten, deal with the personality and activities chiefly of his German enemies in the London emigration. They came into the possession of the Ministry of the Interior through a Dr. Hermann Ebner, a secret agent of the Ministry, who was also an intermediary between Marx and German publishers. It can not be determined if Marx knew that Ebner was an informer, or if any further reports by Marx found their way to Vienna. Contains a photocopy of the last page of the handwritten report. H. Reed

1453. Pankhurst, Richard K. P. FOURIERISM IN BRITAIN. *International Review of Social History* 1956 1(3): 398-432. Analyzes the rise of the socialist thought of Charles Fourier (1772-1837) in early 19th century Britain. Primarily a French movement, Fourierism at first did little more than modify the views of British pioneer socialists. Gradually, however, Fourierism made converts, and by the 1840s, a group of enthusiastic disciples in London had succeeded in creating an embryonic movement, with mass meetings and a weekly journal. Although the movement died out after about a decade, English Fourierism exerted a more important influence on English socialist thought than did the more spectacular movement of the Saint-Simonians. C. F. Latour

1454. Reinsma, R. SOCIAAL-ECONOMISCHE DENKBEELDEN VAN FRANSEN VAN DE PUTTE [Socio-economic concepts of Fransen van de Putte]. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1957 70(1): 62-75. Deals with economic aspects of the colonial policy of Fransen van de Putte, Minister of Colonial Affairs, 1863-1866 and 1873-1874. Though a liberal in political and religious questions, he was not a wholehearted free-trader where the colonies were concerned. He did favor

free enterprise in Indonesia, but wanted some sort of protection for the economically weak native population. He wanted to abolish the existing forms of statute labor and communal soil, and thus create a class of employees who would work for Western entrepreneurs and an agrarian middle class that would work for the European market. He overestimated the incentive of higher wages in a tropical country, and underestimated the fact that communal lands also involve less personal risks. Later, feeling that he had failed to raise the Javanese economically, he studied colonial problems as an active member of the "Institut Colonial International." D. van Arkel

1455. Rouyer, P. (Contre-Amiral). LE NAUFRAGE DE LA "SEMILLANTE" [The wreck of the "Semillante"]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1956 34(2): 211-230. On February 15, 1855, the French frigate "Semillante," bound for Crimea with a crew of 300 and 400 soldiers, was wrecked in a hurricane off the coast of Corsica, with the loss of all aboard. The details of this event are reconstructed by hypothesis and the records of the official inquiry that took place as a result of the disaster. R. E. Cameron

1456. Seehof, Arthur. HEINRICH HEINE--ENTSTELT UND WIRKLICH [Heinrich Heine: disfigured and real]. *Geist und Tat* 1957 12(2): 79-81. Castigating Walther Victor, author of *Marx und Heine* (Berlin: Henschel Verlag, 1953), the reviewer defends Friedrich Hirth (late Professor at Mainz University), author of *Heinrich Heine und seine französischen Freunde* (Mainz: Florian Kupferberg Verlag, 1949), and Heinrich Heine: Bausteine zu einer Biographie, 1950. Special attention is given to Heine's relations with socialism in general and with Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in particular. H. Hirsch

1457. Stanley, Oma (North Texas State College). T. H. HUXLEY'S TREATMENT OF "NATURE." *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1957 18(1): 120-127. Huxley's reference to Nature before 1871 reflect the traditional romantic view. From 1876 onward, however, his references were matter-of-fact and scientific. This shift accords with a change of informed opinion, but there is evidence that J. S. Mill's essay on *Nature* (1874) was a factor. W. H. Coates

1458. Stauffer, Robert C. (Univ. of Wisconsin). SPECULATION AND EXPERIMENT IN THE BACKGROUND OF OERSTED'S DISCOVERY OF ELECTROMAGNETISM. *Isis* 1957 48(1): 33-50. Shows the way in which Hans Christian Oersted's (1777-1851) discovery of electromagnetism (1820) arose out of the union of metaphysical speculation and experiment. The metaphysics was the Romantic Naturphilosophie, and the experimental demonstration of the existence of electromagnetic forces was a vindication of the faith in the underlying unity of the forces of nature. This exemplifies the significance of intellectual factors outside science as potential influences on the development of science. Oersted's three accounts of the discovery are printed with the article. N. Kurland

1459. Stoecker, Helmuth (Berlin). DER EINTRITT PREUSSENS UND DEUTSCHLANDS IN DIE REIHE DER IN CHINA BEVORRECHTETEN MÄCHTE [Prussia's and Germany's rise to the status of a privileged power in China]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(2): 249-263. In the late 1850s Germany's bourgeoisie began to press for economic expansion. The other great powers having forced China to agree to the 1858 treaties, Germany was left to join the fight for a share in the market. The Prussian government in 1860 sent a naval expedition led by Count zu Eulenburg, who succeeded in imposing an unequal treaty on Japan (restricted, however, to Prussia), and in reaching, despite Chinese resistance and with French support, an agreement with China similar to the 1858 Tientsin Treaties. Based on unpublished documents of the Deutschen Zentralarchiv, Merseburg. Journal (H. Köditz)

1460. Unsigned. DOKUMENTE ZUR FRAGE DES SUEZKANALS. KONZESSIONSDEKRET (FIRMAN) DES KALIFEN MOHAMMED AL-SAID PASCHA VOM 30. NOVEMBER 1854 [Documents concerning the Suez Canal. Concession decree by Caliph Mohammed Al-Said Pasha, dated 30 November 1854]. *Europa Archiv* 1956 11(18): 9175-9194. A reprint of the following documents: 1) Caliph Mohammed Al-Said Pasha's decree of 30 November 1854, granting Ferdinand de Lesseps a concession to found the Suez Canal Company, and a charter, dated 5 January 1856, authorizing construction and operation of the Suez Canal; 2) articles of the Constantinople Convention of 29

October 1888, signed by various European powers and providing free navigation through the Suez Canal; 3) recent Egyptian decrees dealing with the nationalization of the Suez Canal, and notes by the governments of Egypt, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Great Britain regarding Egyptian nationalization. R. Mueller

1461. Unsigned. SVETOZAR MARKOVIĆ. Republika 1955 February. Gives detailed biographical data on the first socialist (sic) in Serbia and the Balkans. Marković was persecuted both in Austria and in his native Serbia. He died in his 40th year in Trieste on 26 February 1875 (Old Style).

S. Gavrilović

1462. Urban, C. Stanley (Park College). THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA SCARE, 1853-1855. Hispanic American Historical Review 1957 37(1): 29-45. Diplomatic pressure in Spain by France and Great Britain in the 1850s, coupled with the appointment of Juan M. Pezuela as Captain General of Cuba, caused slave-owning Cubans and pro-slavery Southerners in the United States to believe the abolition of slavery in Cuba was at hand. Actions subsequently taken by Pezuela in Cuba re-enforced this belief and caused Governor John A. Quitman of Mississippi to begin preparations for a filibustering expedition to Cuba. The Pierce administration proposal to buy Cuba, resulting in the Ostend Manifesto of 1854, aroused bitter Northern opposition. The crisis passed when Spain recalled Pezuela, and Quitman abandoned preparations for the expedition.

R. B. McCornack

1463. Wereszycki, Henryk. STOSUNKI HOTELU LAMBERT HERZENEM I BAKUNINEM W PRZEDNIU POWSTANIA GYCZNIOWEGO [Relations of the Hotel Lambert with Herzen and Bakunin on the eve of the January insurrection]. Przegląd historyczny 1957 48(2): 234-269. Describes the relations of Bakunin, and particularly Herzen, with the aristocratic party of Prince Adam Czartoryski in 1861-62. The two parties, while of forgetting fundamental ideological differences, resolved to help each other in propaganda and information work. Herzen promised to publish in Kolokol articles supplied by the Czartoryski camp, while they in turn promised to place articles in the French press, and to distribute Kolokol via their agents in the Balkans and Turkey to South Russia, to the Russian army in the Caucasus and to Russian old believers in Dobruja. In one case, through the offices of Czartoryski's party, Herzen was even able to use the English diplomatic courier to Russia. A memorial on Poland sent by Count Roger Raczyński, but never received by Herzen, is printed as an appendix. Based on the published works of Herzen and papers from the Czartoryski archives in Cracow.

A. F. Dygnas

1464. Zambétakis, Emm. SYMVOLE EIS TEN KALITERAN NOSIN TES EPANASTIKES PERIODOU TOU 1841 EN KRETE [A contribution to a better knowledge of the revolutionary period of 1841 in Crete]. Kritiká Chroniká 1956 10(2): 171-214. Unpublished documents of the French Consulate of Khandia, Crete, from the Quai d'Orsay Archives. The publication of the above documents aims to prove the unfriendly attitude of the representatives of the Great Powers toward the Cretan outburst of 1841.

Catherine Koumarianou

Gordon in 1822 and Henry P. Welford in 1830, both under the auspices of the African Association, set out as individuals and disappeared under obscure circumstances. H. D. Jordan

1467. Szajkowski, Zosa. THE STRUGGLE FOR JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN ALGERIA AFTER THE FRENCH OCCUPATION. Historia Judaica 1956 18(1): 27-40. Describes the interaction of the forces working for and against emancipation in the period from 1830-1870. The French immediately took over the civil functions of the Jewish communities, but allowed them to retain their religious and philanthropic functions. French Jewry considered the Algerians an uncivilized horde. They took an interest to safeguard their prestige, and worked for Europeanization through the establishment of an Algerian consistory and of schools. By the Senatus-Consult of 14 July 1865 individual Jews could become French citizens, and the decree of 24 October 1870 gave Algerian Jewry collective citizenship. Based chiefly on the Archives Nationales, and Les Archives Israélites.

Dorothy B. Goodman

Asia

1468. Gordon, Leonard (Univ. of Michigan). EARLY AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH FORMOSA 1849-1870. Historian 1956/57 19(3): 262-289. Deals largely with American attempts to secure protection for seamen who were washed ashore on Formosa. The two American policies were the "gunboat" diplomacy of Commodore Matthew C. Perry and others, and the more statesmanlike persuasion of Caleb Cushing and Anson Burlingame.

E. C. Johnson

1469. Henderson, Gregory (Foreign Service Institute of the U. S. State Department). CHONG TA-SAN. A STUDY IN KOREA'S INTELLECTUAL HISTORY. Journal of Asian Studies 1956/57 16(3): 377-386. Examines the intellectual consequences of the defeat of Chong Ta-san (1762-1836), a high official of the Yi dynasty, who was relatively well-informed about the West and had an inquiring and experimental instinct. His work shows that the rigidity of thought in the Yi period was not absolute and was open to some foreign influence. "The incipiently scientific thought of Ta-san, properly nurtured, might have provided an effective mental framework to which Koreans could have referred in the traumatic days of adaption of Western culture."

G. A. Lensen

CHINA

1470. Chin, Yu-fu. KUAN-YU CHUNG-WANG LI HSIU-CH'ENG TZU-CHUAN YUAN-KAO CHEN-WEI WEN-T'AI TSAI SHANG-CHUEH [A further discussion on the manuscript of the confession of Li Hsiu-ch'eng]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1957 (1): 41-45. This manuscript is testified to be a genuine work by Li Hsiu-ch'eng, and thus can serve as a valuable source material for the study of the T'ai-p'ing Revolution. Chen Tsu-lung

1471. Hsu, I-sun. CHIA-WU CHUNG-JIH CHAN-CHEN CH'IENT CH'ING-CHENG-FU TI WAI-CHAI [Foreign debts of the Manchu government prior to the Sino-Japanese war in 1894]. Ching-chi Yen-chiu 1956 (10): 105-127. A critical, historical survey of the various loans which the Manchu government obtained from foreign capitalists during the period 1853-1894. Chen Tsu-lung

1472. Li, Tso-heng. TUI TSOU CHIH-PO "LI YUNG-HO LAN CH'AO-TING CH'I-I SHIH-MO" I-WEN SHANG-CHUEH CHI PU-CH'UNG [Supplemental notes on Tsou Chih-po's essay on "The history of the insurrection of Li Yung-ho and Lan Ch'ao-ting"]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1956 (12): 73-83. Comments on the main features of this insurrection, noting that from the very beginning till the very end Li and Lan's joint rebellion had direct relationships with the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo's army forces. Chen Tsu-lung

1473. Li, Wei. PAI SHANG-TI HUI CH'ENG-LI CH'IENT CHIN-T'IENT TI-CH'U TI CHIAI-CHI TOU-CHENG [The class struggle in the Chin-t'ien area prior to the formation of the Pai Shang-ti Hui]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1955 (5): 117-126. Analyzes the origins of the T'ai-p'ing Revolution (1850-1865), and discusses the various features of the class struggle among the local peasants in Chin-t'ien. Chen Tsu-lung

1474. Liu, Tso-ch'uan. KUAN-YU T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO KE-MING T'E-TIENT TI HSING-CH'ENG WEN-T'AI [The outstanding features of the T'ai-p'ing Revolution]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1957 (3): 1-7. Re-examines the characteristics of the T'ai-p'ing Movement (1850-1865), noting that this Movement should

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

1465. Boudet, Jacques. L'AVENTURE DE LA COLONISATION FRANÇAISE EN ALGERIE (1830-1847) [The adventure of French colonization in Algeria (1830-1847)]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(82): 430-437. During the period of the July Monarchy there was considerable indifference in France toward the development of Algeria. The costliness of settlements like Boufarik contributed to the attitude that Algeria was almost impossible to colonize. On 20 October 1840 General Bugeaud was made governor of Algeria. Without success he urged the government to finance a policy of colonization by required French soldiers who would marry women from France and build agricultural settlements in Algeria. R. C. Delk

1466. Hill, Richard (Univ. of Durham). THE SEARCH FOR THE WHITE NILE'S SOURCE: TWO EXPLORERS WHO FAILED. Geographical Journal 1956 122(2): 247-250. Robert James

be regarded as one of the great peasant risings in Chinese history. - Chen Tsu-lung

1475. Lo, Erh-kang. SHAO-HSING T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO PI-HUA TIAO-CH'IA CHI [An account of the search for the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo's wall paintings in Shao-hsing]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1956 (2): 51-66. During 1949-1954 the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo's wall-paintings were found at some 20 places in Shao-hsing. The author explains them from his personal knowledge of the wall paintings, Chen Tsu-lung

1476. Tanaka, Masami (Oriental History Course, Tokyo College of Education). AHEN MONDAI TO PUOTESUTANTO DENDO [The problem of opium and the Protestant mission]. *Rekishi Kyōiku* 1956 4(1): 25-29. In the People's Republic of China, the influence of the Christian mission on the Chinese people is identified with imperialistic aggression. Although essentially Christianity has nothing to do with aggression, the vast profit of the aggressive opium traders was due to the economic backing of Christian missionaries working at the time of the Opium War. This fact greatly reduced the effectiveness of the Christian mission among the Chinese. Based on the *Blue Book, Chinese Repository*, etc. Y. Saeki

1477. T'ang, Chia-hung. KUAN-YU LIU I-SHUN TI SHIH-LIAO [Concerning certain materials for the study of Liu I-shun's life and works]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1956 (10): 56. A critical account of the documents purportedly written by Liu I-shun who acted as one of the important leaders during the "great rising" of 1854-73. Chen Tsu-lung

1478. Yung, Meng-yuan. T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO TI "T'AI-P'ING" [On the phrase "T'ai-p'ing" of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1955 (5): 8. Concludes that the phrase "T'ai-p'ing" (peace, peaceful or great peace) was not derived from the Bible, and that this term was commonly used by members of the Chinese secret societies long before the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo (Heavenly Kingdom of the Great Peace, 1850-1865) had come into being. Chen Tsu-lung

INDIA

1479. Chi, Hsien-lin. SHIH-LUN 1857-59 NIEN YIN-TU TA CH'I-I TI CH'I-YIN HSIN-CHIH HO YING-HSIANG [On the national uprising of 1857-59 in India; its cause, nature and effects]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1957 (5): 19-34. Surveys the Indian Mutiny of 1858 from a Marxist standpoint. Sino-Indian friendship is stressed. Chen Tsu-lung

JAPAN

See also: 1638, 1642.

1480. Ferris, Joel E. RANALD MACDONALD. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1957 48(1): 13-16. Ranald MacDonald, the son of an Oregon fur trader, took to the sea at an early age. In 1848 he went to Japan, was imprisoned, and while in prison was employed as a teacher of English. His pupils later acted as interpreters for the Perry expedition when it arrived. D. Houston

1481. Ikeda, Takamasa (Kyōto Univ.). TOSA-HAN NI OKERU ANSEI KAIKAKU TO SONO HANTAI-HA [The Ansei Restoration and its opposition in the Tosa clan]. *Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū* 1957 (205): 18-29. Analyzes the Reform of the Ansei years (1854-59) in the Tosa clan, regarding the Reform as the beginning of the Shogunate feudalism trend towards absolutism. Throws light on the political plans both of the Reformers who intended to reorganize feudal power into absolutism, and of the opposing Reactionaries and Royalists in the Tosa clan. Argues that the anti-foreign imperialists were not developed from the Reformers, but from the Royalists, i.e. a combination of the anti-reform lower gentry and the yeomanry claiming bourgeois progress, and that the class structures of the anti-foreign imperialists and the Reformers were intrinsically different. Based on the posthumous manuscripts of Yoshida Tōyō and Takechi Suizan Kankei Bunsho, etc. K. Sugiyama

1482. Izuta, Chuetsu (Yamagata Senior High School). TŌHO-KU KŌSHIN CHITAI NI OKERU ZAIIKAJA NINUSHI NO KEITAI TO SHŌHIN SEISAN [Rural consignors and the commodity production in the backward area of North-Eastern Japan]. *Shakai Keizai-shigaku* 1957 22(3): 21-49. Analyzes the commercial management policies of the Inamura family, the biggest farm magnate and commission agent in Murayama district in Yamagata prefecture,

an area in which hemp and safflower was produced. Investigates the production of this commodity and the way in which it was circulated in the district, at the end of the Shogunate era. Describes the decline of the Inamura family because of the invasion of their market by a growing number of rural consignors and the enforcement of clan monopoly. Based on *Inamura-ke Bunsho* (in the Yamagata University Library), *Yamagata Keizai Shiryō* etc. K. Sugiyama

1483. Kosaka, Masaaki (Kyoto Univ.). MODERN JAPAN. THOUGHT. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 3(3): 605-624. Concerned with the changing pattern of Japanese thought in modern times (delineated as the decades between 1850 and 1911) the attempt is made to show that modernism and Westernization often taken as synonymous, are fundamentally different, though related. The difference rests in the confusion and conflict which have beset Japan in modern times. Not until 1887 does there seem really to have occurred anything in the nature of a spiritual revolution; this was followed by a period of rapid changes coming between 1900 and World War I. Ch. A. LeGuin

1484. Sakai, Robert K. (Univ. of Nebraska). FEUDAL SOCIETY AND MODERN LEADERSHIP IN SATSUMA-HAN. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1956/57 16(3): 365-376. Describes the social organization of Satsuma-han in the period prior to the collapse of the Tokugawa Shogunate of Japan in 1868. Satsuma played a leading role in the modernization of Japan because: 1) remoteness from the national capital protected it from Tokugawa vengeance, 2) its southerly location made it conscious of the foreign threat of Western traders, 3) its system of feudalistic control provided a powerful military force, and 4) the relatively low social status of Satsuma samurai, prominent in the restoration of imperial authority, permitted them to devote all their energies to national interests. G. A. Lensen

1485. Shikano, Masamichi (Waseda Univ.). MEIJI SHOKI NI OKERU MINSHU NO GA NO HATTEN [The development of the "ego" of the masses in the early days of Meiji]. *Kindai Nihonshi Kenkyū* 1956 2: 1-8. Discusses the "ego" or desire for a more significant role in public life--of the oppressed masses at the time of the Meiji government. At the beginning of this era, the masses opposed the government's modernization policies and favored maintenance of the customary way of life. Gradually, however, this "ego" was theorized and expanded by means of the "Memorial of a Popularly Elected Government," and the "Movement for Establishing a Parliament." The "ego" thus became a criticism of the government's pseudo-civilizing policies and a demand that the government should enforce true civilizing policies. These activities were later to develop into a democratic rights movement. Materials are *Meiji Shonen Shō Rōku*, *Minken Jiyū Ron* by Emori Ueki, etc. K. Sugiyama

1486. Tsukatani, Hiromichi (Kokugakuin College). MEIJI SHOKI KEIZAIGAKUSHA NO ISHIN-SHIKAN [The historical views of the Restoration, entertained by the economists in the early Meiji]. *Seikei Ronshū* 1957 5(3): 1-25. Studies the history of the Meiji Restoration from an economic point of view. Yukichi Fukuzawa was among the early economists who opposed the view of the reform as restoration, entertained by Giichi Wakayama and other liberal bureaucrats. He pointed out that the reform of the Meiji Restoration was no more than a mere change of power, since a true social reform could be achieved only by the wisdom of the people. The author values Fukuzawa's view of the Restoration because of its accordance with current analytical research on the Restoration. Based on Wakayama Giichi's complete works; *Bummei-ron no Gairyaku*, *Nihon no Dokuritsuo o Ronzu*, and *Kyōhanjō* (the last three by Yukichi Fukuzawa), etc. K. Sugiyama

1487. Yoshinaga, Akira (Library of Historical Materials, Ministry of Education). TSUMUGI-ICHI NO KŌZŌ TO SAMBUT KAISHO NO KINŌ [The organization of Tsumugi-ichi and the function of Sambutsu-kaisho]. *Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū* 1957 (204): 15-30. After the establishment of Tsumugi-ichi (the pongee market) in the Second year of Tempō (1831), the Matsushiro clan intended to corner all the pongee produced in the domain through Sambutsu-kaisho (Product House), and to monopolize the profit from its sale. However, this policy was not satisfactory because the producers and the rural dealers agitated against it and because the market and pongee production itself was still immature. The clan authorities transferred the privilege of cornering pongee to some recognized merchants in the 8th year of Tempō (1837), but these merchants combined with remoc

traders like the Mitsuis, because the business was inactive, and thus the pongoe market gradually became included in the nation-wide economy. Based on the documents of Sanada family and Hatta Family. K. Sugiyama

Australia

ee: 1280

Canada

ee also: 1281, 1283

1488. Creighton, Donald (Univ. of Toronto). MACDONALD AND MANITOBA. Beaver 1957 Spring: 12-17. Prime Minister John A. Macdonald's approach to the difficult task of taking over the vast Hudson's Bay Company territories in Canada was gradual and considerate. His main problem in the crisis of 1869-71 was not a purely Canadian one, but rather involved American annexationist ambitions. In this connection it is recalled that the first provisional government in Red River territory was Macdonald's, not that of the revolutionary Louis Riel. Illustrated. C. F. Latour

1489. Groulx, Lionel (Univ. of Montreal). FILS DE GRAND HOMME [Son of a great man]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique française 1956 10(3): 310-332. A biographical sketch of the second - and the least known - son of Louis-Joseph Papineau, Joseph-Benjamin-Lactance Papineau (1822-1862), based mainly on private correspondence. After his medical studies in Paris (1839-1844), Lactance Papineau taught botany at McGill University (1846/47). In 1852 he entered the Oblate Order at Bytown, Ont. He died in an asylum for mentally-ill monks in Lyon, France, in 1862. B. Čelovský

1490. Lamb, R. E., C. S. B. (Univ. of St. Thomas, Houston, Texas). TROOPS TO RED RIVER. Mid-America 1957 39(1): 1-38. Based on substantial primary material, such as the Macdonald Papers, and important secondary sources, this article refutes the thesis that the military expedition to Red River (Manitoba) in 1870 was only a "crackpot crusade." There was an official Imperial policy, peaceful in nature, but which in the end became punitive with the connivance of Canadian political and military authorities. R. J. Marion

1491. MacLeod, Margaret Arnett. SONGS OF THE INSURRECTION. Beaver 1957 Spring: 18-23. Relates the background and setting of two songs - one French, the other Scottish - of the Red River métis insurrection of 1869-70. Illustrated. C. F. Latour

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

ee also: 1284, 1544, 1739

1492. Đurković-Jakšić, Ljubiša. AUSTRIJA I PITANJE JURISDIKCIJE NAD RIMOKATOLICIMA U KNEŽEVINI SRBIJI 1851-1860 [Austria and the question of jurisdiction over Roman Catholics in the Principality of Serbia, 1851-1860]. Istoriski Glasnik 1956 (2): 44-56. Describes the diplomatic issues raised by the transfer of jurisdiction from the Bishop of Nicopolis (Nicolopolis) to Josip Juraj Strossmayer (Joseph Georg Strossmayer), the Bishop of Djakovo (Diakovar). The religious questions are also discussed. The article is largely based on the Bishopric Archives in Djakovo and the State Archives in Belgrade, and is of considerable importance for the history of Roman Catholicism in the Balkans. S. Gavrilović

1493. Gavrilović, D. NEOSTVARENA POBUNA U SRBIJI 1847 GODINE [An ineffective revolt in Serbia in the year 1847]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1955 24 April. Nine letters in the State Archive of Sabac, Serbia, from Dobrosav Zdravović (prefect) to Ilija Garašanin, dated from 4 January to 7 May 1847, contain information on the unsuccessful Rajović conspiracy (sic) and the raid by Stojan Jovanović Ćukić at the head of 30 horsemen from Austria, engineered secretly by the exiled Princes Miloš and Mihailo of the deposed Obrenović dynasty in efforts to overthrow Prince Alexander of the reigning Karageorgević dynasty. S. Gavrilović

1494. Istoričar [Historian]. JEDAN POLITIČKI SPORAZUM PRE 120 GODINA [A political agreement 120 years ago]. Republika 1955 24 May. Publishes for the first time the text (in facsimile) of the Covenant entered into between the leaders of the Serbian mid-19th century "Defenders of the Constitution" (ustavobranitelji). The Covenant was signed in Belgrade, on Good Friday, 9 April 1843 (Old Style). Among its 13 co-signa-

tories were: Alexander Karageorgević, Avram Petronijević, Toma Vučić Perišić, Pavle Stanišić, Stojan Simić, and Ilija Garašanin. S. Gavrilović

1495. Istoričar [Historian]. POBUNA BEOGRADJANA 1848 GODINE [The revolt of the inhabitants of Belgrade in the year 1848]. Republika 1955 13 September. Describes the general revolutionary agitation in Belgrade, and, more particularly, the demonstrations which broke out on 13 May (Old Style) as a result of a wilful attack by a Turkish soldier (nizam) on Petar Nikolić and his son Lambra. S. Gavrilović

1496. Janković, B. SPOR OKO FIJAKERA LAJOŠA KOŠUTA [Dispute about the fiacre of Lajoš Kossuth]. Politika 1957 14 April. The article gives details on Kossuth's escape by way of Serbia to Constantinople in 1848 with some other revolutionaries after the collapse of the Hungarian war of independence under his leadership. He stopped for several days (sic) in Paraćin. S. Gavrilović

1497. Jelovac, Vuk. NOVINARSTVO U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI ZA VREME TURSKJE VLADAVINE [Journalism in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the time of the Turkish rule]. Republika 1955 25 January. Gives information, inter alia, on the establishment of the printing press in Sarajevo in 1866 by Ignjat Sopran. S. Gavrilović

1498. Kecmanović, Ilija. BILDNIS EINES BOSNISCHEN FRANZISKANERS (ZUM 50. TODESTAG VON FRA GRGA MARTIĆ) [Portrait of a Bosnian Franciscan. On the 50th anniversary of the death of Fra Grga Martić]. Südostforschungen 1956 15: 402-426. An account and evaluation of the controversial life and writings of the Bosnian Franciscan poet and political leader, Grga Martić (1822-1905). For 50 years Martić was an agent of the Franciscan Order with the Turkish authorities in Sarajevo. In spite of the Serbian nationalism of his early career, also found in much of his epic poetry, he favored the liberation of Bosnia by Austria, in the interest of the Bosnian Catholics. Disillusioned by the first years of the Austrian occupation, however, Martić withdrew permanently from political life. Though Martić was not a great poet, and a political opportunist who attempted to maintain a position between obligations to his people and to the Catholic Church, he is nevertheless an important figure for understanding 19th century Bosnian history. Correspondence and other material relating to Martić still require study. H. Reed

1499. Kršmanović, Nikola. RUBRIKE U SRPSKOJ ŠTAMPI PRE STO GODINA [Headlines in the Serbian press one hundred years ago]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1955 20 November. Publishes details from the history of the press in Serbia: the establishment of the first printing press was authorized by the hatti-sherif of 1830; the publication of the first newspaper was authorized by Prince Miloš after a great deal of hesitation, etc. S. Gavrilović

1500. Kuprešanin, Veljko. BEOGRAD U GODINI 1842 [Belgrade in the year 1842]. Politika 1957 1/3 May. Quotes articles by Rev. Stipan Marjanović in Danica Ilirska (1842). Marjanović was an enthusiastic supporter of the Illyrian movement and advocate of Serbo-Croat fraternity. Some of the articles appeared under the symbolic pseudonym Savo Radislav Domorodčević ("Compatriotovich"). S. Gavrilović

1501. Lainović, Andrija. FRANCUSKI KONZUL U SKADRU IJASENT (sic) EKAR I NJEGOVA PRVA POSETA CRNOJ GORI [The French consul in Scutari, Ijassent Ekar, and his first visit to Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 191-206. Stresses the importance of Ekar's reports, articles in professional journals, and private papers. The report on his visit to Prince Danilo (No. 50 of 15 April 1855, Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, file Turquie 1853-1855, Scutari et Montenegro) is published in full. Prosper Bourée, another ad hoc emissary of France in the Balkans at the time of the Crimean War, is also quoted (ibid., Mission de M. Bourée, tome 318-a). S. Gavrilović

1502. Milutinović, Kosta. ŽIVOJIN ŽUJOVIĆ I CRNA GORA [Živojin Žujović and Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 143-156. Žujović, a Serbian student in the University of Zürich, Switzerland, 1862, raised objections to a statement Professor Johannes Scherr made in the classroom about Montenegro. The article quotes Žujović's and other Serbian protests in Tagesblatt (Zürich), 11 February, Zastava (Flag), 4 and 8 March, Bund (Bern), 25 March, etc. Scherr's replies in Bund, reproduced in Zastava of 29 April, etc., are also quoted extensively. S. Gavrilović

1503. N. (Dr.). RAZGOVOR SA NOVICOM CERovićEM [The conversation with Novica Cerović]. Republika 1955 15 February. Publishes for the first time Vuk Vračević's record of his conversation with the Montenegrin vojvode who became famous in his country by killing Small Aga Tchengich, a notorious oppressor of the Serbian people of Herzegovina. The record was made in Cetinje in 1853. The original is in Vračević's unpublished manuscript, "Ogranci za Istoriju Crne Gore" [Materials for the history of Montenegro], in the Bogišić Library in Cavtat. S. Gavrilović

1504. Oikonomidis, Dem. ANEKDOTON CHRONIKON PERI TES EN MOLDOVLACHIA HELLENIKES EPANASTASEOS TOU 1821 [Unpublished chronicle about the Greek Revolution of 1821 in the Danubian principalities]. Athina 1956 60: 69-115. The author gives first a brief biographical sketch of the author of this chronicle, the Rumanian protosyngelos [chief administrative official of a diocese] Naum Rîmnicăanu. Rîmnicăanu knew Greek very well and for a while he taught it; he also wrote books in Greek. The original language of the above chronicle was Greek and it was later translated into Rumanian and published. This is the first time that the Greek original comes to light. Rîmnicăanu, a contemporary of the events he describes, gives an accurate though not friendly account of the organization of the Greeks of Moldavia and Walachia and their preparation for the Revolution of 1821. Catherine Koumariou

1505. Pavlović, M. SEĆANJE NA JOVU ILIĆA [Memories about Jova Ilić]. Republika 1955 2 August. Relevant to the history of the evacuation of Serbian fortresses by Turkish garrisons in 1867. S. Gavrilović

1506. Petrović, Sv. S. POREKLO SVETOZARA MARKOVIĆA [The origin of Svetozar Marković]. Republika 1955 1 May. A genealogy (1730 ff.) of the early Serbian socialist leader (born 1846), "the principal reformer and teacher of the new Serbian generations," based on the findings of Serbian scholars published in *Sponemica stogodišnjice Timočke krajine 1833-1933* [Commemorative records of the centenary of the Timok frontier province, 1833-1933]. The details include extracts from a letter dated 12 August 1873 from Marković to Anka Ninković (*ibid.*, pp. 11-12). S. Gavrilović

1507. Protopsaltis, Emm. HYPOMNEMATA SYNAGE IGNAȚIU METROPOLITOU OUNGROBLACHIAS KAI I. KAPODISTRIU PERI TES TYCHIS TES HELLADOS (1821) [Memoranda of the Greek Metropolitan of the Danubian Principalities Ignatius, and J. Kapodistrias, concerning the future of Greece (1821)]. Athina 1956 60: 145-182. Two unpublished documents connected with the Greek Revolution of 1821, written by two of the most outstanding Greek personalities of this period, the Metropolitan Ignatius, a very active and energetic member of the Greek clergy, and Count J. Kapodistrias, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia and first President of Greece. Catherine Koumariou

1508. Radosavović, I. NEKA PISMA STEVANA PEROVIĆA CUCE DUŠANU LAMBLU I NEKA PISMA ARSA PAJEVIĆA JOSIPU HOLEČEČKU [Some letters from Stevan Perović Cuca to Dušan Lambale and some letters from Arso Pajević to Josip Holečech]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 333-340. The letters are of interest for the journey of Prince-Bishop Peter II Petrović Njegoš to Italy (1850) and the history of vojvode Marko Miljanov, Jole Piletić and other Montenegrin political émigrés in Serbia in the reign of Prince (later King) Nicholas I. Five letters are reproduced in extenso. The originals are in the Archive of Prague. S. Gavrilović

1509. Unsigned. I ČESI IMAJU EP O SMRTI SMAIL AGE ČENGIĆA [The Czechs also have an epos about the death of Small Aga Tchengich]. Republika 1955 4 January. Joseph Holečech's epos is based on information given him by vojvode Novica Cerović who killed Tchengich on 8 October 1840 in *Mijetičak*. Holečech visited Cetinje, Montenegro, in 1876. Tchengich's mausoleum (tulbe) in Lipnik, Herzegovina, had a yellow stone inscription giving the year of his slaying by Cerović according to the Turkish calendar (1218). Gazi Small Aga Tchengich was Turkish vice-governor (*kaplı-pasha* and *musellim*) of Gacko (Gatsko), Herzegovina. S. Gavrilović

1510. Unsigned. IZ SRBIJE KNEZA MILOŠA [About the Serbia of Prince Miloš]. Republika 1955 15 March. Publishes the text of a law enacted on 20 December 1839 by the oligarchical (sic) government of the "Defenders of the Constitution" (*ustavobranitelji*) upon the dethronement and expulsion

of Prince Miloš Obrenović. The law ordered the payment of an excessive bachelor's tax on all earnings, including earnings abroad. S. Gavrilović

1511. Vassileios (Metropolitan of Lemnos). HO PHANAROPHARALON GERASIMOS TOPOTERETES SALONON [Gerasimos Metropolitan of Phanariotarsala and locum tenens of Salona]. *Ekklesia* 1957 34(11): 216-220. Unpublished documents concerning some of the activities of Gerasimos, a clergyman, during the Greek Revolution of 1821. Catherine Koumariou

1512. Vladimirović, Mladen. DJURA JAKŠIĆ U POŽAREVAC [Djura Jakšić in Požarevac]. Republika 1955 20 December. Publishes details from the life of the Serbian poet and patriot who died in Belgrade in 1880. They are of interest for the study of the internal political conditions in mid-19th century Serbia. S. Gavrilović

1513. Z. S. PUTNA ISPRAVA IZ DOBA KNEZA MILOŠA [A travelling document from the days of Prince Miloš]. Borba 1957 29 March. Publishes the text (in facsimile) of the passport issued to Stevan Glišić in 1841, authorizing him to travel from his native village, Brestovac, to Gurgusovac, "on private business." S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

See also: 1311, 1465, 1467

1514. Aguet, Jean-Pierre. HISTOIRE D'UNE CRISE [The history of a crisis]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1957 7(1): 59-69. Labrousse's collaborative work *Aspects de la crise et la dépression de l'économie française au milieu du XIXe siècle* (1846-51) includes important viewpoints "often already suspected" concerning an era and area heretofore largely neglected. A spate of research data in agriculture and industry must be culled in order to get at the facts. The task in this research requires the establishment of a correlation between the rise and the fall of prices during this five-year period, which is punctuated by two crop failures. The "paroxysm of the crisis" in the textile industry is pinpointed for Rouen, Calvados, and Marseille. The correspondence between agricultural underproduction and industrial overproduction in the Lower Rhine is noted. Two general crises separated by a short period of recovery are alluded to. L. Kestenberg

1515. Bouvier, Jean. LE SYSTEME DE CREDIT ET L'EVOLUTION DES AFFAIRES DE 1815 A 1848 [The credit organization and the economic development from 1815 to 1848]. *Pensée* 1957 (71): 35-46. Based on some contemporary and modern handbooks, mainly Laffitte, *Réflexions sur la réduction de la rente et sur l'état du crédit* (Paris, 1824); Gautier, *Des banques et de l'organisation du crédit en Amérique et en Europe* (Paris, 1839); and Clapier, *Des banques aux Etats-Unis en Angleterre et en France* (Paris, 1844). Considers that the traditional organization did not permit the development of big business. The Bank of France and the "High Bank" of Paris helped, but great Parisian merchants and small credit houses could not get hold of the money, which was hoarded. It was, however, necessary for the investors to put their capital into larger enterprises, such as railways. Article to be continued. J. Bérenger

1516. Guiral, Pierre (Faculté des Lettres, Aix-en-Provence). MARSEILLE ET LA NAVIGATION A VAPEUR VERS L'AMERIQUE LATINE DE 1840 A 1870 [Marseille and steam navigation to Latin America from 1840 to 1870]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1956 34(2): 195-210. In the early 19th century, Marseille had an important commerce with Guadeloupe and Martinique, slight with Brazil, and unimportant with the remainder of Latin America. It was particularly interested in developing steam navigation with those areas because of the difficulties of sailing vessels in passing Gibraltar. Companies were formed by commercial and civic interests in 1840 and 1852, in the hope of obtaining governmental subsidies, but the subsidies were not forthcoming and the companies never became operative. In 1857 the Messageries Maritimes obtained a subsidy for a line to Brazil and La Plata, but gave up the service in 1860. Finally, in 1867, a line was established without governmental assistance. R. E. Cameron

1517. Katsura, Akio (Tōkyō Univ.). EI-FUTSU TSUSHŌ JOYAKU TO FURANSU DAI-NI TEISEI NO KŌZŌ TENKAN [The Anglo-French Treaty of commerce and the transformation of the French Second Empire]. *Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū* 1956 (201): 1-11. The French Second Empire under Napoleon III is

ually considered in two stages, i.e. "Empire autoritaire" and "Empire liberale." Studies on the Empire have hitherto unjustly neglected what essentially distinguishes the two stages: the change in economic structure rather than the difference in political systems. The decisive moment of the transformation of the Second Empire was the Anglo-French Treaty of 1860. The peculiar nature of French capitalism made it necessary that industrial liberation, as reflected in the terms of the treaty, be presented as a Bonapartist reform. The historical significance of the Bonapartist government lies in its attempts to overcome the economic problems of France. H. Imai

1518. Thuillier, Guy. LES TRANSFORMATIONS AGRICOLES EN NIVERNAIS DE 1815 A 1840 [Agricultural transformations in Nivernais from 1815 to 1840]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1956 34(4): 426-456. Agriculture in the region of Nevers was technically backward and economically poor until well into the 19th century. Gradually, in response to increased market demand and with the assistance of improved credit facilities, the region began to specialize in grazing and fattening livestock for the Paris market. Agricultural investments of the bourgeoisie, the introduction of technological improvements, and the use of capitalistic methods led to a prosperous agricultural economy. R. E. Cameron

1519. Tudesq, A. J. (Lycée Janson de Sailly). LES PAIRS DE FRANCE AU TEMPS DE GUIZOT [The peers of France in the age of Guizot]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1956 3: 262-283. This detailed analysis of the origins, social status, and ideologies of the members of this chamber, 1840-1848, concludes that their ineffectiveness was due largely to their exclusively Parisian point of view, as well as to an entrenched social position which made them unpopular outside Paris and with the less privileged classes. Based on published memoirs and other documents relating to the members of the Upper Chamber of the government, and to the work of the Chamber itself. H. D. Piper

GERMANY

See also: 1331, 1575

1520. Baxa, Jakob. ADAM MÜLLER ÜBER DIE ZUSTÄNDE IN PREUSSEN 1815-1824 [Adam Müller on conditions in Prussia, 1815-1824]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1956 9: 137-149. Describes letters by Müller, from 1815 to 1819, as Austrian general consul in Leipzig, to Metternich, and from 1819 to 1824 as Austrian ambassador, to Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Göthen. Müller, a native Prussian, can be considered a reliable observer of Prussian affairs. The letters contain information on both political conditions in Prussia and questions of Prussian foreign policy. Based on correspondence in the Vienna Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv and the Anhalt Haus- und Staatsarchiv. H. Reed

1521. Dietrich, Richard. DER PREUSSISCH-SÄCHSISCHE FRIEDENSCHLUSS VOM 21. OKTOBER 1866 [The Prussian-Saxon peace settlement of 21 October 1866]. Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands 1955 4: 109-156. Report on researches conducted at the Dresden Central State Archives in 1936/37 to establish the extent to which Prussian-Saxon peace negotiations following the Seven Weeks' War and Prussian peace terms levied on Saxony established the constitutional pattern for the subsequently formed North-German Confederacy. Though King Johann of Saxony had been a faithful ally of Austria during this war, he adopted a realistic attitude when he pledged his loyalty to Bismarck after Königgrätz but he resisted Bismarck's demands to annex Saxony. Saxony thus obtained tolerable peace terms and Prussia secured the constitutional basis and precedent for extending her hegemony over Germany. R. Mueller

1522. Dietrich, Richard. PREUSSEN ALS BESATZUNGSMACHT IM KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN 1866-1868 [Prussia: occupying power in the Kingdom of Saxony, 1866-1868]. Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands 1956 5: 273-293. Deplores the poor relations between the Saxon civilian population and the Prussian occupation troops following the Seven Weeks' War. The poor behavior of the troops in the principal Saxon cities outraged the civilian population, but it was condoned and occasionally encouraged by Prussian government and army officials in an effort to secure a pretext for prolonging the occupation of Saxony. R. Mueller

1523. Fricke, Hermann. FONTANE - DOKUMENTE [Fontane documents]. Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands 1955 4: 73-80. Reprints several letters written by the poet and historian, Theodor Fontane (1819-1898), containing narratives of his travels during the 1860s and 1870s, in his native Neuruppin, in other locations around Berlin, in the Brandenburg area, and in Denmark, while collecting data for various local histories and for a history of the Prussian-Danish War. R. Mueller

1524. Elkins, T. H. (King's College, London). AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER IN THE SIEGERLAND. Geographical Journal 1956 122(3): 306-316. Thomas C. Banfield in his industry of the Rhine (1846-48), gives a valuable description of the Siegerland region on the eve of its transformation by the railway. The old economy, an intimate interlinking of agriculture, forestry, iron mining and manufacturing, is of social and historical interest. Maps. H. D. Jordan

1525. Kaeber, Ernst. HENRIETTE PAALZOW, DIE LIEBLINGSSCHRIFTSTELLERIN FRIEDRICH WILHELMS IV. [Henriette Paalzow -- Frederick William IV's favorite author]. Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands 1956 5: 251-271. A sympathetic biographical sketch of Henriette Paalzow (1792-1846), novelist, poet and religious philosopher, whose championing of conservative Protestantism was popular with Frederick William IV and his court. R. Mueller

1526. Kantzenbach, Friedrich Wilhelm. AUSSTRAHLUNGEN DER BAYERISCHEN ERWECKUNGSBEWEGUNG AUF THÜRINGEN UND POMMERN [The diffusion of the Bavarian Awakening in Thuringia and Pomerania]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1956 5(2): 257-263. Describes letters from the estate of Ernst Ludwig Gerlach (1795-1877), recently given to the Seminar für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte of Erlangen University. They are valuable documents for the history of the Awakening in Thuringia and Pomerania in the 1820's, showing particularly the importance of Bavarian models. H. Reed

1527. Obermann, Karl (Berlin). DIE VOLKSBEWEGUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND VON 1844 BIS 1846 [The popular movement in Germany from 1844 to 1846]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(3): 503-525. The years immediately preceding the 1848 revolution brought a rapid deterioration of the economic situation of the working people. Political activity on all levels of society increased greatly. In densely populated and industrially more developed Rhineland-Westphalia a Communist or Socialist movement had spread widely. Marx' and Engels' adherence to the people's movement was an important step towards the birth of scientific socialism. Since spring 1846, when they founded the "Communist Correspondence Committee" Marx and Engels worked for the enlightenment of the working class movement and endeavored to bring about the victory of scientific socialism over all kinds of utopian and petty-bourgeois ideologies which were handicapping the movement. Journal (H. Köditz)

1528. O'Boyle, Lenore (Smith College). THE GERMAN NATIONAL-VEREIN. Journal of Central European Affairs 1956/57 16(4): 333-352. Based on research in Germany regarding the effective role of the German National Verein (1859 ff.) in the unification movement. The Verein's prime importance lay in its potential value to the Prussian government. The German states were seriously concerned with it only insofar as they feared that Prussia would use it; Prussia, for her part, was not much impressed by it. The Verein consisted of a numerically insignificant portion of the middle class; nevertheless, it helped shape public opinion, at least on a small scale. C. F. Delzell

1529. Orzechowski, Kazimierz. ROZMIESZCZENIE CHŁOPSKIEJ WŁASNOŚCI PODLEGŁEJ NA GÓRNYM ŚLĄSKU W PREZEDDZIENIE UWŁASZCZENIA [The distribution of dependent peasant holdings in Upper Silesia on the eve of emancipation]. Sobótka 1956 11(3): 317-380. Certain additions to the bourgeois German literature on the peasant question in Upper Silesia in the first half of the 19th century are necessary. A geographical analysis is indispensable, as is a statistical computation of part owners and dependent land holdings. The following districts are analyzed in detail: Bytom, Głubczyce, Grodów, Kluczbork, Kozielsk, Lubliniec, Niemodlin, Nysa, Opole, Prudnik, Pszczyna, Rybnik and Strzelce. The results are presented in table form for the percentage of peasant holdings. Nineteen sketch maps illustrate the detailed analyses of the districts. J. Erickson

1530. Schreiner, K. GESCHICHTE DER BADISCH-PFÄLZISCHEN REVOLUTIONSARMEE 1849 UNTER DEM GESICHTSPUNKT DER VOLKSBEWAFFNUNG [The history of the Baden-Palatinate revolutionary army of 1849 seen in the light of universal arming]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald* 1955/56 5(2/3): 177-191. Around the middle of the 19th century Marx and Engels provided scientific arguments for the necessity of arming the people. In 1849, when the army took sides with the insurgents in Baden, the workers came into possession of arms. From Baden the movement spread to the Bavarian Palatinate. The revolutionary army, however, under the hesitating leadership of members of the petty bourgeoisie, was finally overcome by the reactionary Prussian troops. Gives numerous details on the skirmishes. Sources are listed in the appendix. Ilse von Pozniak

1531. Schulze, Berthold. POLIZEIPRÄSIDENT CARL VON HINCKELDEY [Police Chief Carl von Hinckeldey]. *Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands* 1955 4: 81-108. A eulogy to Carl von Hinckeldey (1805-1856), Berlin Police Chief, who was killed in a duel with an army officer. The author praises Hinckeldey for faithfully serving Prussia and Frederick William IV, and for launching many public services. He deplores the fact that liberal circles were hostile to Hinckeldey's stringent security measures during the post-1848 period of political reaction. R. Mueller

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1517, 1652

1532. Armistead, W. H. C. LIVERPOOL, GATEWAY TO ZION. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1957 48(2): 39-44. This article discusses the work of Mormon preachers in England, 1837-50. Centering their activities in Liverpool and the Midlands region, the Mormons were highly successful and made about 85,000 converts. Their major problem seems to have been inadequate financial resources. The number of prospective colonists for the new Zion in America far exceeded the Mormon leaders' ability to finance their passage. There is a short discussion of the contributions of English immigrants to Mormonism in America. D. Houston

1533. Briggs, Asa. IL CARTISMO E LA RIVOLUZIONE DEL 1848 [Chartism and the Revolution of 1848]. *Occidente* 1955 11(4): 311-317. Evaluates the three factors of the decade of the 1840s, responsible for revived Chartism: economic crisis, revolutions on the continent, and re-opening of the Irish question. Concludes that Chartism can be explained only in terms of the social structure of the country in all its complexity and not simply in terms of the working class. H. M. Adams

1534. Brown, Everett S. (Univ. of Michigan). JOHN HENRY BARROW AND THE "MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT." *Parliamentary Affairs* 1956 9(3): 311-323. Barrow, a maternal uncle of Charles Dickens, edited and published the *Mirror of Parliament* from 1828-41 as a careful and ample report of debates, with abstracts and summaries of the Parliamentary Papers of each session. In 1834 he tried to obtain government support but was unsuccessful. He was opposed of course by his business competitors. Hansard and the London dailies. As reporter of debates the *Mirror* was fuller than its rivals and without political bias, but its undoubted merits were not enough to make it self-supporting for long. H. D. Jordan

1535. Cahill, Gilbert A. (State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.). IRISH CATHOLICISM AND ENGLISH TORIISM. *Review of Politics* 1957 19(1): 62-76. Discusses the anti-Catholic campaign of 1835-1841, which was linked up with the Irish question. This campaign was fostered by the Conservatives, with the active support of *The Times*. The author holds that a split in the Conservative Party was due to this "no-Popery" campaign, rather than to the Corn Law Repeal of 1846. Liberals and Radicals were mistaken when they hoped that the Irish Tithes Bill, once rejected by the House of Lords, would lead to a popular movement and hence to constitutional change. Instead it evoked an anti-Catholic and anti-Irish campaign. Peel, realizing in 1843 that there could be no peace in Ireland, struck a more conciliatory attitude: his Mayworth grant proposed enlargement of the Government grant to the Roman Catholic Church. This led to a split in his own party. The author holds that this campaign strengthened English nationalism and helped substantially to save England from revolution in 1848. D. van Arkel

1536. Dangersfield, George. LORD LIVERPOOL AND THE UNITED STATES. *American Heritage* 1955 6(6): 4-9. Lord Liverpool as Prime Minister of England, the great Huskisson as President of the Board of Trade, and George Canning as Foreign Secretary constituted a "committee of public safety of the Industrial Revolution" moving toward laissez-faire. Attempts to establish free trade with the U.S. resulted only in the expansion of New World economic nationalism and isolationism. A. W. Thompson

1537. Hodgkinson, Ruth G. POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICE OF ENGLAND 1834-1871. *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 1956 11(3): 299-338. A detailed review of two periods of medical aid administration under the Poor Law Act of 1834 with the year 1847 as a dividing point. Both the central administration and the Medical Officers wanted to give good medical care to the poor, but were obstructed to a great extent by the Guardians who, as the ratepayers' representatives, advocated excessive conservatism and retrenchment. In time, the lack of interest of the middle and upper classes, who were imbued with the laissez-faire philosophy, was gradually overcome, and public attention was increasingly directed toward an improvement in medical care for the indigent. C. F. Latour

1538. Manning, Helen Taft (Bryn Mawr College). COLONIAL CRISES BEFORE THE CABINET, 1829-1835. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1957 30(81): 41-61. Using manuscript and printed evidence, traces cabinet activity with respect to colonial affairs, particularly in Canada and the West Indies, during the ministries of Wellington, Grey, Melbourne I, Peel I, and Melbourne II. Because of the greatly increased interest of the House of Commons in colonial matters, this period is one of special activity on the part of the cabinet, in which ministers revealed a new sense of responsibility toward the internal problems of the colonies. P. H. Hardacre

1539. Spring, David (Johns Hopkins Univ.), and Eileen Sp. THE FALL OF THE GRENVILLES, 1844-48. *Huntington Library Quarterly* 1955/56 19(2): 165-190. Richard Grenville, second Duke of Buckingham, managed in about twenty years to rise to a fine estate and with it his relations with his wife and son. (Cf. Thompson, F. M. L., "The End of a Great Estate," *Economic History Review*, 1955: 8(1): 36-52). H. D. Jordan

1540. Tillotson, Kathleen. MATTHEW ARNOLD AND CARLYLE. *Proceedings of the British Academy* 1956 42: 133-153. Carlyle's influence on Arnold was at first that of the master mind who inspired the young men of the 1840s. After 1853, however, Arnold found Carlyle "not what we want," yet all through his poetry, and down to his American lecture on Emerson in 1883, Carlyle's ideas, and his expressions transmuted into verse, are constantly to be found. Carlyle's "puissant voice" always exerted the fascination of a poet over Arnold. H. D. Jordan

1541. Watson, Vera. THE JOURNALS OF THOMAS NOON TALFOURD. *Times Literary Supplement* 1957 (2867): 88. Describes the journals (in private possession) for 1842-44, 1846, 1852-54 of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd (1795-1854), English judge and author. Prints extracts concerning his legal and literary associations, including references to many of the leaders of the day. P. H. Hardacre

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1492, 1496

1542. Gavrilović, Slavko. POKRET MOSLAVAČKIH SELJAKA 1815-1816 GODINE [The movement of Moslavina peasants in the years 1815-1816]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (2): 3-36. A description of the revolt of feudal peasants (Kmet) under the leadership of Mihailo Marinković and Andreja Pleše (alias Fundelj Gregorić) in Croatia in the Moslavina manor of Baron Erdődy (Dominus Mons Claudius). Based on material in the State Archive of Zagreb: files "Acta congregationalia comitatus Crisaviensis" (Križevac), "Acta commissionaria," "Acta iudiciaria," etc. S. Gavrilović

1543. Hauptmann, Ferdinand. BANUS JELLAČIĆ UND FELDMARSHALL FÜRST WINDISCH-GRÄTZ [Ban Jelačić and Field Marshal Prince Windisch-Grätz]. *Südostforschungen* 1956 15: 372-402. Excerpt from a biography in preparation, describing Jelačić's role in the Revolution of 1848 in Austria and Hungary. Jelačić achieved brilliant results when he was allowed a free hand or acted on his own initiative without awaiting orders.

ing instructions from Vienna, as for example in the rapid mobilization of Croatian forces for the campaign against the Hungarian revolutionaries. The government in Vienna, however, refused to give him whole-hearted support. By naming the incompetent Prince Windisch-Grätz commander of the Austrian anti-revolutionary armies, it rescinded, in effect, the previous designation of Jelačić as commander in Hungary. Every effort was made to restrain Jelačić from decisive military action, both at the siege of Vienna and in Hungary. Windisch-Grätz and his reactionary associates resented Jelačić because of the latter's proven ability as well as his origins from the lower nobility, and they feared his political goal of freedom and equality for all nationalities within the Habsburg Empire. As a result, the Hungarian revolutionaries gained time to consolidate their strength and could only be finally crushed by the fateful Russian intervention. Based on material in the Jelačić family archives in Zagreb, the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna, contemporary newspapers and secondary accounts. H. Reed

1544. Istoričar [Historian]. KAKO SU SRBI ZAUZELI SRŠAC 1849 [How did the Serbs capture Vršac in 1849]. Republika 1955 26 April. The article is of interest for the part played by vojvode Stevan Petrović Kniažin at the head of some 10,000 volunteers from the Principality of Serbia and other Serbian lands (Bosnia, Herzegovina, Macedonia, Old Serbia, and Montenegro) in the uprisings and war of the Serbs in Vojvodina against their Magyar rulers in 1848-49.

S. Gavrilović

1545. Jesic. 120 GODINA PRVIH NOVINA [The 120 years since the first newspaper]. Republika 1955 20 December. Gives details of interest for the history of the press in Yugoslavia. The first newspaper published in the national Croatian language--Novine Horvatzke [Croatian newspaper] and Danica hrvatzka, Slavonzka i Dalmatinska [Croatian, Slavonian and Dalmatian Danitz] appeared in Zagreb in 1835 (6 January). Its promoter was Ljudevit Gaj - a leader of the 19th century Serbian movement in Croatia and other Yugoslav provinces in Austria. Novine Horvatzke eventually became Novine Ilirske.

S. Gavrilović

1546. Knežević, Danilo. IZA JEDNE MONUMENTALNE ZASLONICE [Behind a monumental front]. Borba 1957 24 February. The Institute of History of the Serbian Academy of Sciences prepares an extensive collection of material on the Serbian movement in Vojvodina, 1848-49. Volume I has appeared (in 1951). Volumes II, III, and IV are under way.

S. Gavrilović

1547. Marx, Julius. DIE AMTLICHEN VERBOTSListen. IHR GESCHICHTE DER VORMÄRZLICHEN ZENSUR IN ÖSTERREICH [The official lists of prohibited (works). On the history of censorship in pre-March (1848) Austria]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1956 9: 151-185. Description and detailed analysis of a list of approximately 5,000 books, periodicals and other printed works forbidden by the Austrian censorship authorities during the period 1835-1848, contained in fascicle No. 80 of the correspondence between the State Chancellery and the police in the Vienna State Archive. These are of value in determining the extent to which intellectual life in Austria was stifled in the period before 1848. The author concludes that the educated class, responsible for the entire intellectual production of Austria, had access to all literature, and the effects of censorship were felt most deeply by socially lower groups such as teachers, officials and artisans. The end of censorship in 1848 did not lead to an intellectual revival in Austria. H. Reed

1548. Mijušković, St. MANIFAKTURE U BOKI KOTORSKOJ 1834 GODINE [Factories in the Bay of Cattaro in the year 1834]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 326-330. Contains information on the silk, cotton, leather, ink, brick, and tile factories, based on a report dated 1 May 1834 from the Royal and Imperial (Austrian) prefecture in Kotor (Cattaro) to the Presidium of the Government of the Dalmatian Regency in Zadar (Zara). The document is located in the State Archive in Kotor.

S. Gavrilović

1549. Pech, Stanley Z. (Univ. of British Columbia). F. R. RIEGER: THE ROAD FROM LIBERALISM TO CONSERVATISM. Journal of Central European Affairs 1957/58 17(1): 1-23. Discusses the career of František Ladislav Rieger (born 1818), head of the middle class Old Czech Party in the late 19th century. "For the greater part of his career Rieger was, like his party, a spokesman for conservatism; yet he too

had passed through a liberal stage and as a young man held opinions which have an incongruous ring today when his name has been assigned to a conservative pigeonhole."

C. F. Delzell

1550. Peša, Václav. K POČÁTKŮM SOCIALISTICKÉHO HNUTÍ NA LIBERECKU [The beginnings of the socialist movement in the Liberec area]. Československý časopis Historický 1956 4(4): 654-665. Investigates the labor movement in the Liberec (Reichenberg) area of Bohemia as it appeared in the third quarter of the last century. It concentrates on the activities of a local labor leader, Josef Kosch, in establishing workers' organizations. These followed the pattern of the International as well as some Viennese and other institutions. Uses chiefly contemporary German-language newspaper material.

F. Wagner

1551. Petrović, Veljko. PETEFI [Petőfi]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 30 December. In the events of 1848 Petőfi was more radical than Kossuth with whom he came into conflict because of the latter's attitude toward the Hungarian magnates. Petőfi is of a Serbian family: his father was Stevan-Ištvan Petrović.

S. Gavrilović

1552. Procházka, Václav. NĚKOLIK POZNÁMEK K IDEOVÉMU ODKAZU KARLA HAVLÍČKA BOROVSKEHO [Some remarks concerning the cultural heritage of Karel Havlíček Borovský]. Nová Mysl 1956 (7): 701-716. A Soviet Communist evaluation of the Czech national leader of the 19th century whose popularity among the population is said to continue. The purpose of the article is to correct the biased picture which T. G. Masaryk and "the subjectivistic sociologists" E. Chalupný painted in their books on Karel Havlíček. Havlíček's work is re-assessed according to the known "black-white pattern." Aspects considered positive are his criticism of the Czar and Kaiser and of the churches, the struggle for equal rights of nations. His faults are described as adherence to the "Austro-Slavonic theory" (claiming the existence of the Austrian state), his bourgeois origin, and his counter-revolutionary attitude in 1848. He is seen as a "typical theoretician of the rising Czech bourgeoisie, a passionate advocate of this class struggling for its place in the sun..."

I. Gadourek

1553. Šerović, Petar D. IZVEŠTAJ SRESKOG NAČELNIKA U KOTORU O NAIMENOVANJU NJEGOŠA ZA ARHIEPIŠKOPA I MITROPOLITA [Report from the prefect of the district of Kotor relating to the nomination of Njegoš as Archbishop and Metropolitan]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 308. Describes the report (Presidial No. 368 of 14 May 1845) addressed to the Presidium of the Government of the Dalmatian Regency in Zadar (Zara). The prefect saw the diploma received by Prince Bishop (Vladika) Peter II Petrović Njegoš from the Holy Synod of Russia.

S. Gavrilović

1554. Šerović, Petar D. NAREDBA DALMATINSKOG NAMJESNIKA LILJENBERGA DA SE NJEGOŠU ONEMOGUĆI BOGOSLUŽENJE U BOKI [Order by the Dalmatian Regent Lilienberg to make it impossible for Njegoš to officiate in churches at Boka]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 309-310. Gives information on the Regent's injunction against the Montenegrin ruler, Prince Bishop Peter II Petrović Njegoš, (No. 2017 of 18 October 1833) addressed to Gavra Ivačić, in charge of the Royal and Imperial (Habsburg) prefecture in Kotor.

S. Gavrilović

1555. Stanislaw, B. OHLAS RUSKÉHO REVOLUČNÍHO HNUTÍ ŠEDESÁTÝCH LET U NÁS [The echo of the Russian revolutionary movement of the 1860s among us]. Praha Moskva 1956 (1): 73-81. Havlíček was the first Czech journalist to make direct and unfavorable criticisms of Russian Czarism and the despotic system of government. In 1862-63, Czech radical pamphlets and papers carried articles reporting the Russian intellectual ferment, as well as commenting on the leading figures of the Russian movement.

J. Erickson

1556. Tichý, F. R. LESKOV A ČECHY [Leskov and the Czechs]. Praha Moskva 1956 (11): 554-562. In 1862 during an extended tour of Eastern and Central Europe, Leskov travelled to Prague. His contacts with Czech writers and intellectuals were close and varied, and there is frequent mention of him by Czech diarists of the day.

J. Erickson

1557. Walter, Friedrich. METTERNICH UND GERVAY. EIN BRIEFWECHSEL [Metternich and Gervay. Correspondence]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1956 9: 186-

262. Reprints correspondence between Metternich and Hofrat Josef Sebastian Freiherr von Gervay, a confidant of both Metternich and the latter's rival, Kolowrat. Gervay reported on events in Vienna during Metternich's absence in the summers of 1842 and 1843. The correspondence sheds light on the Austrian government's policy towards Hungary and the rising Czech national movement, and on Metternich's views. Because of its personal, informal nature, it presents a vivid picture of Metternich's personality and way of life. Metternich's tragic fault was that, though he recognized the defects of the Austrian monarchy, he lacked the necessary strength to act. Based on correspondence in the Vienna Staatsarchiv. An index is appended. H. Reed

1558. Weinzierl-Fischer, Erika (Vienna). DAS KONCORDAT VON 1855 IM URTEIL DER ZEITGENOSSEN [The Concordat of 1855 as judged by contemporaries]. Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur 1956 7(3): 121-131. Summarizes opinions expressed by high European clergy, diplomats and newspapers, as well as attitudes in Austrian political quarters. The defenders of the Concordat within the Austrian government were hoping to attract the sympathies of the German Catholics and to strengthen the position of the monarchy within the German Confederation. Opposition to the Concordat came from two camps: the partisans of the religious policy of Joseph II and from the Austrian Liberal Party which at that time was rapidly increasing its strength. These opponents felt that the Concordat weakened the position of Austria and helped Cavour and Bismarck in preparing their policies of aggression. O. Stenzl

1559. Weinzierl-Fischer, Erika. ZEITGENÖSSISCHE POLIZEI- UND DIPLOMATENBERICHTE ÜBER DAS KONCORDAT VON 1855 [Contemporary police and diplomatic reports concerning the Concordat of 1855]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1956 9: 277-286. Describes official reports of the Austrian police authorities and the Foreign Ministry concerning public reaction in Austria and abroad to the Concordat of 1855. Many of the reports were colored by the fact that they were written by Josephinist opponents of the Concordat within the bureaucracy. The reports made it clear to Franz Joseph and the Foreign Ministry that the Concordat was generally unpopular. A "Guide for the discussion of the Concordat" which the Foreign Ministry furnished Austrian diplomats and foreign press organs in an attempt to influence foreign public opinion more favorably, is also described. Based on documents from the Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv in Vienna and the Gendarmerie Department of the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna. H. Reed

ITALY

See also: 1347

1560. Demarco, Domenico (Univ. of Naples). L'ECONOMIE ITALIENNE DU NORD ET DU SUD AVANT L'UNITÉ: AUX SOURCES DE LA 'QUESTION MERIDIONALE' [The Italian economy in the North and the South before unity: sources of the "Question of the South"]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1956 34(4): 369-391. Between 1830 and 1860 Italy entered a new phase of economic development with a more progressive agriculture, increased commerce, and the establishment of new industries, all of which contributed to strengthening the new middle classes, and laid the foundations for political and economic unification. However, favored by nature, social institutions, and more enlightened policy, Piedmont and Lombardy developed far more rapidly than the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, thus laying the basis of "the problem of the South." R. E. Cameron

1561. Marchi, Ernesto de. THE FAILURE OF CAVOUR. Occidente 1955 11(4): 318-324. Examines the new views of the role of Cavour in Italian unification in the light of the recently published volume by Dennis Mack Smith, Cavour and Garibaldi (1954). H. M. Adams

1562. Smith, D. Mack (Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge). CAVOUR AND PARLIAMENT. Cambridge Historical Journal 1957 13(1): 37-57. The author regards Cavour as the most successful parliamentarian in Italian history but inquires whether the distinguished Sardinian statesman was really as liberal as his biographers claim. His conclusion is that Cavour was often dictatorial, ignored his ministerial colleagues and parliament, and interfered in parliamentary elections. He also practiced transformism and other undesirable policies which were carried over into post-Risorgimento Italy. Based on British, French, and Sardinian state papers; the Clarendon, Russell, and Marmora manuscripts; Cavour's letters; and various published sources. S. H. Zebel

1563. Ugolini, Luigi. IL DRAMMA DEL GENERALE ULL [The drama of General Ulloa]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(187): 389-394. Traces varied experiences and vicissitudes of a Spanish-born Neapolitan artillery officer, General Girolamo Ulloa Cala, during the Risorgimento. He was involved in a conspiracy against Neapolitan King Ferdinand II in 1833 but was absolved. In 1848 he joined Daniele Manin and went abroad. Cavour recalled him in 1859 to organize some troops in Florence. Later he went to Rome, only to get into trouble. Finally in 1866 his services to the Risorgimento cause gained recognition. He wrote several military studies before his death in 1891 in Florence. C. F. Delzell

POLAND

See also: 1529, 1568, 1791

1564. Kłosowska, Antonina. Z PROBLEMATYKI PRZEBRAŻEŃ SPOŁECZNYCH I KULTURALNYCH W POLSCE POŁOWY XIX WIEKU [Some problems of the social and cultural transformations in Poland in the middle of the 19th century]. Przegląd Socjologiczny 1957 11: 93-162. It is essential to consider the problem of the evolution of Polish capitalism and its social effects in the middle of the 19th century. A study of the decline and fall of the feudal order is of primary importance as it leads to a consideration of the transition from feudalism to capitalism. An examination of changing social-cultural concepts calls for a recognition of the role of the "possessor-class," with its greed and its inclination to compromise with feudal groups. The study of cultural history and of contemporary social theories cannot be divorced from an analysis of the prevailing conditions. J. Erickson

1565. Popiołek, F. KILKA DOKUMENTÓW DO DZIEJÓW GÓRALI BESKIDZKICH [Several documents on the history of the Beskid mountains]. Sobótka 1956 11(3): 451-458. Four documents, in German, deal with the affairs of local citizens during the period 1828-1844. The first deals with the financial affairs of one Jan Bujak, the second and third with ecclesiastical and legal matters, the fourth with a private financial deal. J. Erickson

1566. Rządkowska, Helena. DEKRET UWŁASZCZENIOWY W ŚWIETLE LISTU ZAWIEDZIONEGO ŚLACHCICA [Peasant emancipation decree in the light of the letter of a disappointed landlord]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(1): 57-62. Prints the letter of 15 June 1864, of an unidentified landowner to his friends in Paris. The letter is now preserved among the papers of J. N. Janowski in the Library of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. Describes how the emancipation decree was put into operation by the Russian authorities, and complains that their only aim was to grant as much as possible to the peasants, and to embarrass the nobility both economically and socially. A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIA

See also: 1555

1567. Baraboi, A. Z. POPYTKA UKRAINSKIKH REVOLIUSIONEROV ORGANIZOVAT' POMOSHCH' POL'SKOMU VOSTANIIU 1863 GODA [An attempt by Ukrainian revolutionaries to organize help for the Polish revolt of 1863]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (1): 109-116. Account of the propaganda activities of Lt. Col. A. A. Krasovskii, E. Mossakovskii, and the circle around Vladimir Sinegub among the peasantry in anticipation of the spread of the Polish revolt to the Ukraine. The article is based on the archives of the governor general of Kiev and the Ministry of Police in Leningrad. M. Raeff

1568. Janů, Otakar. ČEŠTÍ UČITELÉ V RUSKU PŘED STOLETÍ [The journeys of scholars in Russia a century ago]. Slovanský Přehled 1957 43(3): 89-91. Proof that Czech-Russian relations were flourishing a century ago is found in the journeys to Russia by Czech intellectuals, among whom were Václav Zelený, Klejžár and Šramek. Several Czechs held positions in Russian universities and when, in 1867, the talented philologist Čenek Šercl went to St. Petersburg, his example was imitated by many others. J. Erickson

1569. Unsigned. K DISKUSII O KHARAKTERE DVIZHENII GORTSEV DAGESTANA POD RUKOVODSTVOM SHAMILIA [On the discussion of the character of the movement of the mountaineers of Dagestan under Shamil']. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (1): 195-196. Brief account of a resolution by the Bureau of the Dagestan Regional Committee of the CPSU. In approving the results of the scientific conference of the Dagestan branch of the Academy of Sciences, the Bureau noted that the uprising under the leadership of Shamil' was an anti-colonial and just struggle against Czarist colonization. M. Raeff

1570. Unsigned. SRBIN GUVERNER KAVKAZA [A Serb governor of the Caucasus]. Republika 1955 13 December. An account of the life and work of General Georgi Arsenievich manuel, with emphasis on his service in the Russian Caucasus. He general was born in Vršac, Voivodina, in 1775, and served in the Caucasus from 1826 to 1831. The article is based on *Biography of Georgi Arsenievich Emanuel*, by Vuk Stefanović Karadžić (Budim, 1827). S. Gavrilović

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 1810

1571. Jørgensen, Troels G. BREVE FRA A. F. KRIEGER IL B. DUNKER [Letters from A. F. Krieger to B. Dunker]. Danske Magazin 1957 6(4): 265-372. Presents texts of letters to be found in the Danish National Archives from Andreas Frederik Krieger, Danish jurist and politician, to the Norwegian Supreme Court and Government Advocate Carl Christian Henrik Bernhard Dunker in the period from 17 August 1866 to 27 May 1870. This correspondence touches on Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and general Scandinavian questions and conditions as well as occasionally on contemporary European affairs. E. Ekman

1572. Wittram, Reinhard. VORMÄRZLICHER FREISINN UND STÄNDISCHE REFORMPOLITIK. ZUR ERINNERUNG AN EINEN LIVLÄNDISCHEN LANDMARSCHELL HAMILCAR VON FÖLKERSAHM (GEB. 1811, GEST. 1856) [Pre-March (1848) liberalism and estates reform policy. In memory of the Livonian and Marshal Hamilcar von Fölkersahm (born 1811, died 1856)]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1956 5(4): 481-499. Examines Fölkersahm's thought and the political situation in Livonia in the early part of the 19th century in order to evaluate his role in the reform movement of the 1840's. Fölkersahm was able to dominate the agrarian reform movement and become the most important Livonian political figure from 1848 to 1851 because of his winning personality, because many members of the diet who otherwise opposed him recognized that he would be their most effective leader, and because he was supported by the Russian government. In spite of his seeming philosophical radicalism and political doctrinarism, Fölkersahm was deeply rooted in Livonian feudal society and motivated by a strong sense of noblesse oblige." H. Reed

SPAIN

See also: 1586, 1592, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1817

1573. Iribarren, José María. OBSERVACIONES Y FANTASÍAS DE UN VIAJERO FRANCÉS QUE VISITÓ NAVARRA HACIEN AÑOS [Observations and fancies of a French traveler who visited Navarra 100 years ago]. Pregón (Spain) 1956 13(47): 7-17. Notes on the book by the French traveler J. Cénac-Montcaut, Voyage Archéologique et Historique dans l'ancien Royaume de Navarre (1857), pointing out the inexactitudes of its descriptions of Navarra. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 13895)

1574. Koch, Alfred. LAS PRIMERAS RELACIONES POSTALES ENTRE ALEMANIA Y LA PENINSULA IBERICA [The first postal connections between Germany and the Iberian Peninsula]. Boletín de la Academia Iberoamericana de Historia Postal (Spain) 1955 10(33): 60-63. Refers to the work of the Tassis family when they directed the postal services under the Spanish crown. Discusses in detail the two postal treaties between Prussia and Spain (1852 and 1864), the second of which remained valid until the creation of the Universal Postal Union (1875). Includes a detailed bibliography. Monts. Llorens Serrano (IHE 13462)

1575. Leal Fuertes, J. UN PLAN DE AMPLIACION DE MADRID EN 1846 [A plan of enlargement for Madrid 1846]. Revista de Estudios de la Vida Local (Spain) 1956 15(86): 222-227. Commentary on the "Project for the general improvement of Madrid presented by the alderman Don Ramón de Mesonero Romanos," whose basic idea was not so much "the extension of its boundaries, as the adjustment and utilization of the space which it occupies today," or a plan of "breaking up and easing" in the center of the city. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 13894)

1576. Llorden, Andrés (O.S.B.). LAS DOS GRANDES CUSTODIAS DE LA CATEDRAL MALAGUENA [The two great reliquaries of the Cathedral of Malaga]. Ciudad de Dios (Spain)

1955 168(1): 117-134. Relates the vicissitudes of the treasure of Malaga Cathedral at the time of the Carlist war (19th century), taking dates from the Capitular Record Book of Malaga. (See also *ibid.*, 1953 165(3): 539-569). E. Serrafina Cirici, Sch. P. (IHE 13893)

Latin America

See also: 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1371, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1377, 1380, 1386, 1387, 1396, 1516

1577. Alayza y Paz Soldán, Luis. CRONOLOGIA DE LA GESTION ADMINISTRATIVA DE UNANUE DE 1820 A 1826 [Chronology of Unanue's administrative work from 1820 to 1826]. Mercurio Peruano (Peru) 1955 36(342): 662-680. Lists, in chronological order, the principal historical events in Peru from 1820 to 1826, in which Hipólito Unanue (1755-1833) played an important part. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14413)

1578. Arciniegas, Germán. LA POLA Y LA JUVENTUD ROMANTICA DEL HISTORIA DOR MITRE ["La Pola" and the romantic youth of the historian Mitre]. Boletín de Historia y Antiquidades (Colombia) 1956 43(499/500): 296-309. An essay on the literary political romanticism of 19th century Latin America. Shows how the epic of Policarpa Salavarrieta, martyred heroine of Colombian independence, spread to other countries and was dramatized in Montevideo in 1834 by the young Argentine exile Bartolomé Mitre. D. Bushnell

1579. Bolaños, Pio. COMENTARIOS SOBRE SAN JACINTO [Commentaries about San Jacinto]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1956 20(1-6): 140-144. Recounts the battle of San Jacinto, 14 September 1856, the first Nicaraguan victory over the Filibusters. Byron Cole, a lieutenant of William Walker, was slain. The article also gives the author's relationship with several persons who figured in the battle. T. C. Betts

1580. Crespo M., Mario. UNA CONFESION DE LA EPOCA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [A confession from the epoch of Independence]. Antropología e Historia de Guatemala 1956 8(1): 20-22. Deals with a man accused of sacrilege and possession by a demon, his confession to a priest (Mariano Ildefonso Arévalo) and the priest's petition on his behalf to the Archbishop of Guatemala, who answered favorably. The document was issued by the Italy Tribunal of the Inquisition, year 1821. T. C. Betts

1581. Downey, Fairfax. THE TRAGIC STORY OF THE SAN PATRICIO BATTALION. American Heritage 1955 6(4): 20-24. Account of the San Patricio Battalion in 1847 during the U.S.-Mexican War. Composed of deserters from the U.S. Army, this group of 260 men fought with the Mexican forces against General Zachary Taylor at Buena Vista and Churubusco. A. W. Thompson

1582. Estrada Molina, Ligia. EL COMBATE NAVAL DEL 22° DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1856 [The naval combat of 22 November 1856]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1956 20(1): 129-136. The brigantine "Once de April" was sent out on 11 November 1856 to attack the port of San Juan del Sur, held by William Walker and the Filibusters. The "Once de April" was destroyed and most of her men killed. A list of the killed and of the survivors accompanies this article. T. C. Betts

1583. Gay-Calbo, Enrique. EL REVISOR POLITICO Y LITERARIO [The political and literary revisor]. Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba) 1955 6(4): 65-94. Essay from a series on Cuban reviews of the 19th century. Studies the publication mentioned in the title, its antecedents, the characteristics of the age in which it appeared (1823) and its great importance in making known the ideas of the Cuban thinker, Felix Varela. Includes a facsimile of the first page of the first number. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14399)

1584. González Rubio, Carlos. EL LIBERTADOR Y LA CONCESION ELBERS [The "Liberator" and the Elbers concession]. América Española (Colombia) 1956 19(65): 107-125. Account of the events surrounding the concession of exclusive right of steam navigation on the River Magdalena (Colombia) to the German, John Bernard Elbers (1829) with the ship "El Libertador." References to the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Independence. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14344)

1585. Guarda, Fernando. EN TORNO AL GENERAL QUINTANILLA, ULTIMO GOBERNADOR REALISTA EN SUDAMERICA [General Quintanilla, the last royalist governor in South America]. *Guadalupe, Revista del Colegio Mayor Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe* (Spain) 1955 (4): 69-81. Biography of the last Spanish governor of Chile. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 14282)

1586. Guiral Moreno, Mario. LA AUTENTICIDAD DE UN GRUPO HISTORICO [The authenticity of a historical group]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1955 6(4): 105-111. Discusses a photograph in which there appear together the próceres of the Cuban Independence, José Martí (1853-1895) and Máximo Gómez (1833-1905). Bibliography and reproduction of the photograph. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14382)

1587. Hagen, Víctor W. von. LAS CUATRO ESTACIONES DE MANUELA [The four seasons of Manuela]. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1956 (64): 1-5. Study of the social position of Manuela Sáenz, her relations with the Liberator and her influence on political events during the years 1827-1828. Copies of parts of letters exchanged by Manuela Sáenz and Bolívar. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14343)

1588. Hamilton, Carlos D. BELLO Y EL CENTENARIO DEL CODIGO CIVIL CHILENO [Bello and the centenary of the Chilean civil code]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(2): 168-174. The Chilean civil code of 1855 was the first civil code adopted by a Spanish-speaking country. This essay written to commemorate its 100th anniversary praises the author (Andrés Bello, 1781-1865) and describes the origin and influence of the Chilean code. H. Kantor

1589. Harrison, Horace V. LOS FEDERALISTAS DE 1839-40 Y SUS TANTEOS DIPLOMATICOS EN TEXAS [The federalists of 1839-40 and their diplomatic measures in Texas]. *Historia Mexicana* 1957 6(3): 321-349. Based largely on contemporary newspaper accounts. Chronicles the various attempts of federalists in the northern states of Mexico to obtain aid from the Republic of Texas for their cause, and even to form a separate nation with Texas. The measures received much sympathy from many Texans, but Texas statesmen realized they could not compromise the existence of the infant state by interference in the internal affairs of Mexico. R. B. McCornack

1590. Jiménez, Ricardo. CONTRA REFUTACION [Counter-refutation]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1956 20(7-12): 289-921. Newspaper article, written in 1887, in answer to another that tended to minimize the role of Costa Rica in defeating the filibustering expedition of William Walker in Nicaragua (1856-57). D. Bushnell

1591. Kenyon, Gordon (Nebraska State Teachers College). GABINO GAINZA AND CENTRAL AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN. *Américas* 1957 13(3): 241-254. Based chiefly on secondary works, examines the vacillating role of the last Spanish Captain-General of Guatemala, Gabino Gainza, in the events leading to Central America's independence in September 1821. Gainza is described as personally weak and also hampered by provisions of the recently-proclaimed Spanish liberal constitution, notably with regard to press freedom. Once independence triumphed in nearby Mexico, he merely accepted the inevitable and spared much possible bloodshed. D. Bushnell

1592. McCornack, Richard Blaine (Dartmouth College). JUAREZ Y LA ARMADA NORTEAMERICANA [Juárez and the American Navy]. *Historia Mexicana* 1956/57 6(4): 493-509. Twice the United States Navy saved Benito Juárez from at least serious difficulties and at most complete collapse. The first time occurred in 1860 at Antón Lizardo near Vera Cruz, where the Liberal government was being hard pressed by the Conservative troops of Miramón. The latter purchased two vessels in Havana in order to blockade Vera Cruz. The American naval squadron, accepting the statement by Juárez that these vessels were pirates, captured them and ended the threat. The second incident occurred in 1867 just as the empire of Maximilian was crumbling, and Juárez was bending every effort to re-establish his hold on Mexico. Antonio López de Santa Anna attempted to land at Vera Cruz and establish himself as the leader of a Conservative republic. He was seized by the British and American naval commanders, placed back aboard the ship which brought him, and the ship was escorted out to sea by an American naval vessel. Author

1593. Ortega Ricaurte, Daniel. PRIMERA ADMINISTRACION DE TOMAS CIPRIANO DE MOSQUERA. 1845-1949 [First administration of Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera. 1845-1849]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1956 43(501-503): 490-534. Lengthy synthesis, not attempting to offer new data. Supports the usual view that Mosquera's administration was constructive and in many ways a turning point for Colombia: public works and education received new impetus, while basic fiscal reforms such as tariff reduction marked the end of a long period of timid conservatism in economic policy. Despite the president's vanity and obstinacy, these achievements took place against a background of unbroken peace and civil liberty. D. Bushnell

1594. Pastor Benítez, Justo. UN PERFIL DEL DR. JOSE GASPARD DE FRANCIA [Profile of Dr. José Gaspar de Francia]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1956 18(114): 113-119. Sympathetic character sketch of the Paraguayan dictator (1756-1840), with bibliography. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14407)

1595. Pereyra, Carlos. SIMON BOLIVAR. LAS FACULTADES [Simón Bolívar. The faculties]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(152): 523-526. Concerns some aspects of the Liberator's personality, especially in relation to the last years of his life. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14330)

1596. Porras Espinoza, Mesías. LOS HOMBRES DEL '56 [The men of '56]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1956 20(1-6): 137-141. Commemorates some of the little-known figures of the struggle against the Filibusters in 1856. Deals in particular with a certain José Montero who jumped bail to join the army and fight for his country. T. C. Bet

1597. Restrepo Posada, José. LA SOCIEDAD CATOLICA DE BOGOTA - 1838 [The Catholic Society of Bogotá - 1838]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1956 43(499/500): 310-321. Describes the founding of the Sociedad Católica by Ignacio Morales and his feud with the Archbishop of Bogotá, Manuel Mosquera, whom he considered too liberal. Morales won numerous ultra-Catholics and also the papal nuncio, whose reports to Rome (recently examined) indicate that the restoration of monarchy was an ultimate but unpublished aim of the society. D. Bushnell

1598. Reyes de la Maza, Luis. NICOLAS PIZARRO, NOVELISTA Y PENSADOR LIBERAL [Nicolás Pizarro, liberal thinker and novelist]. *Historia Mexicana* 1956/57 6(4): 572-587. Reviews in some detail the novels and philosophical writings of the 19th century Mexican writer, Nicolás Pizarro, who the author believes has been long neglected. Pizarro's liberal thinking is evident in his anti-clerical, anti-American statements. He was also the author of *Catecismo político Constitucional* (1861 and later editions) used as a school text-book in primary schools until the middle of the Díaz regime. R. B. McCornack

1599. Struve Haker, Ricardo. EL SANTUARIO DE LA PEÑA EN LA INDEPENDENCIA [The Sanctuary of La Peña in the struggle for independence]. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1956 (62): 30-31. Account of the patriots' devotion to the Most Holy Virgin of the Sanctuary of La Peña, situated in Santafé (Bogotá). Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14375)

1600. Unsigned. CARTA DE BOLIVAR A SU MAESTRO DON SIMON RODRIGUEZ [Letter from Bolívar to his teacher, Don Simón Rodríguez]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1956 (22): 128-130. Reproduction of this document, already published, written in Pativilca, 19 January 1824. Rocío Caracuel Moyes (IHE 14318)

1601. Unsigned. CARTA DE PERU DE LACROIX A MANUELA SAENZ [Letter from Perú de Lacroix to Manuela Sáenz]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1955 38(152): 539-540. Copy of this letter (in the National Library of Bogotá), written in Cartagena in 1830 and referring to the last moments of the Liberator. Includes the last letter of Bolívar (San Pedro, 11 December 1830), addressed to General Justo Briceño. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 14332)

1602. Unsigned. CAUSA CRIMINAL SEGUNDA CONTRA EL CORONEL GRADUADO APOLINAR MORILLO Y DEMAS AUTORES Y COMPLICES DEL ASESINATO PERPETRADO EN LA PERSONA DEL SEÑOR GENERAL ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE [The criminal

use against acting Colonel Apolinar Morillo and the other authors and accomplices of the murder committed on the person of General Antonio José de Sucre]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1956 (22): 176-230. Copy of new documents which form part of the case against the murderers of General Sucre. Continued from *ibid.*, 1953 (17): 190-223, and (18): 147-189, and 1954 (19): 138-140, and (20): 184-222, and 1955 (21): 201-40. Rocio Caracul Moyano (IHE 14366)

1603. Unsigned. FONDOS DE LA ANEXION A ESPAÑA, 1861-1865, CATALOGO [Collections from the Spanish annexation, 1861-1865, Catalogue]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Republic) 1956 19(90/91): 260-337. List of orders, reports, etc. in the records of the restored Spanish regime in Santo Domingo. Concluded from the previous issue. See also: 473 D. Bushnell

1604. Unsigned. LA GUERRA CIVIL DE 1823 [The Civil War 1823]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1956 20(7-12): 228-288. Miscellaneous documents on the termination of the civil war between Costa Rican republicans and adherents of the Mexican Empire. Includes extensive testimony of defeated imperialists. D. Bushnell

1605. Unsigned. SUMARIA SEGUIDA POR LA PROVINCIA DE COSTA RICA PARA LAS AVERIGUACIONES DE UNA PROCLAMACION DE LOS INSURGENTES QUE TOMARON PUERTO BELLO Summary drawn up by the Province of Costa Rica for the investigation of a manifesto of the insurgents who took Portobelo]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1956 20(7-12): 359-368. Proclamation issued in April 1819 by a band of Colombian and other patriots who attacked and briefly held Portobelo on the Isthmus of Panama. Also documents showing the efforts of Spanish authorities in Costa Rica to discover how the proclamation came to be circulated in their province. Article to be continued. D. Bushnell

1606. Unsigned. TESTAMENTO DE SU EXCELENCIA EL SEÑOR DON SIMON BOLIVAR, GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR The testament of His Excellency the Liberator of Colombia, General Simón Bolívar]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1956 (22): 131-134. A copy of the text of Bolívar's will, made on 26 December 1830, in Santa Marta. Rocio Caracul Moyano (IHE 14331)

1607. Vargas, Francisco Alejandro. BATALLA NAVAL DEL LAKE DE MARACAIBO [The naval battle of Lake Maracaibo]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1957 6(22): 66-76. Describes the battle of Lake Maracaibo between the forces of Colombia led by Admiral José Prudencio Padilla and the forces loyal to Spain under General Francisco Tomás Morales. A series of naval skirmishes began on 7 May 1823 and culminated in the battle of 4 July 1823. This was the final battle in the struggle for the independence of Venezuela. H. Kantor

1608. Wells, William B. EXPEDICION DE WALKER A NICARAGUA. UNA HISTORIA DE LA GUERRA CENTROAMERICANA [Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. A history of the Central American War]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1956 20(7-12): 292-358. Translation of a book by the same title, concluded from the previous number. Describes the condition of Nicaragua under the rule of William Walker and the beginning of the war between Walker and neighboring Central American states. D. Bushnell See also: 474

1609. Yaben, Jacinto R. MARISCAL DE CAMPO PEDRO ANTONIO DE OLANETA [Field Marshal Pedro Antonio de Olañeta]. San Martín. Revista del Instituto Nacional Sanmartiniano (Argentina) 1955 12(36): 49-88. Study of the activity of the Spaniard Olañeta, first in the royalist army in Peru, and later in the patriot camp until his death in battle (1852). Special reference to the importance of his desertion from the Spanish army to the cause of South American emancipation. Biographical details. Bibliography, with extracts from same. Published documents. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 14409)

United States of America

See also: 1394, 1412, 1418, 1423, 1468, 1532, 1536, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1827

1610. Bailey, Hugh C. (Howard College). ALABAMA AND WEST FLORIDA ANNEXATION. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 35(3): 219-232. The people of Florida West of the

Chattahoochee voted to join the state of Alabama, 1869, but a belated movement of state pride caused Governor Harrison Reed and the Legislature of Florida to withhold their consent. Based on official state records, memoirs, private letters and newspapers. G. L. Lycin

1611. Bergquist, James M. THE OREGON DONATION ACT AND THE NATIONAL LAND POLICY. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1957 58(1): 17-35. A detailed account of the purposes, methods of enactment, and operation of the so-called Donation Act of 1850. This legislation provided grants of land to the inhabitants of Oregon during the next decade, and influenced other land legislation of the United States. C. C. Gorchels

1612. Bethel, Elizabeth (National Archives). THE PRISON DIARY OF RAPHAEL SEMMES. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(4): 498-509. Relates the circumstances of the arrest and imprisonment of Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate forces in 1865 through 5 March 1866. Ruby Kerley

1613. Butterfield, L. H. JULY 4 IN 1826. American Heritage 1955 (4): 14-19, 102-104. Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, accompanied by the deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. "The United States came of age in the summer of 1826, not because of any magic in the number fifty," but because the deaths of Jefferson and Adams awakened "a consciousness of the republican ideals the two patriots had exemplified." A.W. Thompson

1614. Clark, Dan E. PIONEER PASTIMES. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1956 57(4): 333-349. An account of the pastimes and amusements appreciated by the early settlers in Oregon Territory, such as "just visiting," dancing, theater and musical events. The author cites these amusements as proof that the culture of the Old Oregon Country was a transplanted frontier culture. C. C. Gorchels

1615. Curry, Roy Watson (Carnegie Institute of Technology). JAMES A. SEDDON, A SOUTHERN PROTOTYPE. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(2): 123-150. Reviews the life and work of a Virginia patrician who served as Confederate Secretary of War after 1862. Although his conduct of the office was subjected to frequent public attack, he served the Confederacy and his friend, Jefferson Davis, faithfully and well. C. F. Latour

1616. Douty, Esther M. (Washington, D. C.) THE GREAT-EST BALLOON VOYAGE EVER MADE. American Heritage 1955 6(4): 11-13, 106-107. Description of the 1859 balloon voyage of John Wise from St. Louis, Missouri, to Henderson, New York—until 1910, the longest ever made in America. Unlike most aeronauts who used the globes for entertainment at fairs, Wise had a genuine scientific interest. A. W. Thompson

1617. Dowdy, Clifford. GENERAL LEE'S UNSOLVED PROBLEM. American Heritage 1955 6(3): 34-39. Robert E. Lee's intra-confederate struggles with Jefferson Davis. Though the outcome of the Civil War might not have been changed, the conflict would have taken a different course had the Confederate President used General Lee more effectively at the beginning of the struggle. A. W. Thompson

1618. Floan, Howard R. (Manhattan College). THE NEW YORK EVENING POST AND THE ANTE-BELLUM SOUTH. American Quarterly 1956 8(3): 243-253. A study of the role played by the New York Evening Post in the psychological conditioning for the Civil War. Its distinguished staff presented the South objectively, with its frontier character, its labor problems, and social stratification. Three themes were stressed: distinction between slave power and Southern society as a whole, success of slave power in national politics, and the effects of slavery on the moral fiber of Southern society. Ruby Kerley

1619. Gunderson, Robert G. (Oberlin College). WILLIAM C. RIVES AND THE "OLD GENTLEMEN'S CONVENTION." Journal of Southern History 1956 22(4): 459-476. A study of the delegates and negotiations of the convention to adjust controversies, which was called for February 1861. Horace Greeley's charge that the gathering was an old gentlemen's convention of political fossils is analyzed as well as Rives' plea that the Peace Conference join in measures to reunite the country. Ruby Kerley

1620. Harrison, Joseph H., Jr. (Alabama Polytechnic Institute). HARRY WILLIAMS, CRITIC OF FREEMAN: A DEMURRER. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1956 64(1): 70-77. Disagrees in large measure with the criticism by Professor Williams (Louisiana State University) of Freeman's treatment of General Lee. C. F. Latour

1621. Harrison, Joseph Hobson, Jr. (Alabama Polytechnic Institute). MARTIN VAN BUREN AND HIS SOUTHERN SUPPORTERS. *Journal of Southern History* 1956 22(4): 438-458. The 1827 statement that Southern Atlantic states would never support a Northern candidate for the presidency is refuted by tracing Van Buren's Southern support as a Senator and as Secretary of State to his election in 1832 as Vice-President. The author regards this election as the crucial one since the party organization in and out of the South saw it as his claim to succeed Jackson. Ruby Kerley

1622. Havighurst, Walter (Miami Univ., Ohio). THE WAY TO THE BIG SEA WATER. *American Heritage* 1955 6(3): 20-25. Background and development of the Soo Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan from "an insignificant ditch in a remote northern wilderness" to the "busiest industrial highway on earth." A. W. Thompson

1623. Henlein, Paul C. SHIFTING RANGE-FEEDER PATTERNS IN THE OHIO VALLEY BEFORE 1860. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(1): 1-12. Based upon manuscripts and contemporary publications. The four major feeding areas for beef cattle in the Ohio Valley before 1860 were the Kentucky Bluegrass, the Scioto Valley, the Miami Valley, and the Indianapolis-middle Wabash belt of corn farms. The cattle for feeding were secured from other parts of the Ohio Valley. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1624. James, Joseph B. (Mississippi State College for Women). SOUTHERN REACTION TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. *Journal of Southern History* 1956 22(4): 477-497. Surveys the reaction of such Southern states as Texas, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and Alabama to the Fourteenth Amendment. Rejection by eight Southern states led to a movement to submit a more acceptable counterproposal with the backing of President Johnson leading to limited suffrage for freedmen and omission of the disqualification section. Ruby Kerley

1625. Jellison, Charles A. (Univ. of New Hampshire). ENTER PITT FESSENDEN. *New England Social Studies Bulletin* 1957 14(4): 13-21. Reviews the antecedents and youth of the Senator from Maine (1806-1869). C. F. Latour

1626. Johnson, Arthur M. THE GENESIS OF A NAVY YARD. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(9): 993-1003. League Island's yard (Pennsylvania) came into being owing to the relentless efforts of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, who first launched the project of iron-working yards in 1862. Welles had to face much sectional rivalry, many politicians preferring New London (Connecticut) as site for a new navy yard. D. van Arkel

1627. Johnston II, Angus J. DISLOYALTY ON CONFEDERATE RAILROADS IN VIRGINIA. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1955 63(4): 410-425. There were few cases of disloyalty among Northern railwaymen serving Southern roads during the first years of the Civil War, but during the winter of 1863-64, despair and illusion set in. The case of the opportunist superintendent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, Samuel Ruth, is cited in some detail. C. F. Latour

1628. Jordan, Weymouth (Florida State Univ.). "THE FLORIDA PLAN": AN ANTE-BELLUM EFFORT TO CONTROL COTTON SALES. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1957 35(3): 205-218. Judge (later Governor) James E. Broome of Tallahassee almost induced the Cotton Planters' Convention of Macon, Georgia, October 1851 to adopt his "Florida Plan," for creating a growers association to buy and store the entire cotton crop of the South and sell it at a price that would assure the growers a fair profit. Sources: mid-nineteenth century newspapers, agriculture magazines, and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

1629. Kenny, Judith Keyes. THE FOUNDING OF CAMP WATSON. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1957 58(1): 5-16. Camp Watson was established in Eastern Oregon to prevent depredations of the Snake Indians in the 1860s. Details here include a report of the battle which cost the life of Stephen Watson. C. C. Gorchels

1630. King, Willard. RIDING THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN. *American Heritage* 1955 6(2): 49, 104-109. Description of the important, formative period in the life of Abraham Lincoln when he "rode the circuit" in central Illinois in the late 1840s and early 1850s. Life of the prairie lawyers and travel judges based on the experiences of Lincoln and David Davis, later U.S. Supreme Court Justice. A. W. Thompson

1631. Kirk, Neville T. T.A.M. CRAVEN AT MOBILE BAY. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(8): 963. Short description of the death of T. A. M. Craven in action at Mobile Bay in August 1864. True to tradition, he saw to the safety of his men first. D. van Arkel

1632. Klebaner, Benjamin Joseph (City College of New York). AMERICAN MANUMISSION LAWS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPORTING SLAVES. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1955 63(4): 443-453. Reviews in some detail various pre-Civil War state laws pertaining to former owners' responsibilities regarding support of their indigenous or aged ex-slaves. C. F. Latour

1633. Marraro, Howard R., ed. (Columbia Univ.). THE SETTLEMENT OF PHILIP MAZZEI'S VIRGINIA ESTATE. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1955 63(3): 306-331. Presents unpublished correspondence and other documents, dated 1815-1831, pertaining to the complicated problem of settling the estate of Jefferson's intimate friend, who had died in 1816. C. F. Latour

1634. Meyers, Marvin (Univ. of Chicago). THE BASIC DEMOCRAT: A VERSION OF TOCQUEVILLE. *Political Science Quarterly* 1957 72(1): 50-70. An analysis of Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* which purposely leaves aside the political theory aspects of Tocqueville's work and concentrates on Tocqueville's characterization of the American character. The author contends that Tocqueville's work presents material overlooked for the historical study of the Jacksonian period of American social history. G. Stourzh

1635. Moger, Allen W. (Washington and Lee Univ.). LETT TO GENERAL LEE AFTER THE WAR. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1956 64(1): 30-69. Presents a selection from thousands of letters now in the Lee Archives of Washington and Lee University, written to General Lee by admirers during the five years of his presidency of Washington College immediately after the Civil War. Includes some of the General's replies. C. F. Latour

1636. Morton, Richard L., ed. (College of William and Mary). LIFE IN VIRGINIA, BY A "YANKEE TEACHER," MARGARET NEWBOLD THORPE. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1956 64(2): 180-207. Presents the collected notes of a young woman from a prominent Philadelphia family, who served as a teacher during 1866-67 at Fort Magruder (near Williamsburg, Virginia), representing the Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its vicinity for the Relief of the Colored Freedmen. Miss Thorpe's notes emphasize sympathetically, if somewhat amusingly, the naïveté and cultural backwardness of her wards. C. F. Latour

1637. Muragaki, Awaji-no-kami. KOKAI NIKKI. *Contemporary Japan* 1955 23(1-3): 147-188, and (4-6): 342-391. The diary of Muragaki Awaji-no-kami, the first Japanese envoy to the United States of America, dealing with his visit to the United States in 1860. (Continued from *ibid.*, 1954 22(10-12). G. A. Lensen

1638. Nelson, John Oliver (Yale Univ. Divinity School). ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, WINSOME CONSERVATIVE (1772-1851). *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1957 35(1): 15-32. Biographical sketch of Alexander, president of Hampden-Sidney College, Presbyterian minister (serving among others the Third Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia), and the first professor of Princeton Seminary, elected in 1812, and serving until his death in 1851. In the latter position his influence

as such that he became known as the "founder of official Presidential thought in America." W. D. Metz

1639. O'Flaherty, Daniel. THE BLOCKADE THAT FAILED. American Heritage 1955 6(5): 38-41, 104-105. Blockade of the Southern states by the United States Navy was largely ineffective. By 1864, when it did become effective, the war was virtually over. Confederate war material in large quantities was purchased abroad, paid for by cotton exports and run through the blockade from West Indian ports. The U. S. Navy, at the beginning of the war, was simply not large enough to be effective. A. W. Thompson

1640. Ott, Eloise Robinson (Ocala, Florida). EARLY NEWSPAPERS OF OCALA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956/57 35(4): 303-311. A brief description of Ocala newspapers and their editorial policies, mostly of the period before 1870. G. L. Lycan

1641. Phillips, Claude S., Jr. (Univ. of Michigan). SOME FORCES BEHIND THE OPENING OF JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1956 24(7-9): 431-459. Examines the pressure of American business interests behind the opening of Japan by Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, with special reference to the role of Aaron Haight Palmer, director of the American and Foreign Agency, which carried on a business as commission agents in foreign trade, especially for steam vessels. G. A. Lensen

1642. Pickard, Kate E. R. THE KIDNAPPED AND THE ANSOMED. American Jewish Archives 1957 9(1): 3-31. Three chapters reprinted from the recollections of a slave, first serialized in 1856 and republished in book form in 1941. Peter Still, who had been kidnapped in childhood, buys his own freedom through the kindness of a Jewish merchant in Alabama and makes his way back to Philadelphia. A. B. Rollins

1643. Qualls, Youra (Southern Univ., Baton Rouge, Louisiana). "SUCCESSORS OF WOOLMAN AND BENEZET": THE BEGINNINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA FRIENDS FREEDMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1956 5(2): 82-104. An account of the leaders, aims and activities during the first six months (November 1863-April 1864) of the association organized to assist the Negroes being freed by successes of the Northern armies during the Civil War. The problem of how to help thousands of displaced, uneducated, poor, friendless Negroes was faced by a group of Friends, able Philadelphia leaders, inheritors of a tradition of benevolence toward the Negro. N. Kurland

1644. Quenzel, Carol H. (Univ. of Virginia). GENERAL HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY: MILITARY INVENTOR. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(2): 166-176. Relates the life and career of an officer (1816-1886), among whose inventions (which were, on the whole, financially unrewarding) were a widely used army tent and a military cooking stove. C. F. Latour

1645. Sellers, Charles Grier, Jr. (Princeton Univ.). JACKSON MEN WITH FEET OF CLAY. American Historical Review 1956/57 62(3): 537-551. The Jackson for President movement ironically began, in 1822-23, as a strategy of conservative Tennessee politicians of the Blount-Overton faction for specific local advantages, ultimately distasteful to Jackson; chiefly the reversal of the Erwin-Carroll land and banking policies. As Jackson's political liberalism became increasingly more distressing to them, the "original Jackson men," Overton, Grundy and Miller, actually opposed Jackson's election to the Senate in 1823, supported him reluctantly thereafter. The sources are the correspondence of the politicians involved. Attention is drawn to the importance of source material below the Congressional level. J. P. Halstead

1646. Shackelford, George Green, ed. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute). NEW LETTERS BETWEEN HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY AND HENRY STEPHENS RANDALL, 1858-1861. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(3): 323-357. Presents fifteen letters from Randall to Grigsby, and one from Grigsby to Randall, mostly on the subject of the latter's biography of Jefferson. C. F. Latour

1647. Starr, Louis M. (Columbia Univ. Oral History Project). JAMES GORDON BENNETT: BENEFICENT RASCAL. American Heritage 1955 6(2): 32-37. Portrait of James Gordon Bennett as the salty, iconoclastic founder and proprietor

of the New York Herald. His combination of news coverage, independence of political affiliation, sex, humor and sacrilege made him a pioneer in the development of journalism in the United States. A. W. Thompson

1648. Stewart, George R. (Univ. of California). THE SMART ONES GOT THROUGH. American Heritage 1955 6(4): 60-63, 108. Account of the Elisha Stevens party which travelled across the North American continent to California in 1844. Though the Donner Pass in the Sierra Nevada is named for the ill-fated group of 1846, the Stevens party discovered the pass and brought the first wagons to California. A. W. Thompson

1649. Stutler, Boyd B. THE HANGING OF JOHN BROWN. American Heritage 1955 6(2): 4-9. David Hunter Strother, correspondent for Harper's Weekly, gives an eyewitness description of the hanging of John Brown, 2 December 1859. A. W. Thompson

1650. Viener, Saul. SURGEON MOSES ALBERT LEVY: LETTERS OF A TEXAS PATRIOT. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1956 46(2): 101-113. Young Dr. Moses Albert Levy left Richmond, Virginia, after the sudden death of his wife and enlisted in the Volunteer Army of Texas as a surgeon in 1835. He took an active part in the storming of the Alamo (December 1835) and, in 1837, was captured by the Mexicans. After escaping from prison, Dr. Levy settled in Matagorda, Texas. Several letters, written by the physician during this period, have been preserved in the family and are here published for the first time. These letters contain some interesting details on these little known activities and conditions. F. Rosenthal

1651. Wacholder, Ben Zion. SOME LEGAL AND POLITICAL VIEWS OF JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. Historia Judaica 1956 18 (1): 41-58. Discusses Benjamin's most famous cases and debates as member of the New Orleans bar, as the leading Southern orator and defender of slavery in the U. S. Senate, and as British barrister and legal theoretician. In his liberal period in New Orleans, he argued eloquently that slavery was against the law of nature. In the Senate, he took the reverse position and became a leading Confederate politician, holding several positions in the Confederate government. After fleeing to England he published the Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property: with Special Reference to the American Decisions and the French Code and Civil Law, well known as Benjamin on Sales. Based on the Congressional Globe, case records, articles in legal journals, etc. Dorothy B. Goodman

1652. White, Frank F., Jr., ed. (National Records Management Council, N. Y.). MACOMB'S MISSION TO THE SEMINOLES. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956 35(2): 130-193. The official diary of Lieutenant John T. Sprague with footnotes and annotations, describing the unsuccessful attempt of General Alexander Macomb to put an end to the Seminole War in 1835 by peaceful conferences with the Indians in Florida. G. L. Lycan

1653. Whitridge, Arnold. THE JOHN BROWN LEGEND. History Today 1957 7(4): 211-220. An account and analysis debunking the "legend of a noble soul battling against injustice and oppression" which "has had to be put together out of the most unpromising materials." Brown was a crack-brained abolitionist" whom Lincoln, for example, disavowed. W. M. Simon

1654. Wight, Willard E. (Georgia Institute of Technology). THE BISHOP OF NATCHEZ AND THE CONFEDERATE CHAPLAINCY. Mid-America 1957 39(2): 67-72. Based on the Elder Letterbooks, this article describes the solicitude and courageous efforts of William Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez during the Civil War, to have the Catholic hierarchy of the South and the high command of the Confederacy realize the urgent need for a more numerous chaplain corps and also one more representative of the religious needs of the servicemen. R. J. Marion

1655. Wight, Willard E., ed. (Georgia Institute of Technology). TWO LETTERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, 1864. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1956 34(2): 103-111. Letters dated 29 June and 11 November 1864, written by Helen Aurelia Scovell Vedder, wife of the Rev. Charles Stuart Vedder, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Summerville, South Carolina, describing the life of one segment of the civilian population in the Confederacy. W. D. Metz

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1451, 1454, 1457, 1460, 1461

1656. Arqués, Enrique. LA CONFERENCIA DE ALGECIRAS VISTA AL MEDIO SIGLO [The Conference of Algeiras seen at the middle of the century]. *Africa (Spain)* 1956 13(171): 106-110, and (172): 162-164. The first article describes the political and diplomatic activity of the European powers, including Spain, in Morocco at the beginning of the century; the visit of the Kaiser (1905), and the inauguration of the Conference (1906). The second article includes the program of the conference, and discusses the Spanish attitude and the position of the Moroccan delegates. D. Romano Ventura (IHE 14435 and 14436)

1657. Baron, Samuel H. (Grinnell College). LEGAL MARXISM AND THE "FATE OF CAPITALISM" IN RUSSIA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(2): 113-128. Aimed at revising the views of Professor T. von Laue, and based on important sources von Laue did not consult. Von Laue almost completely ignores the work of Plekhanov, the real leader of legal Marxism. Legal Marxism came at the climax of the Marxist-Populist debate on the fate of capitalism, 1894-99, in which real and profound differences were revealed. Both sides lacked realism on some points; but the Marxists were progressive and universal as opposed to the backward-looking and nativist Populists. Victory lay with the Marxists. Von Laue does not do justice to the complexity of thought in the Marxist attitude to capitalism. R. B. Holtman
See also: 640

1658. Berg, Tor. TILDKOMSTEN AV SIR EDWARD GREYS TAL I UNDERHUSET DEN 28 MARS 1895 [Background of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons, 28 March 1895]. *Historisk Tidskrift (Sweden)* 1956 19(1): 56-64. Bibliographical review of materials serving to throw light on this speech of Sir Edward Grey on colonial conflicts between England and France. By comparing debates, Grey's own work, the second volume of Langer's *Diplomacy of Imperialism*, A. J. P. Taylor's *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe*, Lillian M. Penson's *Foundations of British Foreign Policy*, and works of Trevelyan, Harold Temperley, etc., Professor Berg concludes that prior to the speech Grey was urged to be less dramatic and in the speech converted material pertaining to French intrusions on the Niger River into a strong diplomatic statement about the Nile. R. E. Lindgren

1659. Buchheit, Gert. BISMARCKS AUSSENPOLITIK [Bismarck's foreign policy]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1957 6(3): 8-12. Emphasizes the peaceful nature of Bismarck's foreign policy after 1871 and European, particularly Russian, distrust of his motives. Bismarck's opposition to preventive war is noted and the inspired "Is War in Sight?" article is seen as an attempt to prevent a crisis, rather than to cause one. Many quotations are given from the published works on Bismarck and reference is made to the recently published first volume of Holstein's memoirs. F. B. M. Hollyday

1660. Ellicott, J. M. THE COLD WAR BETWEEN VON DIEDERICHS AND DEWEY IN MANILA BAY. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(11): 1236-1239. Describes how Admiral Dewey met with the hostile attitude of the commander of a German squadron, Otto von Diederichs, while he blockaded Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War of 1898. The author contends that the aim of German pro-Spanish action was to induce the Spanish government to sell the Philippines to Germany rather than to the USA. These plans were thwarted by the American conquest of Manila, and the purchase by the USA. D. van Arkel

1661. Flint, John. AFRICAN HISTORIANS AND HISTORY. *Past and Present* 1956 (10): 96-101. A review article on K. Onwuka Dike's *Trade and Politics in the Niger Delta*, which serves, so Flint says, as an excellent introduction to the political and economic history of Nigeria. The real significance of Dike's book, apart from its introductory nature, lies in the careful analysis of the Nigerian coastal state's reaction to European economic and cultural penetration, and the final collapse of these states before the European plan of "protection." J. C. Rule

1662. Kamerbeek, J. ALLARD PIERSON (1831-1896) EN WILHELM DILTHEY (1833-1911) [Allard Pierson (1831-1896)

and Wilhelm Dilthey (1833-1911)]. *Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen* 1957 20(2): 1-43. A biography of two prominent 19th century thinkers whose intellectual development shows a remarkable analogy. This parallel development throws some light on the intellectual history of the late 19th century. The author demonstrates his contention by pointing out that both were bound by strong ties to both the Romantic movement of the early part of the century and to the positivistic philosophies and science of a later period. Both developed towards a position where the methods of natural sciences were held inappropriate for the social sciences, and proclaimed the methodological independence of the latter. The held that the task of the natural sciences is to explain, and that of the social sciences is to "verstehen," to understand, not just with logic, but with the whole apparatus of human experience—hence their interest in psychology. Both were critical of their own time and its belief in progress. D. van Arkel

1663. Knaplund, Paul (Univ. of Wisconsin). SIR ARTHUR GORDON ON THE NEW GUINEA QUESTION 1883. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1956 7(27): 328-333. Correspondence from Gordon to Gladstone, now in the British Museum, concerning the claim made by Queensland to New Guinea in 1883. Gordon opposed annexation because the natives were savages, Queensland was not fit to govern them, Queensland whites might virtually establish the slave trade in New Guinea labor and Queensland had no constitutional power to annex. Gladstone agreed and resisted Australian demands for annexation. G. D. Bearce

1664. Kotsch, Lothar (Geneva). DIE BLOCKADE GEGEN VENEZUELA VOM JAHRE 1902 ALS PRÄZEDENZFALL FÜR DAS MODERNE KRIEGSRECHT [The blockade against Venezuela in 1902 as a precedent for a modern code of war]. *Archiv des Völkerrechts* 1955/56 (5): 410-425. The blockade of Venezuelan ports by German, Italian and British warships in 1902, following anti-European demonstrations in Venezuela, established the obsolescence of the 19th century concept of "peaceful" or "pacific" blockades. The author shows that in this case the blockading powers were forced to acknowledge a full state war when searching vessels flying the flags of non-belligerent nations. Only the restriction of visits and searches to vessels sailing under belligerent flags entitled them to declare a peace flag blockade. The author reprints correspondence between the British and German governments bearing on this issue. R. Mueller

1665. Langer, William L. (Harvard Univ.). WOODROW WILSON: HIS EDUCATION IN WORLD AFFAIRS. *Confluence* 1956 5(3): 183-194. This article examines the preparation of President Wilson for the arena of world affairs. Emerging out of a background of neglect of international matters, Wilson gradually grew in his understanding of the complexity of foreign relations. Among the lessons which came to him by hard experience were the following: 1) the Allies intended to shape the own course during World War I, with as little interference as possible; 2) the Allies had agreed upon secret treaties which clearly took precedence over Wilson's idealistic notions of building a permanent non-punitive peace; 3) reliance upon "public opinion" in the shaping of foreign policy was a truly illusory substitute for conversancy with the essential facts of European history and culture; 4) Wilson emerged from the war convinced that the "common man," while by instinct "good and noble," needed far greater knowledge of such basic fundamentals. A. F. Rolle

See also: 987, 1081, 1673, 1826, 1832, 1833, 1871

1666. Leynseele, H. van. LEOPOLD II ET LES PHILIPPINES EN 1898 [Leopold II and the Philippines in 1898]. *Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales. Bulletin des Séances* 1956 2(6): 923-937. At the close of the Spanish-American War the fate of the Philippines was not decided: the United States was reluctant to take on responsibility and Spain anxious not to lose face. Leopold II thought that it would be the ideal moment for the Belgian Africa Company (Société Générale Africaine) to obtain a charter to rule the Philippines. The overwhelming support for McKinley in the mid-term United States election caused the American government to decide to handle the Philippine question alone. Carla Rich

1667. Lindberg, Folke. DE SVENSK-TYSKA GENERALSTÄBSFÖRHANDLINGARNA ÅR 1910 [The Swedish-German general staffs' negotiations in 1910]. *Historisk Tidskrift*

Sweden) 1957 20(1): 1-28. Examination of the Swedish-German negotiations which resulted in conversations between General Knut Bildt, the Swedish chief of staff, and his German counterpart, General Helmuth von Moltke. The proposals included a Swedish invasion of Finland simultaneously with German troop movements through Poland toward St. Petersburg. No commitment was made by Sweden and probably few in the government at the time knew about them. The German position was based on the premise of a planned Russian attack upon Sweden. R. E. Lindgren

1668. Mansfield, Bruce E. (Univ. of Sydney). THE SOCIALISM OF WILLIAM MORRIS: ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1956 7(27): 71-290. A study of Morris in relation to Marxist ideas and of his influence in Australia. Like Marx, Morris believed society needed revolution; unlike Marx, he emphasized craftsmanship rather than machine industry, stressed the role of art, opposed futile revolts against authority and was not concerned about political power. Morris inspired a socialist league in Australia, but this tiny movement disappeared into anarchism and the parliamentary labour party. G. D. Bearce

1669. Matthaiakis, T. ANEKDOTOI EPISTOLAI NEKTARIOU KEPHALA, METROP. PENTAPOLIS KAI HIERAS MONES [KRYPTOPHERRES] [Unpublished letters exchanged between Nektarios Kefalas, metropolitan of Pentapolis and the Holy Monastery of Grottaferrata]. *Ekklesia* 1957 34(3): 30-32. The metropolitan of Pentapolis, author of many works on the schism, carried on for many years a correspondence with clergymen all over the world, trying to interpret the attitude of the Greek Orthodox Church in this very important matter. The subject of the three letters published, dated 1910, is the schism; but at the same time Nektarios, writing to the head of the Grottaferrata, makes suggestions about a rapprochement between the Greek Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Churches. Catherine Koumariou

1670. Novak, Viktor (Belgrade Univ.). IN MEMORIAM DR. JOSIP VILFAN. *Republika* 1955 15 March. An account of the life and work of the Slovene nationalist leader and émigré from Trieste. In 1910 and 1913, when Trieste was under Austrian rule, he was an elected member of the local Municipal Council. In the Italian elections in 1921 and 1924, he was returned by his Trieste Slovene compatriots to the parliament of Rome. Vifan fled from Italy in 1929, continuing his struggle on behalf of the Slovene nationalist cause from Belgrade and other European capitals. S. Gavrilović

1671. Pletcher, David M. (Hamline Univ.). INTER-AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE 1880's: A LOOSENING TIE. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1956 10(3): 14-41. Relying especially on official reports, portrays the virtual absence of U. S. steamships from Latin American trade routes and concludes that this factor definitely put U. S. commerce at a disadvantage in competition with Europe's. The situation was not serious in Mexico, which had land communication with the U. S., but the West coast of South America at the other extreme was virtually monopolized by European (chiefly British) shipping and commerce. D. Bushnell

1672. Rabinowicz, Oskar K. THE SHAPIRA FORGERY MYSTERY. *Jewish Quarterly Review* 1956/57 47(2): 170-183. Current discussion of the Dead Sea Scrolls has revived popular (not scholarly) interest in the fifteen leather strips containing fragments of the Book of Deuteronomy offered in 1883 to the British Museum by M. W. Shapira, a converted Jewish dealer in antiquaries, for the sum of one million dollars. Details of the episode, and proofs that the strips were forged are offered. B. W. Korn

1673. Schmid, Karl (Univ. of Tübingen). SOME OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF WOODROW WILSON. *Confluence* 1956 5(3): 264-276. A discussion of the political principles and theories which guided President Wilson as he sought to implement an enduring peace. The author also examines certain inconsistencies of Wilson's, resulting from his insistence upon clinging to high principles. While the article is critical also of Wilson's methods of achieving his ideals, it is not a criticism of his aims and goals. The rule of law, freedom of all peoples, extermination of tyranny, safeguarding peace, and collective security are still valid goals. We have "no reason to regard them as unattainable."

A. F. Rolle

See also: 987, 1081, 1665, 1826, 1832, 1833, 1871

1674. Schmidt, Franz (Marburg). ANFÄNGE DEUTSCHER KULTURPOLITIK IM AUSLANDE [Beginnings of a German cultural program abroad]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3(3): 252-258. Examines efforts to establish German secondary schools and information centers abroad, chiefly in the Near East and South America, between the end of the 19th century and World War I. The author deplores the fact that German government agencies frequently paid little attention to these institutions. As a result, their success rested largely on the initiative and enthusiasm of individual scholars. R. Mueller

1675. Szajkowski, Zosa. THE EUROPEAN ASPECT OF THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN PASSPORT QUESTION. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1956 46(2): 86-100. It is well known that the American-Russian Treaty of 1832 was abrogated by President William H. Taft in 1911 because of Russia's refusal to treat American Jews travelling in Russia on the same basis as other American nationals. Most European governments took a less definite stand on the discrimination of their nationals because of considerations of "high policy." European attitudes on this issue are examined and evaluated. F. Rosenthal

1676. Unsigned. NOS TERRES OUBLIÉES: LES NOUVELLES-HEBRIDES [Our forgotten lands: the New Hebrides]. *Revue Libérale* 1957 (18): 86-89. A brief description of the condominium established by Paris and London on 20 October 1906 for the government of the islands. The chief obstacle to the continued development of these islands is the shortage of manual labor. S. L. Speronis

1677. Unterberger, Betty Miller (Director, Liberal Arts Center for Adults, Whittier College). THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND WILSON'S FAR EASTERN POLICY. *Russian Review* 1957 16(2): 35-46. An exhaustive analysis of the motivations behind the American foreign policy in the Far East during and immediately following World War I. The article is based on original sources: U. S. Department of State publications, Woodrow Wilson papers, Robert Lansing papers, and memoirs. The author summarizes her article by quoting the remark, "some might have liked us more if we had intervened less, ... some might have disliked us less if we had intervened more," but that having intervened no more nor no less than we actually did, nobody had any use for us at all."

Journal (D. V. Mohrenschildt)

1678. Vandeplas, A. QUELQUES MESURES DE PRECAUTION DE LEOPOLD II EN 1883 [Some precautionary measures of Leopold II in 1883]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1956 43(1): 5-13. Revision of an article appearing in *Zaire*, *Revue congolaise* (1955, no. 1, pp. 43-47). The author recounts the military and diplomatic moves of the Belgians, French and Portuguese to control the mouth of the Congo. Leopold moved into the Niari-Kwilu region north of the mouth and had Van Kerckhoven and others fortify the posts as a precaution against the French expedition under de Brazza. The Portuguese threat was not feared. Based on material in the archives of the Belgian Ministry of Colonies and of the Belgian and French Ministries of Foreign Affairs. J. P. Halstead

1679. West, Francis. THE BEGINNINGS OF AUSTRALIAN RULE IN PAPUA. *Political Science* 1957 9(1): 38-51. A protectorate over New Guinea was declared by Great Britain in 1884. Four years later Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales shared control with the Secretary of State for the Colonies when Great Britain annexed the protectorate. The period from 1903 to 1906 was an important one in that Australia took over British New Guinea and the Papua Act came into force. Australia tried to develop a dual policy for both natives and whites but has since discovered the futility of this policy. S. L. Speronis

WORLD WAR I

See also: 1748, 1981

1680. Ben-Gavriel, M. Y. DIE DREI DEUTSCHEN VERSUCHE, DEN SUEZKANAL ZU EROBERN [The three German attempts to capture the Suez Canal]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(9): 947-950. Describes military operations of the Central Powers in the Middle East, with particular reference to moves against the Suez Canal in 1915 and 1916, and later defense of Palestine. The Germans and their allies were poorly co-ordinated, badly armed and no match in numbers for the

British forces. A naive attempt was made to set up Alois Musil, an Austrian priest, to counteract the half-legendary Lawrence of Arabia. L. Hertzman

1681. Bošković, Mika. TREĆEPOZIVCI I PRVI NAŠI AEROPLANI [The old territorialists and our first airplanes]. Republika 1955 13 December. Contains some information on the Serbian air force in World War I, based on an article published in Naša Krila [Our wings] in 1924. S. Gavrilović

1682. Čeramilac, D. HEROJI IZ KOLUBARSKE BITKE OSTALI SU BOSI [The heroes of the Battle of Kolubara remained barefooted]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 16 October. Discusses several cases of corruption and war profiteering in Serbia (soldiers' footwear made of paper, etc.). Based on the findings of the special parliamentary committee of inquiry, parliamentary debates in Niš (1915), and private papers of the Čeramilac family (owned by the author). S. Gavrilović

1683. Epstein, Klaus (Harvard Univ.). THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN-AUSTRIAN WAR AIMS IN THE SPRING OF 1917. Journal of Central European Affairs 1957/58 17(1): 24-47. Seeks to supplement works on German war aims of World War I written by Erich Volkmann and Hans Gatzke, and to discover factors which forced Bethmann-Hollweg to consent to the definitive formulation of war aims at Bad Kreuznach on 23 April and 18 May 1917. The article is based upon examination of German Foreign Office files captured after World War II and which were not yet available to Gatzke when he published his book in 1950. C. F. Delzell

1684. Foerster, Wolfgang. EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN ZU GERHARD RITTERS BUCH "DER SCHLIEFFENPLAN" [Some remarks concerning Gerhard Ritter's book "The Schlieffen Plan"]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(1): 37-44. Review article on Count Schlieffen and his theories on strategy. The author denies that Schlieffen planned to invade Holland, claiming that, at first at least, he wanted to win over that country by diplomatic means. The author criticizes Professor Ritter on some purely military points and clears Schlieffen of the charge of not having been realistic where availability of actual manpower and their equipment were concerned. He did not intend to make a foolproof "Victory Plan," but only the basic concept of German strategy in Western Europe. The author agrees with Ritter that from a political point of view Schlieffen's plans were dangerous because they implied violation of Belgian neutrality, but holds with Ritter that the politicians rather than Schlieffen, were to be blamed for this. The author also discusses whether the concept is at all related to the Moroccan crisis of 1905. D. van Arkel

1685. Grosfeld, Leon. DIE PROKLAMATION DES KÖNIGREICHS POLEN AM 5. NOVEMBER 1916 [The proclamation of the Kingdom of Poland on 5 November 1916]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 (Beiheft 3): 135-176. Describes events leading up to the declaration of independence of Poland by Germany and Austria-Hungary. This state, comprising a fraction of the old Polish kingdom, was to be a satellite of imperialist Germany and to serve its aggressive plans against Russia. Reprinted from Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(2) [See abstract 1: 662]. R. Mueller

1686. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.). A LINER, A U-BOAT...AND HISTORY. American Heritage 1955 6(4): 40-45, 105. The sinking of the "Lusitania" was a turning point in American neutrality. Wilson's indignation in 1915 compelled him to treat the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare as an aggressive act directed against the United States. A. W. Thompson

1687. Holzhausen, Rudolf H. J. DIE DEUTSCH-TÜRKISCHEN OPERATIONEN GEGEN DEN SUEZ-KANAL UND IM SINAI-GEbiet WÄHREND DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES [German-Turkish operations against the Suez Canal and in the Sinai area during the First World War]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(3): 156-163. Campaigns by the Turkish army from Palestine into the Sinai desert, 1915-16, supported by German army and air force elements, were eventually ended by the superior British forces. R. Mueller

1688. Jelovac, Vuk. PRED SARAJEVSKI ATENTAT - DOGAĐAJ NA ISAKOVIĆ ADI [On the eve of the Sarajevo assassination - the events on the Isaković island]. Republika 1955 21

June. Unpublished details of Gavrilo Princip's last journey from Belgrade to Sarajevo. Based on recollections told to the author after World War I by Stevan Botić. S. Gavrilović

1689. Kovač, Ante. JUGOSLOVENI I SLOM SRBIJE 1915 [The Yugoslavs and the collapse of Serbia in 1915]. Republika 1955 11 October. Publishes the following documents: a message dated 12 Oct. 1915 from the Yugoslav Committee in London to the Serbian Government in Niš: an appeal from the Yugoslav Committee in London to the British people (2 Nov. 1915); a telegram from the Yugoslav Committee, London to the Serbian Prince Regent (later King) Alexander (26 Feb. 1916); a resolution of the Yugoslav Congress in Antofagasta, Chile (22 Jan. 1916), etc. S. Gavrilović

1690. Kovač, Ante. VOJNI STRUČNJAK "HRVATSKOG POKRETA" 1915 [The military expert of the "Hrvatski Pokret" in 1915]. Republika 1955 6 December. Describes repressive measures against Hrvatski Pokret [Croatian movement] in World War I and, more particularly, against its secret correspondents, Stjepan Parmačević and Milan Vuletić. Based on data published by Dr. Milada Paulova in the Yugoslav edition of the Prague Narodnih List [People's Newspaper] of 7 April 1928. S. Gavrilović

1691. Kramer, Hans. FÜRSTBISCHOF DR. CÖLESTIN ENDRICI VON TRIENT WÄHREND DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGES. NACH NEU GEFUNDENEN AKTEN [Prince bishop Dr. Cölestin Endrici of Trent during the First World War. According to newly-discovered documents]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1956 9: 484-527. Describes the conduct of Bishop Endrici, spokesman for the Italians of the Trentino, during the First World War, and the measures taken by the Austrian government in dealing with him. The efforts of the Austrians to make Endrici more co-operative with their cause and the attempt to persuade Rome to transfer him elsewhere were unsuccessful, the only result achieved being his temporary banishment from Trent from May 1916 until the end of the war. The charge of undue severity on the part of the Austrian government against Endrici is unjustified: they did not depart from the rules of canonical law and the customary forms of intercourse between the government and Austrian bishops. The generals who pressed for stronger measures against Endrici were not able to prevail against the key civil authorities who were, in many cases, Catholics. Based on material in the Vienna Zentralarchiv and the Landesregierungs-Archiv in Innsbruck. H. Reed

1692. Maevskii, I. V. K VOPROSU O ZAVISIMOSTI ROSSII V PERIOD Pervoi MIROVOI VOINY [Concerning the question of Russia's dependence during the First World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (1): 69-77. Critique of an article by B. H. Grave in Voprosy Istorii, No. 6, June 1956 [See abstract 625]. Citing examples and figures of Russia's economic policies and needs, the author argues that Russia's policies during the First World War were largely determined by her economic and technological backwardness which put her at the mercy of dictation by foreign imperialist powers. In this sense, Russia was dependent on these powers and could have easily become a semi-colony. M. Raef

1693. Terzić, Velimir (General). OTSTUPANJE SRPSKE VOJSKE 1915 GODINE [The retreat of the Serbian army in the year 1915]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1956 16 October. Deals with the military history of Serbia in World War I, with emphasis on the failure to secure formal alliances on the eve of the war; the Allied powers' refusal to send timely aid to Serbia; the strategy of vojvode Radomir Putnik and vojvode Živojin Mišić; decisions of the War Council of 28 and 30 November 1915 in Peć (Ipek); support from the Montenegrin Army, etc. S. Gavrilović

1694. Todorović, Z. BIVŠI ISELJENIK POSEDUJE DRAGOCENNA DOKUMENTA [Former emigrant possesses valuable documents]. Politika 1957 14 April. Documents referring to the recruitment of volunteers from the United States for service in the Montenegrin army in World War I will be deposited in the State Archive of Belgrade. They now belong to Vid Vujčić, an official of the Federation of the United Serbs ("Sloga"), in the USA. S. Gavrilović

1695. Unsigned. ALBANSKA GOLGOTA [The Albanian calvary]. Republika 1955 13 December. The article, based on the author's own experiences, contains information on the

retreat of a unit of the Serbian army across the Vasiat Pass (Albanian Alps) in the winter of 1915-16. The Albanian tribes, under the influence of the Catholic-Austrian propaganda and armed with the Austrian rifles, were not friendly. S. Gavrilović

1696. Unsigned. FLORA SANDES. *Poruka* 1957 (41): 14-15. Announces the death of the Englishwoman who came to Serbia in 1914 and fought in the ranks of the Serbian Army in World War I. She was made a lieutenant in the Yugoslav Army in 1922 and was awarded the highest Yugoslav military decoration--the Star of Karageorge. *The Times* of 1 December 1956 published a lengthy necrologue. S. Gavrilović

1697. Unsigned. IZLAZAK IZ OTADŽBINE [The evacuation from the country]. *Republika* 1955 29 November. The article, based on the author's personal experiences, contains information on the retreat of the Serbian government, army and refugees in the winter of 1915-16 across the Lium Kula Pass by way of Albania and the Tchakor Pass by way of Montenegro. The Albanian tribes ("under the influence of Austrian propaganda conducted through Catholic priests and remembering their revolt and the Serbian strafing expedition of 1912-13") were not friendly. The best part of the Serbian heavy equipment was burned and dynamited in Peć (Ipek). S. Gavrilović

1698. Unsigned. JOHN FROTHINGHAM. *Republika* 1955 30 December. Publishes information on the life and work of an American philanthropist who helped Serbia in World War I. Frothingham died on 21 November 1935. S. Gavrilović

1699. Unsigned. POLITIKA SAVEZNIKA PREMA SRBIJI I ALIJI U 1915 GODINI PRILIKOM ZAKLJUČENJA LONDONSKOG UGOVORA [The policy of the Allies toward Serbia and Italy in the year 1915 on the occasion of the conclusions of the Treaty of London]. *Republika* 1955 15, 22, and 29 November, and 6 December. Reproduces or reviews some 20 documents from the files of the Serbian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The most important items are four démarches from the Serbian government in Niš to the governments of the Allied powers (24 March, 9 April, 12 April and 17 April). A letter dated 8 May from Frano Supilo to Dr. Ante Trumbić in London is also published in extenso. S. Gavrilović

1700. Unsigned. STOGODIŠNJICA RODJENJA VOJVODE MIŠIĆA [The centenary of the birth of vojvode Mišić]. *Republika* 1955 26 July. Brief biography of the Chief of Staff of the Serbian Army in the campaign on the Salonica front in World War I. S. Gavrilović

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

1701. Boelaert, E. PRESENTATION D'UNE ETUDE DU P. M. STORME INTITULEE: RAPPORTS DU PERE PLANQUE, DE MGR. LAVIGERIE ET DE MGR. COMBONI SUR L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE AFRICAINE [Presentation of a study by the R. P. M. Storme, entitled: Reports of Father Planque, of Mgr. Lavigerie and of Mgr. Comboni on the International African Association]. *Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales, Bulletin des Séances* 1956 2(6): 918-920. P. Storme's study presented selections from contemporary reports (1878) concerning the history of Catholic missions and the International African Association. The main portion of the study is devoted to a secret communication from Monseigneur Lavigerie, the Archbishop of Algiers, in which he examines the purpose and functioning of the International African Association and discusses the best methods for Christianization of Africa. Carla Rich
See also: 1706

1702. Brunschwig, Henri (Ecole Nationale de la France Outre-Mer). LA COLONISATION BELGE ET LE CONGO (Belgian colonization and the Congo). *Revue Historique* 1957 7(1): 99-115. This bibliographical article discusses seventeen books divided into three chronological groupings: before Leopold II, creation of the Free State, and from the Free State to the Belgian Congo. Many of the items cited are documentary sources. Early Belgian colonization efforts left the impression that the Belgians were not well qualified for this task. Long before he became king, Leopold planned to give African colonies; his sole motives were mercantilist, though he had to give voice to humanitarian ones. The finances of the Free State were mediocre in 1894. Leopold did not like the

idea of Belgium's taking over the Free State.

R. B. Holtman

1703. Cohen, Victor. LYAUTEY. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(612): 180-193. Examines the career of Hubert Lyautey, who made noble and vital contributions to carrying the civilizing influence of France, "first born child of European Civilization," across the Mediterranean to North Africa. Descended from a long line of generals, Lyautey served in France, Indo-China and Madagascar, and this prepared him for his ultimate service and contribution in Morocco. Though a conqueror, he proved to be a statesman with rare ability to combat and to govern; Morocco remains his legacy to the comity of modern nations. Ch. A. LeGuin

1704. Delaye, Th.-J. UNE OEUVRE MILITAIRE INCONNUE; LA CARTE DE RECONNAISSANCE DU MAROC [An unknown military work; the reconnaissance map of Morocco]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 93-103. When the French army began its geodetic and topographic surveys of Morocco in 1907, the only extant general map, from 1896, was wholly inadequate. Two-thirds of Morocco being inaccessible and/or hostile, the work presented unusual difficulties, solved only by heroic footwork of the topographers, establishing the essential points of triangulation, plus the indispensable assistance of aerial photography--oblique photographs were studied stereoptically and the information obtained applied to vertical photographs whose points of triangulation were known and hence could be plotted. Illustrated. Maps. H. M. Adams

1705. Gutteridge, W. F. (Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst). THE MAKING OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1956 9(2): 213-223. The South African constitution of 1909 was a document of compromise on many difficult questions. Union or federation, the provincial system, the franchise and the status of the second chamber--all these were dealt with in a spirit of tolerance and conciliation which concealed deep rifts of opinion that were later to reappear. The connection between the negotiations of 1908-09 and the constitutional crisis since 1951 is a real one. H. D. Jordan

1706. Stengers, J. RAPPORT SUR UNE ETUDE DU R. P. M. STORME, INTITULEE "RAPPORTS DU PERE PLANQUE, DE MGR. LAVIGERIE ET DE MGR. COMBONI SUR L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE AFRICAINE" [Report on a study of the R. P. M. Storme entitled "Reports of Father Planque, Mgr. Lavigerie and Mgr. Comboni on the International African Association"]. *Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales, Bulletin des Séances* 1956 2(6): 1008-1028. Reviews the article of the R. P. Storme which discusses the proposed goals and the failure of the International African Association. The secret report of the Archbishop of Algiers, Mgr. Lavigerie, is especially revealing of the Church's attitude toward this controversial plan. Discussion of Leopold II's attitude is also included. Carla Rich
See also: 1701

1707. Verbeken, A. A PROPOS DE L'EXECUTION DU CHEF GONGO-LUTETE EN 1893 [Concerning the execution of the chieftain Gongo-Lutete in 1893]. *Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales, Bulletin des Séances* 1956 2(6): 938-950. From contemporary accounts the author draws arguments indicating that the execution of this chieftain was probably unjustified and even harmful to the Belgian Congo forces. Three annexes contain contemporary reports and comments written by the officers Lange, Duchesne and Gillain. Carla Rich

Asia

See also: 1471, 1477, 1483, 1485, 1486, 1728, 1780

1708. Copeland, E. Luther (Seinan Gakuin). THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY 1899-1900. *Contemporary Japan* 1955 23(1-3): 101-126. Traces difficulties between the Japanese government and Protestantism, and finds: "the basic causes of the conflict were deeper than the defects of the Constitution and inconsistencies within the administrative system. The empire of Japan had only partially accepted the ideals of religious liberty held by the Western democracies... Nationalism and religion had been inseparable from the early dawn of Japan's history, and the failure of the Japanese in general to make a clear distinction between 'Caesar' and 'God' was at the root of the problem." G. A. Lensen

1709. Hatano, Yoshihiro (Nagoya Univ.). SHIN-MATSU NI OKERU TETSUDÔ KOKUYÔ SEISAKU NO HAIKEI [The background of the railway nationalization policy at the end of the

Manchu dynasty]. Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū 1957 17: 29-66.

After the defeat in the Sino-Japanese War, the government's lack of financial resources forced it to abandon the management of the Han-yang iron foundry (founded by Chang Chih-tung on the German model). The foundry passed into the hands of Sheng Hsüan-huai and other capitalists. Sheng continued its management but, because of lack of capital, he also opened a coal mine with the aid of a foreign loan. A movement for the recovery of provincial rights, which had been increasing since 1906, attacked the policy of dependence on a foreign loan and provincial construction of the railway was halted. When Chang Chih-tung became Minister of Military Affairs in 1907, he insisted on the need to speed railway construction by a foreign loan, and thus to re-establish the finances of the Manchu dynasty. Due to disagreement among the foreign powers, the loan could not be easily obtained, but in 1911 Sheng succeeded in getting the loan, and railway nationalization was carried out.

Y. Saeki

1710. Heidorn, Günter (Univ. of Rostock). DIE AGGRESSION DES DEUTSCHEN IMPERIALISMUS GEGEN CHINA UM DIE JAHRHUNDERTWENDE [The aggression of German imperialism against China at the turn of the century]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock 1955/56 5(2): 259-267. Describes the German acquisition of Kiao-chow in 1897, stressing the aggressiveness of German imperialism and giving an account of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. Quotes newspaper comments and selected passages from letters and speeches by Wilhelm II.

Ilse von Pozniak

1711. Hou, Wai-lou. SUN CHUNG-SHAN TI CHE-HSUEH SSU-HSIANG CHI CH'I T'UNG CHENG-CHIH SSU HSIANG TI LIEN-HSI [Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political thought and its relationship with his philosophical thought]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1957 (2): 1-21. Sun's political thought was "very close" to historical materialism and atheism. The author maintains that Sun's Principle of People's Livelihood is characterized in large part by over-emphasis on Marxist socialism, but that his success was chiefly due to his faith in the unique strength of the Chinese proletarians.

Chen Tsu-lung

1712. Ishii, Kinichirō (Hiroshima Women's Junior College). NISHIHARA SHAKKAN NO HAIKEI [On the background of the Nishihara loan]. Shigaku Zasshi 1956 65(10): 46-60. Soon after its organization, the Terauchi Cabinet (1916-18) proclaimed a policy of friendship with China through economic coalition and implemented it with a loan of more than 200,000,000 yen. The loan took its name from Kamezō Nishihara, a private ambassador of Premier Terauchi, who played an active part in the negotiations. This loan had political implications, for it was given to the Northern Government which was at that time in conflict with the Southern Government. Japan could ill afford the export of capital, but the loan was made necessary because it was no longer possible to pursue political privilege openly after the failure of the "Twenty-one Demands" of the Ōkuma Cabinet (1914-16). The opposition attacked this loan policy for mistakenly not sufficiently emphasizing the acquisition of political privilege, but its supporters argued that only through loans could Japan control China. Based on Tōyō-keizai Shimpō, Taiyō, A Life of Goto Shimpei, etc.

K. Sugiyama

1713. Kawamura, Kazuo (Diplomatic Documents Section, Foreign Ministry). GIWADAN JIHEN NI OKERU EIROKU NO JISEKI [The achievement of Jung-lu at the time of the Boxer trouble]. Rekishi Kyōiku 1956 4(1): 36-46, (2): 46-53, and (3): 53-59. Describes Jung-lu's reaction to the Boxer Rebellion. After the murder of Akira Sugiyama, a secretary of the Japanese Legation, and the Manchu government's declaration of war against the Powers, Jung-lu, a leading Chinese bureaucrat, endeavored to check the rigorous policy of the anti-foreign group, thus securing the lives of the foreign ministers in China and keeping the Manchu dynasty from being overthrown. However, his merits as a statesman suffers by comparison with that of Li Hung-chang. Based on Japanese Foreign Ministry documents, collected papers of Chinese government officials, etc.

Y. Saeki

1714. Kikuchi, Takaharu (Fukushima Univ.) KAKYŌ TO KAKUMEI JIGYŌ NO SUJI [The Chinese abroad and the process of the revolution work]. Rekishi Kyōiku 1956 4(2): 32-38. Points out that the Chinese abroad, who are said to have helped to finance the revolution of 1912, had difficulty in supporting the revolutionists. The party of Pao Huang had considerable power and the underground organizations, such as San-ho-hui, had lost their revolutionary character. Accordingly the Chinese Revolution Union had to set up a new popular organization among the Chinese abroad.

As late as 1910, the work first began to make progress and the party of Pao Huang began to collapse. Based on Min-pao, Ko-ming I-shi, etc.

Y. Saeki

1715. Kitayama, Yasuo (Osaka Prefectural Univ.). BOJJI SEIHEN O MEGURU SEIJITEKI SHOJŌSEI NI TSUITE [Politics in the 1898 reformation]. Tōyō-shi Kenkyū 1957 15(3): 331-344. The 1898 reformation was the first of a series of democratic movements in modern China. It was organized by the low but progressive bureaucracy and the gentry, had as its program a reorganization of the six ministries of the Central Government and creation of local agencies for civil administration, and was more thoroughgoing than the so-called Yang-wu movement. Its adherents of the movement helped Yuan Shih-k'ai seize military power in order to weaken the Manchu aristocracy led by the Dowager Empress. The movement was not significant, and was suppressed by the selfish Manchu aristocracy. Its leaders learned the necessity of becoming more "world-minded," and the failure of the 1898 movement led to the rise of the revolutionary movement, which resulted in the downfall of the Manchu dynasty.

Y. Saeki

1716. Kumano, Shōhei (Hitotsubashi Univ.). GENPUKU M CHUGOKU ZAISEI KEIZAI RON [Yen Fu's argument on China financial economy]. Shakai-gaku Kenkyū 1956 1: 61-97. Discusses the arguments for economic reform of Yen Fu, one of the most radical reformers at the end of the Manchu dynasty. I author particularly explains how Yen Fu understood the situation relative to tax, monetary, trade and public welfare policies, and how he tried to reform these policies.

Y. Saeki

1717. Li, Tse-hou. LUN SUN CHUNG-SHAN TI "MIN-SHENG-CHU-I" SSU-HSIANG [Sun Yat-sen's conception of national livelihood]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1956 (11): 27-50. Sun's principle of "National Livelihood" was chiefly based on the land system under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo (1851-1865). However Sun's understanding of imperialism and of Chinese feudal elements was hardly perfect; the Chinese socio-economic revolution would have remained incomplete without such devoted fellows as Liao Ch'ung-k'ai and Sung Ch'ing-lung, who worked faithfully under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party.

Chen Tsu-lung

1718. McAleary, Henry (Univ. of London). SAI-CHIN-HU (1874-1936): THE FORTUNES OF A CHINESE SINGING-GIRL. History Today 1957 7(3): 191-199. Describes the career of a singing-girl who became the wife of a prominent mandarin, accompanied her husband on diplomatic missions to Berlin, where she met the Empress Frederick and Count Waldersee, and to St. Petersburg, and was later saved from the undesired attentions of German soldiers in Peking by her acquaintance with Count Waldersee, the commander of the German expedition. In her later years she relapsed into the squalor from which she had originally risen.

W. M. Simon

1719. Matsumoto, Sannosuke (Ōsaka Municipal Univ.). MEIJI ZENKI HOSHU-SHUGI SHISŌ NO ICHI DAMMEN [Comments on conservatism in the earlier half of the Meiji era]. Shisō 1956 (390): 49-69. Emphasis on morality was characteristic of Japanese conservatism. Investigates the views of Eifu Motoda, Shigeki Nishimura and Katsunara Kuga on institutional government. Motoda put politics and morality on the same level, and considered the emperor as the center of both morality and actual government. Nishimura distinguished politics from morality, but emphasized morality as the regulator of actual government. Kuga stressed the importance of morality on the part of administrators in enforcing constitutional government. Based on Motoda Eifu by Tokiomi Kaigo, Hakuō Shōshō, vols. 1 and 2, Katsunara Bunshū edited by Sei Kaiji, etc.

K. Sugiyama

1720. Mori, Yoshizō (Tōhoku Univ.). MEIJI ZENKI NI OKERU KINDAITEKI DOKUSEN NO SENKU KEITAI [The embryonic form of modern monopoly in the first half of the Meiji era]. Keizai-gaku 1955 37: 42-101 and 1956 38: 98-122.

Analyzes the Association of Cotton Spinners in the first half of the Meiji era. This association was organized in the early stage of capitalism, and was based on monopolistic economy, but it should be distinguished from either "early monopoly" or monopolistic capitalism. It was, rather, an embryonic form of modern monopoly. The association was organized to check the importation of cotton yarn and to recover the home market for the Japanese cotton spinners. The author declares that it is misleading to attempt an analysis of Japa-

ese capitalism without taking into account international conditions. Based on Hompō Menshi Bōseki Shi by Taichi Kinugawa, pls. 2 and 3. K. Sugiyama

1721. Nagai, Kazumi (Shinshū Univ.). CHINTENKA NO HOGAI [The life of Chên T'ien-hua]. Shigaku Zasshi 1956 5(11): 37-71. Chên T'ien-hua, one of the originators and an influential member of the Chinese Revolution Union, and an important leader of the movement for an anti-Manchurian dynasty begun by Chinese students studying in Japan, committed suicide in the winter of 1906. Examination of the note he left reveals that his suicide was due to the conflict between his revolutionary patriotism and the rapid change of international relations, particularly the fact that Japan, which had been expected to support the Chinese revolution, became imperialistic. His thought shows contradictions natural in the transition from an idea of revolution in retaliation against foreign control to a principle of republican-constitutional nationalism, which the writer interprets as a sign of developing anti-imperialism. Y. Saeki

1722. Nagai, Kazumi (Shinshū Univ.). SHIN-MATSU NO IKKEN KAIKAKU TO KAKUMEI-HA [The constitutional reformation and the activities of the revolutionists at the end of the Manchu dynasty]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1956 (202): 1-14. Examines the consolidation of the constitutional system carried out by the Peking government in opposition to the Chinese Revolution Union, and argues that the constitutional principles then laid down did not comprise a plan for prolonging the existence of the Manchurian dynasty and for suppressing the movement by the nationalistic republican revolutionists for an anti-Manchurian dynasty. Although the project was modelled on the Meiji Restoration and the reform of Peter the Great, it was never effective enough to uphold anti-revolutionism. Based on Min-pao, Ch'ing hih-lu, etc. Y. Saeki

1723. Ōishi, Reiko (Library of Historical Materials, Ministry of Education). MEIJI-KI NI OKERU TŌHOKU NO ICHI INUSHI NO TENKAI [The development of a landlord in Northeastern Japan during the Meiji era]. Shigaku Zasshi 1957 66(2): 30-46. Surveys the history of Family "N" from the later Shogunate era to the fourth decade of the Meiji era. During the later Shogunate era, this family was composed of samurai and usurers, but in the upheaval of the Restoration, they faced crisis. However, they began again, first establishing themselves as usurers by purchasing bonds. Later, by accumulating lands on mortgage under Matsukata's deflationary policy begun in the fifteenth year of the Meiji period, they became landlords. Based on N-Ke Bunsho, in the "Library of Historical Materials." K. Sugiyama

1724. Shikano, Masanao. UCHIMURA KANZŌ SHŌRON [A short biography of Kanzō Uchimura]. Shisō 1957 (391): 2-24. By means of a study of Kanzō Uchimura, a Protestant, this article analyzes how Protestant ethics were related to Japanese capitalism. Although originally Uchimura exercised progressive influence, criticizing the semi-feudality of Japanese capitalism and denouncing the privileged businessmen with political affiliations, later, after the formation of industrial capitalism, he glorified the labor of exploited workers in his preaching of "honest labor." The author maintains that Uchimura's anti-modernism was due to an inevitable contradiction between capitalism and Protestant ethics. Based on Kōsei e no Saidai, Utsu, Kōkoku Shidan, Mose no Jikkai, etc., by Kanzō Uchimura. K. Sugiyama

1725. Stoecker, Helmuth. DOKUMENTE ZUR DEUTSCHEN POLITIK IN DER FRAGE DER INDUSTRIALISIERUNG CHINAS (1889-1894) [Documents concerning German policy in the question of the industrialization of China (1889-1894)]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(3): 603-606. These documents demonstrate that the Germans were far more interested in opening a Chinese market for industrial goods than in trying to foster the industrialization of China. If, however, industrial enterprises and railways were undertaken independently, German officials had to see to it that a large share of the necessary equipment was bought in Germany. D. van Arkel

1726. Suga, Kenji. INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF JAPAN. Contemporary Japan 1955 23(10-12): 626-49. Compares Japan's post-war economy with its development prior to the Pacific War. The article contains tables on the change of industrial structure indicated by percentages occupied by industries in national income during 1878-1942, export

trade by commodity (1934-36), change of industrial structure indicated by industrial production (1930, 1935 and 1945), and Japan's trade with Southeast Asia (1934-36), as well as a graph on the development of industrial recovery with 1934-36 average. G. A. Lensen

1727. Toyoshima, Shizuhide (Kawaguchi Senior High School). CHŪGOKU SEI-BU NI OKERU SUIRI KYŌDŌTAI NI TSUITE [On the irrigation community in the Western district of China]. Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū 1956 (201): 24-35. Discusses the practice of irrigation in the provinces of Shan-hsi and Sui-yuan, particularly at the end of the Manchu dynasty and the beginning of the Republic. By this study of the ownership of the water supply, the dissolution of communal relationships and private bargaining rights is seen. The close relationship of the communities allowed no absolute monopoly, but this led to partial possession by the state authorities. With the construction of railways and the expansion of capitalism, monopolistic control of water rights increased. The article traces the changes in village management and elucidates the problem of village organization generally. Based on investigation of actual conditions, local records, etc., of the time of the Chinese Republic. Y. Saeki

1728. Walsh, Warren B. (Syracuse Univ.). THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF AND INDIA: A FOOTNOTE TO DIPLOMATIC HISTORY. Russian Review 1957 16(2): 53-58. A brief examination of the alleged plans of the imperial Russian government to invade India or its borderlands. The study is based on the examination of Sbornik geograficheskikh, topograficheskikh, i statisticheskikh materialov po Asii (83 volumes, St. Petersburg, 1883-1910, published by and for the Russian General Staff). The inquiry has largely a negative finding--the material examined has nothing to show that "plans for an attack on India ever got really close to a crisis or action stage."

Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

Australia and NEW ZEALAND

1729. MacKirdy, K. A. (Queen's Univ.). THE FEDERALIZATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET 1901-1939. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1957 23(2): 216-226. The first federal cabinet of the Commonwealth of Australia was formed in 1900 by Sir Edmund Barton. There was no Tasmanian member and that island had to be represented by Victoria. To soothe Tasmanian wrath, a minister without portfolio, representing Tasmania, was added to the cabinet. Ever since, the composition of the cabinet was based on the importance of a state, rather than on the ability of a candidate, although there have been exceptions to this rule. The author compares Australian practice with Canadian, where the difficulties are greater because of the greater number of provinces and the balance between English and French-speaking groups. D. van Arkel

1730. Stevens, Norman D. LABOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1890-1916, PART 4: 1908-1914. Political Science 1957 9(1): 61-72. The fourth installment of a series on the New Zealand labor movement. Seddon's death in 1906 terminated many of labor's ties with the Liberal Party. However this did not effect an increase in independent political action on the part of the Labour Party. Tables included. S. L. Speronis
See also: 1: 3210, 2: 430, 3: 545

Canada

1731. Banks, Margaret A. THE CHANGE IN LIBERAL PARTY LEADERSHIP, 1887. Canadian Historical Review 1957 38(2): 109-128. Based on private papers of Blake, Laurier and other prominent Liberals, and on newspapers. The author examines reasons for Blake's retirement, the attitude of his colleagues and the public towards it and to the choice of a successor. There was no dissatisfaction with Blake's leadership; it was he, not his colleagues, who thought he was a failure as leader. General opinion was that there would be no one to take his place. Laurier's election was a matter of surprise, and it was not clear whether he had been elected on a temporary or permanent basis. Author

1732. Donnelly, M. S. (Univ. of Manitoba). PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN MANITOBA. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1957 23(1): 20-32. Describes and analyzes the influence of the fur trade, the premature

creation of the province in 1870 and its primarily agrarian outlook on parliamentary government in Manitoba. Paternalistic one-man rule by its first lieutenant-governors, made necessary by an absence of skilled parliamentarians, paved the way for the type of coalition or "non-partisan" government which has become traditional for the province. The governing body consisted of a board of directors (the cabinet) representing all parties and making secret decisions which were then implemented without further debate. While this type of government deserves full credit for honesty, responsibility and the pursuit of aims broadly in accordance with the public will (at least that of the rural electorate), it has failed lamentably in providing political leadership or offering the electorate a clear-cut choice of policies.

C. F. Latour

1733. MacQuarrie, Heath N. (Univ. of Toronto). THE FORMATION OF BORDEN'S FIRST CABINET. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1957 23(1): 90-104. Discusses the formation of Conservative Prime Minister Robert Borden's first cabinet in 1911, and analyzes his selections in view of his ministers' later performance. Although the inclusion of Colonel Sam Hughes and Robert Rogers was a calculated risk which later backfired, Borden's aim of consolidating and strengthening his Conservative Party was decidedly enhanced by his choice of cabinet, and doubtless aided in forestalling the alienation of the Quebec wing some years later.

C. F. Latour

1734. Stanley, George F. G. (Royal Military College, Canada). A "CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS" IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1955 21(3): 281-292. Discusses the conflicts of 1898 and 1900 between the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Th. R. McInnes, and the provincial legislature. These clashes were the result of the constitutionally questionable dismissal of two consecutive governments. Federal authorities finally interfered and in 1900 the Lieutenant-Governor was dismissed. The author holds that the stubborn character of McInnes was responsible for this crisis, but points also to the lack of party affiliations or organizations, which made it difficult to decide which group had the confidence of the people.

D. van Arkel

1735. Stanley, George F. G., ed. (Royal Military College, Canada). LE JOURNAL D'UN MILITAIRE AU NORD-OUEST CANADIEN [Diary of a soldier in the Canadian Northwest]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française* 1956 10(2): 263-278, and (3): 416-430. A complete edition of the diary of Arthur Potvin, member of the 9th Battalion which was sent to fight the Rebellion of 1885. The diary covers the period 2 April 1885 to 20 July 1885; it is preceded by a short critical introduction. The editor does not give the location of the manuscript.

B. Čelovský

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 1498, 1512

1736. Adamantiadis, Ven. MERIKAI SELIDES APO TO HEMEROLOGION MOU (1916-1918): MIA PTYCHE APO TON EKTOPISMON TOU AIVALI TOU 1917 [A few pages from my journal (1916-1918): a phase from the expatriation in 1917 of the population of Aivali]. *Mikrasiatiká Chroniká* 1957 7: 271-286.

The author, a physician of the Turkish army during the First World War, was in a position to follow closely the persecution that the Greeks of Asia Minor suffered from the Turks. In this article he describes the banishment of the Greek inhabitants of the town Aivali to the interior of Asia Minor.

Catherine Koumarianou

1737. Čubrilović-Koprivica, Vida. IZ ISTORIJE SARAJEV-SKIH ATENTATORA [Concerning the history of the Sarajevo conspirators]. *Republika* 1955 1 and 8 February. Detailed account of the last visit to Veljko Čubrilović and Miško Jovanović by Veljko's sister, in the Military Prison in Sarajevo on the morning of the day of execution, 3 February 1915.

S. Gavrilović

1738. Cvjetković, Marko. TELEGRAFSKA I TELEFONSKA SLUŽBA U CRNOJ GORI [The telegraph and telephone service in Montenegro]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2): 165-190. Publishes documents concerning the modernization of Montenegro at the turn of the 19th century with assistance from Russia, Serbia, Turkey, etc. The documents are reproduced in extenso with

some historical explanations and statistical data. The originals are in the Archival Department of the State Museum, files of the Montenegrin Ministry of the Interior, Montenegrin Directorate of Posts and Telegraph, etc.

S. Gavrilović

1739. Hroničar [Chronicler]. POČECI SOCIJALISTIČKOG POKRETA U SRBIJI [The beginnings of the Socialist movement in Serbia]. *Republika* 1955 6 December. An article by Stanoje Simić in *Delo* (date not given) contains new materials on the life and work of Živojin Živojinović and Svetozar Marković. Of special interest are Živojinović's letters from Russia and a letter from Marković to Sima Simić datelined Belgrade, 18 September 1870. The article is based on unpublished private papers of Svetislav Simić, Serbian diplomat and statesman, 1865-1911.

S. Gavrilović

1740. Ilić, Djordje. DR. MIHAILO ILIĆ, PARLAMENTARNI BORAC I SOCIJALISTA [Dr. Mihailo Ilić, the parliamentary fighter and socialist]. *Republika* 1955 25 October. Examines six questions (interpelacije) submitted by Ilić to the National Assembly (Skupština) in 1905 on behalf of labor in Serbia. Ilić was a deputy, elected on the list of the Serbian Social-Democratic Party, and an outstanding humanitarian. The article is based primarily on unspecified records of parliamentary proceedings.

S. Gavrilović

1741. Jelavic, Charles, and Barbara Jelavic. RUSSIA AND BULGARIA, 1878: THE LETTERS OF A. P. DAVYDOV TO N. K. GIER. *Südostforschungen* 1956 15: 427-458. Reprints 24 letters (in French) covering the period 12 December 1878 - 9 February 1879 (New Style), from Davydov, a Russian diplomatic agent and consul-general in Sofia, to Giers, assistant to Prince Gorchakov and at this time the real head of the Russian foreign ministry. The letters reflect the deep dissension within the Russian foreign service, which was to contribute to the total failure of Russia's Bulgarian policy. Davydov came into conflict with the liberal party in Bulgaria by supporting the plans of Alexander of Battenberg to abrogate the constitution--which has been originally sponsored by Russia. Russia's other representative in Bulgaria, P. D. Parensov, Minister of War in the Bulgarian cabinet, supported the liberal party, favoring the maintenance of the constitution in its original form.

H. Reed

1742. Jelovac, Vuk. OSVEĆENJE BARJAKA SRPSKOG PJEVAČKOG DRUŠTVA "JEDINSTVA" U BANJA LUCI [Consecration of the flag of the Serbian choral society "Jedinstvo" (Unity) in Banja Luka]. *Republika* 1955 12 July. Describes the impressive Serbian nationalist manifestations in Banja Luka, Bosnia, on 12 July 1905. Present were delegates from Serbian patriotic organizations from all parts of Austria-Hungary, numerous guests from Belgrade and other parts of the independent Kingdom of Serbia, as well as many Serbian officers in disguise.

S. Gavrilović

1743. Jelovac, Vuk. PRVI SUSRET PETRA KOČIĆA SA JANKOM VESELINOVIĆEM [Petar Kočić's first meeting with Janko Veselinović]. *Republika* 1955 28 July. Contains material of interest for the history of Bosnian nationalist students, one of whom was Kočić, who in 1895 sought political asylum in Serbia.

S. Gavrilović

1744. Kostić, Ljub. N. SEĆANJE NA LJUBOMIRA STOJANOVIĆA [Memories about Ljubomir Stojanović]. *Republika* 1955 14 June. The author's recollections of an election campaign in Šabac in 1905 in which Stojanović, then President of the Serbian Independent Radical Party and Prime Minister, defeated the candidates of both the old Progressive (aristocratic) Party (Dr. Voja Veljković) and the Radical Party (Dr. Miša Vujić). Stojanović and his friends (samostalci) had the reputation of being the party of Serbian political puritans ("moral gendarmerie").

S. Gavrilović

1745. Krundžalov, Dimitr. NAD JIRECKOVYMI DEJINAMI NARODA BULHARSKOHO [On Jireček's history of the Bulgarian people]. *Slovanský Prehled* 1957 43(5): 163-164. Konstantin Jireček, the noted Slavist, turned his attention to Bulgarian history at a time when the Bulgarian people were struggling for their independence. His book on Bulgaria appeared in German and Czech at the end of 1875 and the beginning of 1876, almost on the eve of the Bulgarian rising against the Turks.

J. Erickson

1746. Mimica, Miloš. NA TALASIMA OKTOBRA [On the waves of the October days]. *Politika* 1957 1/3 May. Describes internal conditions in the Independent State of Slovenes,

roats, and Serbs at the end of 1918, with emphasis on the fact of the October revolution upon "the Green Cadres" and the masses of landless peasants. The "Green Cadres" (Zeleni dar) are defined as "the unruly groups of army deserters living about the country in large numbers." Quotations are given from documents of the National Council in Zagreb and speeches in the Croatian Diet (Sabor). S. Gavrilović

1747. Pavlović, M. SEĆANJE NA JANKA VESELINOVIĆA [Memories about Janko Veselinović]. Republika 1955 5 July. Six epigrams composed by Milovan Glišić, Mile Pavlović, and other liberal writers, and the text of a protest published in Vežda [Star] against the imprisonment of Veselinović, the Editor of Dnevni List [Daily Newspaper]. Veselinović was sentenced because there appeared in his paper an article, written by the author, criticizing the regime of Dr. Vladan Georgević (1897-1901). S. Gavrilović

1748. Pečar, Z. RAZORENA SRPSKA GROBLJA U ALBANIJ [Demolished Serbian graves in Albania]. Borba 1957 24 March. The graves date back to the Serbian advance to the Adriatic coast in the Balkan Wars, 1912-13, and the Serbian retreat through Albania in World War I. S. Gavrilović

1749. Pejović, Djoko. POKUŠAJ ISUŠENJA ULCINJSKOG DLJA [Attempt to irrigate the field of Ulcinj]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 157-164. Quotations from the provisions of the Montenegrin act of parliament of 26 January 1910 and the contract of concession of 7 November 1911 concluded with the Cravi, Mazzini, and Plata Company of Genoa, Italy. Based on documents in the State Archive of Cetinje, files of the Montenegrin Ministry of the Interior, stenographic records of the Montenegrin National Assembly, 1906 and 1909, etc. S. Gavrilović

1750. Radulović, J. "BOSANSKA VILA" I "MLADA BOSNA" [The "Bosnian Fairy" and the "Young Bosnia"]. Republika 1955 1 April. An essay on the literary clubs (kružok) which played an important role in preparing young Yugoslavs of the Habsburg Empire for their revolutionary role. The article explains some of the kružoks and their work: "Zora" [Dawn] at the University of Vienna, "Sumadija" in Prague, and "Mlada Bosna" [Young Bosnia]. S. Gavrilović

1751. Radulović, Jovan. ODJEK HERCEGOVAČKOG STANKA 1875 [Echo of the Herzegovinian uprisings in 1875]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1955 19 June. Describes briefly the repercussions in Serbia, Voivodina, Bosnia and Croatia, of the armed revolt of Herzegovinian nationalists in Nevesinje in 1875. Based on data published in the contemporary local press. S. Gavrilović

1752. Radulović, Jovan. OSAMDESET GODINA OD NEVESINSKE PUŠKE [Eighty years since the gun of Nevesinje was fired]. Republika 1955 7 June. A description of the clandestine role of Risto Ivanišević, Djordje Belobrka, and other prominent Serbian citizens of Mostar in the Herzegovinian uprisings of 1875. Based on an extensive list of local and Austrian literature and on some unpublished documents. S. Gavrilović

1753. Rakočević, St. PEDESETOGODIŠNJICA SVEČANOG OTVARANJA BEOGRADSKOG UNIVERZITETA [The fiftieth anniversary of the solemn opening of the University of Belgrade]. Republika 1955 11 October. Publishes the text of the formal proposal from Stoyan Marković to the Minister of Education and her documents pertaining to the establishment of the first Serbian university. Stoyan Marković was president of the School of Higher Learning a few years before it was raised to the rank of university. S. Gavrilović

1754. Šerović, Petar D. JEDAN NOVINSKI ČLANAK O OGBIJI KNEZA DANILA [A newspaper article on the assassination of Prince Danilo]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 315-317. Discusses an article which was published in Videlo, Belgrade (No. 28 of 1893), with the explanation that it was written by the Reverend Filip Tanović, an eyewitness. Tanović states in his unpublished autobiography that he was neither an eyewitness of the tragedy nor the author of the article. S. Gavrilović

1755. Tačević, K. SUSRET SA DRAGOVIĆEM I TUCOVIĆEM [Meeting with Dragović and Tucović]. Politika 1957 1/3 May. Publishes extracts from the memoirs of K. Tačević in which he describes his meeting with Radovan Dragović and Dimitrije

Tucović on the occasion of his visit to Belgrade in 1902 on behalf of the Balkan Committee of the Socialist Federation (sic). The extracts are of interest for the early history of the labor movement in Serbia and in the Balkans generally. S. Gavrilović

1756. Unsigned. IZ ISTORIJE REPUBLIKANSKE STRANKE [From the history of the Republican Party]. Republika 1955 8 November. A description of various phases in the development of the republican movement in Serbia and pre-war Yugoslavia: 1) efforts by Jovan Žujović, Jaša Prodanović, Jovan Škerlić, and other leaders of the Serbian Independent Radical Party (samostalci) to introduce the republican form of government in 1903; 2) Škerlić's plea in favor of a republic in 1917; 3) formation by Žujović, Prodanović, Sima Zlatičanin, etc. of the Yugoslav Republican Party in 1920, and 4) struggle with the pre-war regime. S. Gavrilović

1757. Unsigned. IZ PROŠLOSTI LISTA "REPUBLIKA" [From the past of the journal "Republika"]. Republika 1955 8 November. From 1907 to 1909 Republika was published by a progressive group of young intellectuals. In January 1920 it became the official organ of the Yugoslav Republican Party. Republika was heavily censored until 1926 when it was banned. S. Gavrilović

1758. Unsigned. POKRETAČI "REPUBLIKE" OD 1907 DO 1909 [The promoters of "Republika" from 1907 to 1909]. Republika 1955 8 November. Brief biographies of Slavko Krčević (born in 1886), Dr. Mihailo Ilić (the first editor-in-chief of Republika), and Bora Nikolić. S. Gavrilović

1759. Unsigned. PROSLAVA PRVOG MAJA 1911 GODINE U KRAGUJEVCU [Celebration of 1 May 1911 in Kragujevac]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1955 1 May. Details of a street incident involving an artillery unit and a procession of workers of Kragujevac celebrating May Day in 1911. As a result, 162 workers employed in the arsenal of Kragujevac were dismissed. Includes quotations from two orders of the Minister of War, General Stepan Stepanović, a confidential order of the Commander of the "Sumadija" division in Kragujevac, etc. S. Gavrilović

1760. Unsigned. PRVOMAJSKA PROSLAVA U ZNAKU OBJAVE KLASNOG RATA I VELIKOG ODUSEVLJENJA ZA RUSKU REVOLUCIJU [The 1 May celebrations under the sign of the declaration of class war and great enthusiasm for the Russian revolution]. Republika 1955 1 May. A description of political activities and police incidents on the occasion of May Day celebrations in Serbia in 1905. S. Gavrilović

1761. Unsigned. ŠESDESET GODINA OD PRVOG BROJA "ZORE" [Sixty years from the first number of "Zora"]. Borba 1957 1/3 January. The periodical was published by the literary club (kružok) in Mostar, the most active center of nationalist agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, until 1910. S. Gavrilović

1762. Unsigned. SRPSKO-TURSKI RAT IZ 1876 GODINE PO PRIVATNOJ PREPISCI TOGA VREMENA [The Serbian-Turkish war of 1876 according to private correspondence from that time]. Republika 1955 1 May. Extracts from a letter dated 28 June 1876 from Rev. Gavril Popović (Užice) to Stanoje Simić (prefect of the district of Knjaževac). The letter contains information on the capture of Knjaževac by the Turks. S. Gavrilović

1763. Unsigned. ŠTA JE PISAO LAZA KOSTIĆ SIMI POPOVIĆU O ŠTOSMAJERU [What did Laza Kostić write to Sima Popović about Štormaier]. Republika 1955 26 July. Publishes Kostić's letter dated Vienna, 3 November 1876, reporting a conversation with Bishop Josip Juraj Štormaier, which sheds light on the latter's contact and correspondence with Gladstone. Popović was a learned Serb from Voivodina in the service of Prince (later King) Nicholas I. From 1877 to 1892 he was Montenegrin Minister of Education. The article is based on Kostić's posthumous memoirs published in Letopis Matice Srpske [Yearbook of the Serbian Matrix], 1928. S. Gavrilović

1764. Unsigned. ŠTAMPA U SRBIJI [The press in Serbia]. Republika 1955 20 December. In 1902 Serbia had 75 newspapers, 65 of which were published in Belgrade. 26 of the 65 papers were political. There were four satirical papers, of which only one defended the government. S. Gavrilović

1765. Unsigned. TRIDESET GODINA OD SMRTI NIKOLE PAŠIĆA [Thirty years since the death of Nikola Pašić]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1956 9:1-10. An account of Pašić's life and work: his education in Switzerland (1868-1872); election to the leadership of the Serbian Radical Party (1882); opposition to the despotic rule of King Milan Obrenović; establishment of democracy in Serbia after the accession of King Peter Karageorgević I (1903); championship of national freedom and unity; disagreement with militarists in the reign of King Alexander Karageorgević, and his death at the age of 81. S. Gavrilović

1766. Vučković, Vojislav. HISTOIRE DIPLOMATIQUE DE LA GUERRE SERBO-BULGARE (1885-1886) [Diplomatic history of the war between Bulgaria and Serbia (1885-1886)]. Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences. Section des Sciences Sociales 1956 17(4): 47-53. Examines how Austrian diplomats did not respect the secret pact which they concluded with the king of Serbia, after they invited him to attack Bulgaria, in order to recover part of Macedonia. Based on unpublished documents, mainly on the correspondence of Milutin Garašanin, Serbian Prime Minister during the war, secret documents from the British Foreign Office, and documents of the State Archives of Vienna. J. Béranger

1767. Z. S. GLASAČKA LEGITIMACIJA IZ PROŠLOG VEKA [The electors' identity card in the past century]. Borba 1957 7 April. Publishes a facsimile of a card for electing members of parliament, 18 May 1893, signed by the mayor and countersigned by a police officer. S. Gavrilović

BELGIUM

See: 1701, 1702, 1706, 1707

FRANCE

See also: 1703, 1798

1768. Cahisa, Raymond. LE DOUBLE ROMAN D'AMOUR DE JOFFRE LE PYRENEEN [The double love story of Joffre the Pyrenean]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(81): 337-342. Using personal research and secondary works, the author tells the story of Marshal Joffre and his two marriages. Certain parallels between Joffre's life and those of the other two Pyrenean marshals, Gallieni and Foch, are pointed out. R. C. Delk

1769. Hadamard, Jacques, and Pierre Bonmoure. UN POINT OBSCUR DE PLUS DANS L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS [Another obscure point in the Dreyfus Affair]. Pensée 1957 (71): 78-80. Considers the problem of a "liberating document" (a letter from Wilhelm II to Dreyfus) which was sent by Esterházy to the Minister of War, General de Pellieux, in October 1897. The enemies of Captain Dreyfus pretended that this was a decisive piece of evidence. Actually it was a forgery. Based on the diary of Maurice Paléologue and the author's recollections. J. Béranger

1770. Melot, Paul. LES PREMIERES COURSES D'AUTO-MOBILES [The first automobile races]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(82): 439-446. Describes the first automobile races from Paris to Rouen in 1894 and from Paris to Bordeaux and return in 1895. René Panhard, Karl Benz, Arthur Meyer, director of Le Gaulois, Marcel Desprez and James Gordon Bennett were among those designers, engineers and promoters who sponsored the races. R. C. Delk

1771. Néré, Jean. ASPECT DU DEROULEMENT DES GREVES EN FRANCE DURANT LA PERIODE 1883-1889 [Aspects of the strikes in France during the period 1883-1889]. Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale 1956 34(3): 286-302. The strikes of this period showed no common pattern, but displayed characteristics of the rawest of class struggles, at one end of the spectrum, and of peaceful collective bargaining at the other. The only common element was the effort of the administration to bring them to an end as quickly as possible by any practicable means at hand. Based on unpublished sources. R. E. Cameron

GERMANY

See also: 1523, 1710, 1725

1772. Fricke, Dieter (Berlin). DIE SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE PARTEISCHULE (1906-1914) [Social Democratic Party School from 1906 to 1914]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(2): 229-248. Roused by the 1905 Russian

Revolution, German Social Democracy realized the need for intensified study of Marxism. At the Party School, founded in 1906, Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehrling, Hermann Dunker and other prominent left-wing Social Democrats lectured on dialectic and historical materialism, Marxist political economy, party history, etc. Though the school was held in great esteem by the mass of the party members the revisionist wing of the party tried to sabotage the revolutionary educational work. Based on unpublished documents from the Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv, Potsdam. Journal (H. K6ditz)

1773. Obermann, Karl. DER RUHRBERGARBEITERSTRIK 1889 [The strike of the Ruhr coal miners, 1889]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(2): 335-342. Based on an essay by Friedrich Engels on the strike of the coal miners in the Ruhr district in May 1889, which was published in the Scottish Trade Union periodical The Labour Leader, in June 11. The author maintains that no bourgeois historian has as yet dared to deal scientifically with this strike, and he emphasizes that it stimulated the fighting spirit of the workers throughout Germany against entrepreneurial and governmental exploitation and oppression. R. Mueller

1774. Oppen, Dietrich von. DEUTSCHE, POLEN UND KASCHUBEN IN WESTPREUSSEN 1871-1914 [Germans, Poles and Kashubes in West Prussia, 1871-1914]. Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands 1955 4: 157-223. A detailed ethnographic and demographic examination of the development of the Germans, Poles and Kashubes, composing the population of West Prussia during an era of rapid industrialization, urban growth and population increase. The author demonstrates that the German majority in this province followed trends observable elsewhere in Germany by gravitating toward urban and industrial employment, while the Poles maintained their strong rural position by purchasing additional farm lands on which to settle their population surpluses, and by taking over retail and artisan trades in the villages that were formerly held by Germans and Jews. The Kashubes, by contrast, remained static and rose very slowly, showing little adaptability to urbanization and industrialization. While the improvement of Germans resulted largely from vigorous government action, the Poles could not have undergone similar economic and social advances without the aid and tolerance of the German government. Extensively supported by detailed charts and tables. R. Mueller

1775. Szerer, Barbara. DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ARBEITERBEWEGUNG IN SCHLESSEN IN DEN JAHREN 1905-1907 [The development of the labor movement in Silesia, 1905-1907]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 (Beiheft 3): 108-134. The revolution of the Russian workers in 1905 was the chief inspiration for the strikes of the Upper Silesian coal miners. Polish and German workers throughout Silesia united in their struggle for better conditions. The author summarizes in some detail the hardship that led the coal miners to stage mass rallies and strikes and finally to conduct successful negotiations with the mine owners. Although the Prussian government attempted to eradicate Polish civilization from Silesia, the miners pressed for the official use of Polish and for introduction of Polish schools. However, their truly revolutionary struggle was eventually corrupted by the emergent Silesian Social Democratic Party. Secondary and newspaper documentation. R. Mueller

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1540, 1652

1776. Arnstein, Walter L. (Northwestern Univ.). THE BRADLAUGH CASE: A REAPPRAISAL. Journal of the History of Ideas 1957 18(2): 254-269. Had it not been for accident factors and the votes of committees by narrow margins, Bradlaugh would not have been excluded from the House of Commons in 1880. But the incident became greatly magnified, and was prolonged until 1886 because of powerful popular prejudices in Britain and Ireland. These were expressed in Parliament through some Liberals, many Conservatives including Lord Randolph Churchill, and particularly by the Irish Nationalist members. W. H. Coates

1777. Clark, Douglas H. GRANTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ON CROWN PROPERTY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: AN HISTORICAL NOTE. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(2): 182-189. The origin and administration

of the Rating Bill of 1874. Since that date, the government of the United Kingdom has made payments in lieu of rates to local governments with taxing authority, for all beneficial Crown Property that, as such, is exempt from rating. The author discusses the methods whereby government property is valued, and how the money is spent. About half is related to defense property; second largest payments are for the post offices.

D. van Arkel

1778. Clarke, R. O. THE DISPUTE IN THE BRITISH ENGINEERING INDUSTRY 1897-98: AN EVALUATION. Economica 1957 24(94): 128-137. Analysis of the causes of the dispute in an industry whose workers did not have a militant record. The course of the strike and its long-term consequences, including the establishment of the Labour Party, are described.

H. Pollins

1779. Crowley, D. W. THE 'CROFTERS' PARTY', 1885-1892. Scottish Historical Review 1956 35(120): 110-126. In the 1880s splinter groups, representing areas of labor and agrarian discontent, broke off from the Liberal Party. One of the first of these groups to possess an effective political organization was the Scottish Crofters' Party, which played an important role in national politics between 1885 and 1892. The Crofters drew their main support from the Scottish Highlands where agrarian disaffection predominated. A series of incidents dramatized the Crofters' cause: the Battle of the Braes, a Petition to Parliament containing over 45,000 signatures, followed by the enquiry of a Royal Commission under Lord Napier. In 1885 the election of three Independent Crofter candidates from North-West Scotland gave a voice to their pleas, and led to 1) security for the Scottish smallholders; 2) right to bequeath tenancies to close descendants; and 3) the establishment of a Crofting Commission which obviated the need for a separate party and resulted in the disappearance of the Crofters as a political movement by 1892.

J. C. Rule

1780. Hargreaves, J. D. (Manchester Univ.). LORD SALISBURY, BRITISH ISOLATION AND THE YANGTZE VALLEY, JUNE-SEPTEMBER, 1900. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1957 30(81): 62-75. Traces in considerable detail British policy towards intervention in China during the Boxer Rising. British commercial interests urged immediate landings by British forces at Shanghai, but Salisbury hesitated for fear that other powers would also become established in the Yangtze Valley. These apprehensions were realized after initial landings were made, and British Far Eastern interests are considered to have suffered proportionately. The author relates these events to Chamberlain's criticism of isolation and to the cabinet's dissatisfaction with the uncertainty of Salisbury's foreign policy.

P. H. Hardacre

1781. James, Robert Rhodes. THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS OF 1885. History Today 1957 7(3): 154-162. A study of the fall of the Gladstone government and of the subsequent confusion in the ranks of the Conservatives. The principal cause of the Liberal defeat was the defection of the Irish Nationalists. Lord Salisbury had considerable trouble persuading some of his colleagues that the Conservatives should accept office at all, and further trouble in arranging his Cabinet satisfactorily. But in the long run the crisis "struck a mortal blow against the Liberal party" and introduced "virtually twenty years' rule by Lord Salisbury."

W. M. Simon

1782. Kertman, L. E. RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE I POLITIKA ANGLISKOI BURZHUAZII V 1906-1914 GG. [The labor movement and the policies of the English bourgeoisie in 1906-1914]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (1): 47-62. Argues that the manifestations of a growing labor discontent (strikes, radicalism in trade unions) provided the "objective" basis for the conflicts between the Liberal and Conservative parties over such issues as the budget of 1909, social insurance, Irish Home Rule, etc. In support of his argument the author cites figures on the growth of poverty among workers and consequent increase of strikes for the period 1905-1912. Based on published statistical reports and secondary studies.

M. Raeff

1783. Roach, John (Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge). LIBERALISM AND THE VICTORIAN INTELLIGENTSIA. Cambridge Historical Journal 1957 13(1): 58-81. Based mainly on the unpublished correspondence of Sir James Fitzames Stephen and the published works of Sir Henry Maine. The author analyzes the reasons why these two intellectuals, along with many other members of the educated classes, transferred

their allegiance from the Liberal to the Conservative Party. The final break occurred as the result of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886 but the "Old Liberals" during the preceding quarter of a century had grown increasingly fearful of "mobocracy" and had felt their property rights jeopardized by Socialism.

S. H. Zebel

1784. Rodgers, Brian (Manchester Univ.). THE MEDICAL RELIEF (DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL) ACT 1885. Parliamentary Affairs 1956 9(2): 188-194. "A storm in a political tea-cup" was raised over the question of disqualifying as voters persons receiving medical relief under the poor law. While the removal of the disqualification was of real importance in weakening established poor law principles, the actual passage of the bill reflected little but sheer political opportunism.

H. D. Jordan

1785. Tsuzuki, Chushichi. THE "IMPOSSIBILIST REVOLT" IN BRITAIN: THE ORIGINS OF THE S.L.P. AND THE S.P.G.B. International Review of Social History 1956 1(3): 377-397. The Socialist Labour Party and the Socialist Party of Great Britain came into being as a result of a left-wing "impossibilist" revolt of 1900-04 within the Social Democratic Federation, a social revolutionary party with a membership of only a few thousand. Although the rebellious impossibilists won their independence, the main cause of the revolt--the question of reform or revolution--was not solved by the uprising.

C. F. Latour

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1549, 1550, 1737, 1742, 1750, 1761, 1766

1786. Kolečka, Josef. "MORAVSKÝ PAKT" Z ROKU 1905 (O POSTOJÍ ČESKÉ BURŽOASIE K BOJI LIDOVÝCH MAS ZA VŠEOBECNÉ VOLNÉ PRÁVO) [The "Moravian Pact" from 1905; Czech bourgeois attitude toward the struggle of people's masses for universal suffrage]. Československý časopis Historický 1956 4(4): 590-615. Traces the development of the Czech bourgeois political parties prior to 1905 in Moravia, with special regard for the activities of the laboring classes, who entered the struggle for universal suffrage in the spirit of proletarian internationalism impelled by the Russian Revolution of 1905. Because the Czech and German bourgeois politicians feared the steadily growing workers' movement, they concluded the so-called Moravian Pact at the provincial diet. This, according to bourgeois elements, was a workable compromise among Moravia's national minorities and was regarded as a model for settling Czech-German differences also in Bohemia. The author shares the lawyer Dr. Ed. Kalabis' opinion that the Pact did not involve real progress. The old-fashioned voting system was in fact more favorable to labor. Uses unpublished archival material.

F. Wagner

1787. Podaliri, Guido. DEPUTATI ITALIANI AL PARLAMENTO DI VIENNA [Italian deputies in the Vienna Parliament]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(1871): 363-370. Discusses the work of the seven Italian-speaking deputies from the Trentino in the Austrian parliament after it re-opened on 30 May 1917, following three years in which it held no sessions. Later these deputies were to sit in the Italian parliament. While in the Austrian parliament they were loyal to the best interests of their region.

C. F. Delzell

1788. Unsigned. O ADAMU PRIBIČEVIČU [About Adam Pribičević]. Poruka 1957 (42): 5-13. Publishes two speeches on the death on 24 December 1956 of the last of the Pribičević brothers, the political philosophers and leaders of Serbs from the earlier Austrian provinces (prečani). Večeslav Vilder's speech describes Adam's arrest in the "high treason" trial of Zagreb in 1908. Božidar Vlačić describes Adam's unwilling temporary succession to the leadership of the Serbian Independent Democratic Party after Svetozar's death in 1934.

S. Gavrilović

ITALY

See also: 1824

1789. Gifuni, Giambattista. RAFFAELE DE CESARE E IL PROCESSO DEL "MEZZO TERMINE" [Raffaele de Cesare and the trial of the "Mezzo Termine"]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(1870): 235-246. Among the papers of Antonio Salandra the author came across a harangue by Avv. Vito Sansonetti in 1889 before the Naples Court of Assizes in defense of Raffaele de Cesare. De Cesare (born 1845), a prominent journalist and

right-wing Liberal from Apulia, had been accused of defaming the Italian monarch by publishing a newspaper article, "L'esercizio del mezzo termine" [The exercise of compromise], dealing with the rights and duties of the sovereign under a constitutional monarchy. Gifuni concludes that de Cesare, far from committing a crime, merely expressed a rational opinion on constitutional law. C. F. Delzell

1790. McDonald, J. S. ITALY'S RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND EMIGRATION. *Occidente* 1956 12(5): 437-456. Detailed sociological analysis of the relationship between rural social structure and incidence of emigration in Italy between 1880 and 1914. H. M. Adams

POLAND

See also: 1955

1791. Kolankowski, Zygmunt. MARCELEGO HANDELSMANA KONSPEKT "HISTORII POLSKI 1864-1914" [Draft of Marcell Handelsman's "History of Poland 1864-1914"]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1957 48(1): 111-115. Publishes Handelsman's Account of studies from October 1940 to the end of March 1941. The account, apparently made for some organization which subsidized his studies, contains suggestions on writing a textbook for the period 1864-1914. A. F. Dygnas

1792. Nagórski, Zygmunt, Sr. LUDZIE MEGO CZASU. MARCELI HANDELSMAN. GARSĆ WSPOMNIENIŃ OSOBISTYCH [People of my time. Marcell Handelsman. Some personal recollections]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(27): 1. Describes the student years (1903-1909) of the famous historian. The author describes his studies and methods of work, and emphasizes his political work in various democratic organizations, most of them illegal, in Warsaw, Berlin and Paris. A. F. Dygnas

1793. Prawdzik, Władysław. ODNALEZIENIE FRAGMENTU AKT RADOMSKIEJ INSPEKCJI FABRYCZNEJ [A recently discovered fragment of the documents of the Radom Factory Inspectorate]. *Archeion* 1956 26: 180-187. The bulk of this collection in the Kielce archives was destroyed during World War II. The fragment found, consisting of barely six volumes, covers the period 1900-1914, and deals with the meetings of the Inspectorate Committee and the factory inspectors' reports. J. Erickson

1794. --. MATERIAŁY DO HISTORII REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 ROKU W ARCHIWACH PAŃSTWOWYCH [Materials relating to the history of the 1905-1907 revolution in the State Archives]. *Archeion* 1956 26: 17-22. This collection of ten reports covers both the generalities and the details of the archival collection on the 1905-1907 revolution. The reports were made by: J. Jankowska, on the card index of the 1905-1907 materials; S. Rosiak, on archives conserved in the voivodship of Łódź; H. Rappaport, on the Warsaw archival collection; M. Stankowa and J. Ziembinski, on the Lublin voivodship collections; W. Prawdzik, on the Radom archives; A. Artymiak, on the Kielce archives; J. Jaros and S. Poprawska, on the Katowice and Bytom archives; H. Dobrowolski, on the Cracow collections; F. Paprocki, on the Poznań archives, and T. Bieda, on the remains of 1905-1907 material in the Wrocław archives. J. Erickson

RUSSIA

See also: 1741, 1808, 1809

1795. Astrakhan, Kh. M., and I. S. Sazonov. SOZDANIE MASSOVOI BOL'SHEVISTSKOI PECHATI V 1917 GODU [Creation of a Bolshevik mass-circulation press in 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 87-98. Descriptive account of the organization and activities of Bolshevik daily and periodical publications during the Provisional Government. The authors stress their great popularity among the working class, their financial dependence on the voluntary contributions of the workers, their function in disseminating Lenin's ideas, and the persecutions to which they were subjected after the July uprising. Based on contemporary periodical files and party archives. M. Raef

1796. Baylen, Joseph O. (Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland, Mississippi). A LETTER ON TOLSTOY, W. T. STEAD, AND THE KREUZER SONATA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(1): 79-81. Tolstoy's daughter, Tatjana, wrote the letter to W. T. Stead, giving

him permission to print a condensed version of the *Kreuzer Sonata* in the *Review of Reviews* before it appeared in Russia. R. B. Holtman

1797. Berger, Józef. 1917-1957 (NA MARGINESIE CZTERDZIESTEJ ROCZNICY OBALENIA CARATU) [1917-1957 (some remarks on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the downfall of Czardom)]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(4): 60-69. The February Revolution has an outstanding place in history because it led to the overthrow of Czardom, and opened the way for the workers to come to power. The downfall of the Czar signalled the decline of imperialism everywhere, and it has never been able to recover. J. Erickson

1798. Crisp, Olga (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Univ. of London). SOME PROBLEMS OF FRENCH INVESTMENT IN RUSSIAN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, 1894-1914. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1956 35(84): 223-240. By July 1914 French investment in Russia amounted to an estimated 12.27 billion francs, out of which about 1.7 to 1.9 billion francs were invested in Russian private enterprise, the rest in Russian state bonds. This study concerns French investment in Russian private business which centered in the coal and metallurgical industries and in banking. V. S. Mamatey

1799. Goldenweiser, Alexis (formerly Kiev Univ.). PAUL MILIUKOV. HISTORIAN AND STATESMAN. *Russian Review* 1957 16(2): 3-14. An analysis of Paul Miliukov as a historian and leader of the Cadet Party. The article contains a bibliography of Miliukov's major works and is based largely on his memoirs, *Vospominaniya* (1859-1917) (2 vols., New York: Chekhov Publishing House, 1956). Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

1800. Křížek, J. JAROSLAV HAŠEK V RUDÉ ARMÁDĚ [Jaroslav Hašek in the Red Army]. *Praha Moskva* 1956 (12): 674-684. At the time of the October Revolution, Hašek was in the ranks of the Czech Legion in Russia. After becoming a Bolshevik Party Secretary, he was able to popularize the Bolshevik cause, the ideas of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the victory of internationalism among the diverse national elements in the Fifth Army. J. Erickson

1801. Lindstrom, Thais S. (Montana State Univ.). FROM CHAPBOOKS TO CLASSICS: THE STORY OF THE INTERMEDIARY. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(2): 190-201. The *Intermediary* was the first instance of ideological writings for the masses, whom Tolstoy wanted to read better literature. It aimed at disseminating the stories of Tolstoy, who wrote a fifth of its articles from 1884 to 1892. The *Intermediary* became the most successful publication of its time, but its sales began to decline in the mid-1890s. Full execution of the project has become known only since publication of Volumes 85 and 86 of the Tolstoy Jubilee Edition. Tolstoy became increasingly dependent on Vladimir Chertkov, the project's editorial and ideological organizer. Chapbook publisher Ivan Dimitrich Sytin offered a publishing outlet. R. B. Holtman

1802. Reeve, F. D. (Columbia Univ.). POLITICS AND IMAGINATION. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(2): 175-189. Discusses relations in the autumn of 1905, when there was freedom of the press, between the Social Democrats and the Symbolists, the most vital and imaginative groups in politics and literature. They clashed on the issue of freedom. Lenin wanted literature to be party literature; Symbolist leader V. Brjusov said art had to be free, and denied that literature was derivative of societal life. The sole political interest of the Symbolist magazine *Vesy* was directed to getting the maximum amount of freedom. R. B. Holtman

1803. Rutkowski, Ernst R. DIE REVOLUTIONÄRE BEWEGUNG UND DIE INNEREN VERHÄLTNISSE DES ZARENREICHES VON 1877 BIS 1884 IM URTEIL ÖSTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHER DIPLOMATEN [The revolutionary movement and the domestic situation of the Czarist Empire from 1877 to 1884, as evaluated by Austro-Hungarian diplomats]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1956 9: 348-483. Attempts to show the relationship between domestic conditions in Russia and the origin and growth of the revolutionary movement, by evaluating the reports of the Austro-Hungarian diplomats, consuls and military attachés on this subject. Extensive quotations demonstrate the important value of these reports as

sources on the domestic situation in Russia. The account covers the activities of the parties "Zemlja i Volja" and "Narodnaja Volja," the propagandistic and terroristic phase of the movement, the attempted assassinations of Alexander II, ending with his murder on 13 March 1881, and the ensuing collapse of the revolutionary organization. Reference is also made to the beginning of the Social Democratic movement, particularly in Poland. The reports on the first period of the reign of Alexander III and his insistence on an absolute form of government are especially interesting. Author

1804. Sukiennicki, Wiktor. O LENINIE [On Lenin]. *Kultura* 1957 11(7/8): 25-44. A political biography of Lenin until the time of the Prague Conference in 1912, and a description of his role in the previous meetings of the Russian Social Democratic party. In the light of Lenin's writings, the author analyzes the differences in opinion between Lenin and his opponents which led to party disunity and culminated in the final split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. A. F. Dygnas

1805. Traynin, A. N., and M. L. Shifman. STRANICI IZ BIOGRAFI V. I. LENINA [Some pages of the biography of V. I. Lenin]. *Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo* 1956 (3): 61-71. Deals with the so-called Samara period of Lenin's life from 187 to 1893 during which he studied law and subsequently acted as defense counsel in a number of cases. He was under strict police supervision as a "politically undesirable person." Documents reproduced in full. Based on archive material in the possession of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee, CPSU. K. Zamorski

1806. Unsigned. IZ ISTORII KREST'JANSKOGO DVIZHENIA NAKANUNE I V PERIOD PEROVI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [From the history of the peasant movement on the eve and during the first Russian Revolution]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 98-109. Detailed summary (with some references to archival materials) of articles submitted to the journal on the peasant conditions, discontent, and unrest, 1905-1907, in Siberia (Eniseisk, Transbaikalia, Altai), Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan, Voronezh and K. Petersburg. M. Raef

1807. Volobuev, P. V. TOPLIVNYI KRIZIS I MONOPOLII ROSSII NAKANUNE PEROVI MIROVOI VOINY [The fuel crisis and monopolies in Russia on the eve of the First World War]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 33-46. Describes the control exercised by a few large cartels over the oil and coal production of Russia. Argues that the policies of these monopolies (largely controlled by foreign capital) led to a reduced schedule of production. This in turn resulted in a shortage of fuel which hampered the development of Russia's industrial potential. The fuel famine also directly affected the conditions of the labor class. Based on archival materials and published contemporary statistics. M. Raef

1808. Vukobratović, Dušan, and Slobodan Vujica. UZ 40-ODIŠNJICU OKTOBARSKE REVOLUCIJE [On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution]. *Borba* 1957 23 May. Describes episodes in the lives of Yugoslavs from the Serbian volunteer division in Dobruja who joined the Red Army. Based on recollections of Pavle Gregorić, and Dimitrije Georgijević, and on an unnamed book published by Nikola Grušević. S. Gavrilović

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

1809. Federley, Berndt. GENERALGUVERNÖR BOBRIKOV'S ERÄTTELSE OM FINLANDS FÖRVALTNING [Governor-General Bobrikov's accounts of the administration of Finland]. *Historisk Tidskrift för Finland* 1956 41(4): 139-166. Bobrikov presented three accounts of his activities as Governor-General of Finland to Nicholas II; the first covered the period from September 1898 to September 1902, the second from September 1902 to September 1903, and the third from September 1903 to January 1904. Until now only the first account and part of the second were known in their entirety. All three have been found in the Slavic Section of the Library of the University of Helsinki. The contents of these accounts, which are important sources on the attempts to Russify Finland and on general Russian policy in the Grand Duchy, are described. Bobrikov attempted at furthering internal disunity in Finland in order to expedite Russification. E. Ekman

1810. Holmkvist, Erik. FÖRTECKNING ÖVER TILL RIKSDAGSMÄNNEN JOHAN JOHANSSONS I NORASKOGS LITTERÄRA KVARLATENSKAP HÖRANDE BREV OCH SKRIVELSER,

HANDLINGAR OCH URKUNDER, UPPTAGNA UR DE LADOR, PA VILKA FÖRSEGLINGEN BRÖTS DEN 2 FEBRUARI 1955, OCH NU FÖRVARADE I NORASKOGS ARKIV, TINGSHUSET, NORA STAD [List of works, letters, memoranda, and sources belonging to Riksdag Representative Johan Johansson of Noraskog, and now in the Noraskog Archive]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1956 19(1): 51-56. List of various letter books, diaries, letters and miscellany belonging to Johan Johansson which are now in the archives of Noraskog in the city hall of Nora. Correspondence to Johansson includes letters from important Swedish political figures of the last half of the 19th century. His own diaries are also sources for political history of the same era. R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

1811. Manfredi Cano, Domingo. NACIMIENTO DE LA "LIGA AFRICANISTA ESPAÑOLA." NOTAS PARA UNA HISTORIA DOCUMENTAL DEL AFRICANISMO ESPAÑOL POSTERIOR AL SIGLO XIX [Birth of the "Spanish African League." Notes for a documentary history of Spanish interest in Africa since the 19th century]. *Africa* (Spain) 1956 13(173): 227-230. Brief history of the League from its foundation in 1912 to the presidency of Antonio Maura, in 1921, with reference to the personality of the founders. The constitution (1913) and some articles from the Statutes are cited.

D. Romano Ventura (IHE 13991)

1812. Pi Suñer, José M. CUANDO SALIMOS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD... [On leaving the university...]. *Revista Jurídica de Cataluña* (Spain) 1955 72(5): 416-427. The author, a lawyer and professor of administrative law, recalls his life as a law student at the beginning of the century and his first years as a graduate. He includes amusing anecdotes about professors and outstanding people of the day. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 13995)

Latin America

See also: 1587, 1599

1813. Cumberland, Charles C. (Michigan State College). "DR. ATL" AND VENUSTIANO CARRANZA. *Américas* 1957 13(3): 287-296. Reprints, with comments, a letter of March 1917 from the Mexican revolutionary organizer and painter Dr. Atl (Gerardo Murillo) to President Carranza, urging him to repudiate corrupt "reactionaries" and back truly revolutionary objectives. The letter symbolizes a split between old-style liberals like Carranza and those like Atl who wanted to make the Mexican Revolution of 1910 (and after) a movement of radical social reform. D. Bushnell

1814. Cumberland, Charles C. (Michigan State College). HUERTA Y CARRANZA ANTE LA OCUPACION DE VERACRUZ [Huerta, Carranza and the occupation of Veracruz]. *Historia Mexicana* 1956/57 6(4): 534-547. The landing of American troops at Veracruz in April 1914, enabled the tottering government of Victoriano Huerta temporarily to rally its forces, and even to attract many to its banners who felt that all Mexicans should support Huerta's stand against United States intervention. Venustiano Carranza saw the danger to his revolutionary constitutionalist movement, and issued rather bellicose public statements against the United States to match Huerta's pleas for country-wide support. Huerta's agreement to accept the mediation of Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico was a serious mistake as it undercut his pose as the champion of Mexico against Yankee aggression. Huerta's government soon collapsed, and the wiser Carranza entered the capital in triumph. R. B. McCornack

1815. González Navarro, Moisés. LA HUELGA DE RIO BLANCO [The Rio Blanco strike]. *Historia Mexicana* 1956/57 6(4): 510-533. One of the principal events leading to the Mexican Revolution was the Rio Blanco strike of 1916-17 which resulted from the growing demands by workers in the textile industry of Mexico for shorter hours and more pay. The strike spread to almost all the textile factories of the country and involved about 30,000 workers before it reached its bloody climax at Rio Blanco. Some 200 workers were killed there, and many more wounded and imprisoned. Contemporary newspaper comment on the riots is surveyed. R. B. McCornack

1816. Harrison, John P. HENRY LANE WILSON, EL TRAGICO DE LA DECENA [Henry Lane Wilson, the tragedian of the ten days]. *Historia Mexicana* 1956/57 6(3): 374-405. Presents with notes and introduction the report of William

Bayard Hale, President Woodrow Wilson's special agent sent to Mexico in the spring of 1913 to report on the implication of the United States, and especially of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, in the events of La Decena Trágica [The tragic ten days] which witnessed the overthrow and murder of Francisco Madero and the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta. President Wilson was on the verge of giving recognition to Huerta when he received Hale's report which convinced him to recall Ambassador Wilson and refuse recognition to Huerta. R. B. McCornack

1817. Torre, Guillermo de. PROYECCIONES ACTUALES DE VALERA [Contemporary projections of Valera]. Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura (France) 1956 (17): 81-87. Essay on the contribution of Valera (1824-1905) to the culture and politics of Spain. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 13903)

1818. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS COPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES [General index of the copybooks of the Foreign Affairs section]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1956 19 (90/91): 410-428. Calendar of correspondence, 20 January 1877 to 16 March 1877. To be continued. D. Bushnell
See also: 1: 1782, 2578; 2: 100; 3: 646

1819. Unsigned. UNA CARTA DE MAXIMO GOMEZ [A letter from Máximo Gómez]. Clio (Dominican Republic) 1955 23(103): 112-113. Copy of an already familiar letter from Máximo Gómez to C. Armando Rodríguez and Octumán Lamarche, dated 28 March 1899, in which he expresses his readiness to withdraw to Dominican territory if the necessity should arise. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 14394)

United States of America

See also: 1645, 1814, 1816

1820. Abrams, Richard M. (Ph. D. candidate, Columbia Univ.). WOODROW WILSON AND THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN, 1913-1916. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(4): 417-437. Examines Wilson's New Freedom and attempts to determine why so much legislation passed during his first administration does not fit the New Freedom principles. The author analyzes the influence and votes of the Southern congressmen on such legislation as tariff, banking, and trusts and concludes that the radicalism of Southern congressmen and the conservatism of Wilson have been overestimated. Ruby Kerley

1821. Atkins, Emily Howard (Andrew Jackson High School, Jacksonville, Florida). THE 1913 CAMPAIGN FOR CHILD LABOR IN FLORIDA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 35(3): 233-240. Official state records and contemporary newspapers reveal that Florida's child labor law of 1913 was enacted only after it had been weakened to satisfy the demands and interests of employers. G. L. Lycan

1822. Billington, Monroe. T. P. GORE AND AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION. Agricultural History 1957 31(1): 29-39. Thomas P. Gore served as United States Senator from Oklahoma from 1907 to 1921 and from 1931 to 1937. As a progressive Democrat with a Populist past, Gore advocated federal assistance for rural areas before World War I. However, in the 1930s, he opposed federal intervention in private enterprise and federal spending, including aid to agriculture. Based on the Congressional Record. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1823. Bohme, Frederick G. (Univ. of New Mexico). HORATIO OLIVER LADD: A NEW ENGLAND CONSCIENCE FOR NEW MEXICO. Church History 1957 26(2): 143-155. A sketch of the work of Ladd (1839-1932), a Congregational minister from Massachusetts, who founded schools in Santa Fe in the 1880s. Although his educational ventures failed, chiefly because he represented a minority religion in a Roman Catholic region, they prompted the State to establish public schools. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1824. Bremner, Robert H. THE CHILDREN WITH THE ORGAN MAN. American Quarterly 1956 8(3): 277-282. Traces organ grinding as a seasonal employment for children in Italy, to its height in the United States in the 1870s when about 7,000 Italian children were being exploited by street musicians. The work and influence of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the compulsory school attendance laws are described. Ruby Kerley

1825. Brown, Arthur Z. (Texas Southern Univ.). THE PARTICIPATION OF NEGROES IN THE RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATURES OF TEXAS. Negro History Bulletin 1957 20 (4): 87-88. Reviews the constructive achievements of Negro members of the Texas Legislature from 1871 to 1895. Such Negro political leaders as Richard Allen and Matt Gaines identified themselves with regional economic interests and promoted legislation which served to benefit all elements in the state. L. Gara

1826. Buehrig, Edward H. (Indiana Univ.). IDEALISM AND STATECRAFT. Confluence 1956 5(3): 252-263. An analysis of the conflict between idealism and statecraft, characteristic of modern statesmanship with special attention to the career of President Wilson. Motivated by democratic precepts and yet facing the realities of statecraft, Wilson was presented with a major dilemma as he sought to reconcile the concepts of justice and security. A. F. Rolle
See also: 987, 1081, 1665, 1673, 1832, 1833, 1871

1827. Davis, J. Treadwell (Mississippi Southern College) OBSTACLES TO REUNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1868-1888. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(1): 28-39. All attempts to heal the breach of 1861 failed between the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church, largely because of a Northern refusal to apologize for wartime charges of "treason and rebellion." Despite continued separation, cordial relations between the two branches had been firmly established by 1888. C. F. Latour

1828. Dimock, Marshall E. (New York Univ.). WOODROW WILSON AS LEGISLATIVE LEADER. Journal of Politics 1957 19(1): 3-19. Deals with Wilson's methods of legislative leadership in the light of some of the chief hypotheses on the subject by leading scholars in recent years. These hypotheses are tested by examining Wilson's record and then analyzing his method. The Wilsonian example sheds light on the role that personality, education, ideas, and values can play in public affairs. Ch. A. LeGuin

1829. Doss, Richard B., ed. INSIDE THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1904; LETTERS OF ALLEN CAPERTON BRAXTON AND JOHN W. DANIEL. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(3): 291-323. Offer a detailed account of the Convention by Braxton, a Staunton lawyer who was a prominent Virginia participant, with certain corrections and amplifications by his colleague, Senator Daniel. Emphasis is placed on the activities of the conservative forces and especially the Virginia delegation, who brought about the nomination of Alton Brooks Parker for President. C. F. Latour

1830. Garraty, John A. WOODROW WILSON: A STUDY IN PERSONALITY. South Atlantic Quarterly 1957 56(2): 176-18. Describes Woodrow Wilson's ability to be at ease with groups and his inability to be at ease with individuals. Wilson could not work with a person who disagreed with him and made unreasonable demands upon his most sympathetic friends and advisers. Most at home with women, he seemed to have had ideal marriages. He retreated into his family and tried to deal with other people in the mass instead of as individuals. H. Kantor

1831. Grob, Gerald N. (U.S. Army Historical Section). TERENCE V. POWDERLY AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. Mid-America 1957 39(1): 39-55. The end of Powderly's leadership in the Knights of Labor was a significant milestone in the history of the American labor movement, since Powderly was "the final representative of a group of labor reformers hoping to return to a pre-industrial society." R. J. Marie

1832. Katz, Milton (Harvard Univ.). WOODROW WILSON AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Confluence 1956 5(3): 229-238. A presentation of Wilson as perhaps the first president to "feel the mood" of basic and important forces in 20th century life. Wilson had the vision to grasp the meaning of basic themes that characterize America's emergence as a great 20th century power. A. F. Rolle
See also: 987, 1081, 1665, 1673, 1826, 1833, 1871

1833. Kirk, Russell. WILSON: ABSTRACTION, PRINCIPLE AND THE ANTAGONIST WORLD. Confluence 1956 5(3): 204-215. Wilson has gone out of favor with the liberals of the twenties and thirties who enshrined him. The author sees the

"sober ex-professor" as no progressive but a prudent conservative reformer. Wilson's failure was due not to his having been basically a conservative (as liberal critics now charge) but for not having been conservative enough. "The political wisdom of the Federalists and Burke was much diluted, in Wilson, by a dose of doctrinaire liberalism. In the hour of crisis, liberal abstraction prevailed over conservative prudence." Wilson had not learned well enough the political prudence of Burke which would have kept him from prosecuting unworkable international plans. Had he relied more upon the basic conservatism of history he might have avoided arbitrary and unworkable decisions made in haste in the name of liberalism.

A. F. Rolle

See also: 987, 1081, 1665, 1673, 1826, 1832, 1871

1834. Levy, Louis E. JEWISH IMMIGRANT LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA. American Jewish Archives 1957 9(1): 12-42. Sympathetic description of Jewish life in an American urban slum in 1890, reprinted from the contemporary weekly, The Sunday Mercury. A. B. Rollins

1835. Maass, John (Philadelphia Museum School of Art). IN DEFENSE OF THE VICTORIAN HOUSE. American Heritage 1955 6(6): 34-41. Victorian American architecture was eclectic because public buildings were clothed in historical styles deemed particularly fitting for certain classes of buildings. Moreover, building for an industrial civilization in which there were no historic precedents accentuated this trend. We condemn the buildings because we disapprove of the people who built them. There was much in the architecture of the period which represented an advance and was within the American vein. A. W. Thompson

1836. [McFarland, Amanda R.]. LETTERS OF AMANDA R. MCFARLAND. INTRODUCTION BY CHARLES A. ANDERSON. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1956 34(2): 83-102, (4): 228-244, and 1957 35(1): 33-56. Letters written during the period 11 October 1877 to 9 January 1878 (Part I), 2 February to 11 May 1878 (Part II), and 7 June to 9 November 1878 (Part III), from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, by the first woman missionary to Alaska, sent by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, describing the life of the Indians at this trading post and her work with them. W. D. Metz

1837. Neusner, Jacob. THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION AND PHILANTHROPY UPON THE BOSTON JEWISH COMMUNITY. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society. 1956/57 46(2): 71-85. Under the impact of ever-increasing immigration from Eastern Europe, Boston Jewry developed certain institutions between 1880 and 1914 which bridged the differences between the "German" and "Russian" Jews of the city. The pattern here described is typical for most American Jewish communities of the period. F. Rosenthal

1838. Pomeroy, Earl. WOODROW WILSON: THE END OF HIS FIRST CENTURY. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1956 57(4): 315-332. A Wilson centennial lecture, giving a sketch of Woodrow Wilson during his years as President of the United States, and depicting some of his political and personal problems. C. C. Gorchels

1839. Roberson, John R., ed. TWO VIRGINIA NOVELISTS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(3): 285-290. Presents an exchange of letters, written in 1910, between Mary Johnston and Thomas Nelson Page, in which the latter tactfully refused his public support for woman suffrage. C. F. Latour

1840. Rosenberg, Stuart E. SOME SERMONS IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PITTSBURGH PLATFORM. Historia Judaica 1956 18(1): 59-76. Discusses the chief religious problems of Judaism in late 19th century America and the attempts of the reform rabbis to meet them, by eradicating German and Oriental influences, by emphasizing the "mission" of Judaism in a secular context, etc. Factors requiring reconciliation with Orthodoxy were: the necessity of living with a modern Western democracy; the Christian nature of the society despite its secular framework; and the challenge of science, particularly evolution. The rabbis were more sociological than theological in their approach. Of the eight points elaborated by Dr. Kaufman Kohler's Pittsburgh conference in November 1885, only one was strictly theological. Based on Jewish Tidings and various studies of the reform movement.

Dorothy B. Goodman

1841. Sisk, Glenn N. (Georgia Institute of Technology). TOWNS OF THE ALABAMA BLACK BELT. Mid-America 1957 39(2): 85-95. Describes the slow recovery of the towns of the Alabama Black Belt (with reference to the black soil, not to the Negro population) from the end of Reconstruction days to ca. 1900. Based on a number of local newspapers as well as a number of federal and state studies, reports, and statistics. R. J. Marion

1842. Stover, John F. (Purdue Univ.). SOUTHERN RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIP IN THE 1870's. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(1): 40-52. Railroads in the South suffered more from the Panic of 1873 than did the Northern roads. By 1876, 55 Southern roads (43 per cent) were in default of their bond issues, causing a very noticeable lag in new railroad construction in the South. By the end of the decade, a measure of prosperity returned, but during the years of receivership, many Southern railroads had come under direct or indirect Northern domination. C. F. Latour

1843. Taylor, Robert T. THE JAMESTOWN TERCENTENIAL EXPOSITION OF 1907. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1957 65(2): 169-208. The Jamestown Exposition Company, and the exposition it sponsored, failed in large part because of over-optimism on the part of the founders. Its financial failure should not obscure the fact that the Tercentennial provided a grand and appropriate celebration.

C. F. Latour

1844. Turner, Charles W., ed. (Washington and Lee Univ.). A VIRGINIA SMALL FARMER'S LIFE AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1955 63(3): 286-305. Presents the private journal of William J. Hart, a farmer of Louisa County in central Virginia, written in 1871-1873. C. F. Latour

1845. Tyler, Robert L. (Ball State Teachers College). THE RISE AND FALL OF AN AMERICAN RADICALISM: THE I. W. W. Historian 1956/57 19(1): 48-65. Traces the history of the "Wobblies" from 1905 to World War I. Shows the transition from a radical industrial union, intended to replace the A. F. of L., to a Western labor union which after 1914 was hardly more than picaresque hobo society. E. C. Johnson

1846. Unsigned. DRAFTING THE WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1957 48(1): 22-24. A reprint of two undated letters concerning the activities of the constitutional convention held at Olympia, Washington during July-August 1889. The letters, originally printed in the Walla Walla Statesman and signed "Flynn", are of importance only because of the scarcity of surviving documentary evidence about the convention. D. Houston

1847. Ward, Karl (Graduate student, Univ. of Pennsylvania). A STUDY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER INTO ALASKA - II. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1956 34(4): 245-256. Describes the introduction of reindeer into Alaska in 1891 and the following years under the direction of Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education for Alaska until 1908; the struggle for Congressional support for the project; the growth of the herds, and the importance of reindeer to the territory. W. D. Metz See also: 2: 1551

1848. Weisberger, Bernard A. (Wayne Univ.). EVANGELISTS TO THE MACHINE AGE. American Heritage 1955 6(5): 20-23, 100-101. Describes the emergence of modern, large-scale evangelism in the United States led by Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey in the 1870s. Discerning a "bull market in piety," the revivalists utilized the contemporary principles of success--publicity, organization and consolidation. Avoiding dogma, denominational controversy, and attack on social evils, a significant result was the post-Civil War separation of evangelism and reform. A. W. Thompson

1849. Willing, David, L. (Univ. of Florida). FLORIDA'S OVERSEAS RAILROAD. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956/57 35(4): 287-302. Narrates the epic story of Henry Morrison Flagler's determined effort to build the railroad across the Florida Keys to the city of Key West. Based on contemporary newspapers, official business papers of the railroads and secondary works. G. L. Lyan

1850. Wynes, Charles E. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL AND THE VIRGINIA GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION OF 1893.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(4): 437-453. Governor O'Ferrall, an astute politician and wily Democrat, won the 1893 election by steering a middle course in his divided party; he opposed the Silver Act on one hand and endorsed bimetalism on the other. When he was unwilling to take a stand, he allayed fears and doubts by the simple device of trumpeting that "I am a Democrat!" He was not able to continue straddling issues permanently: however his decision in 1896 to cast his lot with the Gold Democrats, while the majority of the party embraced the cause of free silver, spelled his political ruin. C. F. Latour

1851. Younger, Edward (Univ. of Virginia). WOODROW WILSON -- THE MAKING OF A LEADER. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1956 64(4): 387-401. A review of Wilson's formative years, and especially of his academic work, shows that he was neither an uncompromising visionary nor a political trimmer. In his later years, one recognizes the application of ideas and plans which he had formulated long before he entered politics. C. F. Latour

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1665, 1670, 1673, 1677, 1989, 2013

1852. A[lzina, J]aime]. EL INTERCAMBIO COMERCIAL HISPANO-ARGENTINO [International trade between Spain and Argentina]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica (Spain) 1955 (1): 196-198. Data from 1926 to 1954 relating to exports and imports between Spain and the Argentine expressed in gold pesetas. E. Giralt Raventós (IHE 14018)

1853. Anderle, Alfred (Berlin). DIE DEUTSCH-SOWJETISCHEN VERTRÄGE VON 1925/26 [The German-Soviet treaties of 1925/26]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(3): 470-502. Deals with the conclusion of the German-Soviet Treaty (Rechts- und Wirtschaftsvertrag), 12 October 1925, and the Berlin Treaty, 24 April 1926. The former strengthened Germany's and the Soviet Union's international position. It gave Germany a better bargaining position with the Western powers and made the establishment of a united anti-Soviet bloc extremely difficult. It also benefited Germany and the Soviet Union economically. German-Soviet economic relations increased greatly. The German-Soviet Treaty for friendship and neutrality (Berlin Treaty) enjoyed the greatest popularity and was the climax in the German-Soviet relations of that period. Based on documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg. Journal (H. Köditz)

1854. Bramsted, E. (Univ. of Sydney). SEARCHLIGHT ON THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Australian Outlook 1956 10(4): 43-46. A review article based on Jane Degras, ed., The Communist International, 1919-1943: Documents; Vol. I: 1919-1922 (London: Oxford University Press, 1956). Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute for International Affairs) The documents pertaining to this early, "heroic" period of the Comintern are "carefully selected and edited." They fall into four groups, all chronologically arranged. The first group covers letters from the Comintern to, and resolutions by it on, the Communist parties, mainly of Western Europe; the second, entire programmatic and theoretical statements; the third, statements on current questions and events; and the fourth, documents concerned with organizational questions and sharp attacks on rival organizations. H. J. Benda

1855. Carbonell Tortós, Francisco de A. UNA EXPERIENCIA A ESTUDIAR: EL PRIMER ACUERDO COMERCIAL HISPANO-BRASILEÑO [An experiment to study: the first Spanish-Brazilian trade agreement]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica (Spain) 1955 (1): 187-195. Data from 1926 to 1954 relating to exports and imports between Spain and Brazil, with their value expressed in gold cruzeiros and pesetas.

E. Giralt Raventós (IHE 14019)

1856. Christoph, Paul. DOKUMENTE ZU DEN RESTAURATIONSVERSUCHEN DES KÖNIGS KARL IV VON UNGARN [Documents on the restoration attempts of King Charles IV of Hungary]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1956 9: 528-564. Reprints 30 "political bulletins," covering the period 12 January - 20 June 1921, written by the French commercial attaché in Hungary, Raoul Chélaré, to his superiors. These bulletins, located in files of Chélaré found in Paris after the liberation in 1944, came into the hands of the author of this article, who turned them over to the Austrian Staatsarchiv. The confidential reports describe the intrigues of leading personalities and parties, thus shedding light on the efforts of Charles IV to restore the Habsburgs to the throne of Hungary, and the resistance which caused his failure. H. Reed

1857. Hudson, G. F. (Director, Center of Far Eastern Studies, St. Antony's College, Oxford). COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY IN CHINA. International Affairs 1957 33(2): 176-185.

A contrast and comparison of the impact of Marxism on the USSR and Communist China. The orthodoxy of Mao can best be explained by the lack of French revolutionary influence on China. The ideas of Western liberalism had little effect on China's intellectual experience while after the Tsunyi Conference of 1935 Mao emerged as the undisputed leader of the party. He used his own tactics to solve each problem as it arose. Emphasis is placed on the steady and continuing support given to the USSR by Mao. S. L. Speronis

1858. Kennedy, A. L. AT HOME AND ABROAD IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE. Quarterly Review 1957 295(612): 138-150.

A lengthy review article of Lord Strang's Home and Abroad which describes in detail the work of a Permanent Secretary in the Foreign Office and his day-by-day negotiations on missions abroad. Beginning with the diplomatic service shortly after World War I, Lord Strang deals with the various phases of a career that covered important years, service in Russia, in the League of Nations department, in the Central (German Affairs) Department, and as permanent Under Secretary. The book is a close-up of world affairs during the last four decades. Ch. A. LeGuin

1859. Kersten, Kurt. DAS ENDE WILLI MÜNZENBERGS. EIN OFFER STALINS UND ULBRICHTS [The end of Willi Münzenberg. A victim of Stalin and Ulbricht]. Deutsche Rundschau 1957 83(5): 484-499. Reviews the career of Willi Münzenberg (1889-1940), an erratic Social Democrat who became one of the most active German Communists. Describes his varied organizing and publicist work before and after 1933.

Stresses particularly his independent role among the emigration in France, which brought him into conflict with the Comintern and Ulbricht of the German Communist Party. Münzenberg died under mysterious circumstances in 1940, perhaps, as the author suggests, murdered by the Stalinist organization that killed Trotsky and others. L. Hertzman

1860. Kertesz, Stephen D. (Univ. of Notre Dame). REFLECTIONS ON SOVIET AND AMERICAN NEGOTIATING BEHAVIOR. Review of Politics 1957 19(1): 3-36.

A comparison between USSR and USA diplomacy since 1933, partially based on personal experience. The author points out that, on the whole, Russian diplomacy has been consistent and true to party line and doctrine (whatever serves the party is right). Consequently, agreements can be signed, promises made, which the USSR has no intention of keeping. Often negotiations have the purpose of concealing intentions. American diplomacy has shown more variation. Rooted in 18th century philosophy and the tradition of compromise, it has permitted itself to be duped by the Russians. Isolationism had left the USA unprepared for foreign policy. D. van Arkel

1861. May, Arthur J. SETON-WATSON AND THE TREATY OF LONDON. Journal of Modern History 1957 29(1): 42-47. Correspondence between Seton-Watson and his friends, William Miller and G. M. Trevelyan, on the provisions and probable results of the newly-signed Treaty of London, 1915. Seton-Watson, pro-Slav in sympathy, felt that Slavic national aspirations and England's moral and diplomatic position had suffered from the conclusion of the Treaty. Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

1862. Mourin, Maxime. DIX ANS AVANT L'ACCORD DE LATRAN: LA RECONCILIATION DES DEUX ROME [Ten years before the Lateran accord: the reconciliation of the two Romes] COMMENT FURENT SIGNÉS LES ACCORDS DE LATRAN [How

the Lateran accords were signed]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 81: 356-365, and (82): 476-486. The first article deals with attempts at reconciliation between the Italian government and the Vatican in 1919. These were instigated, in part, by Monsignor Kelly, Bishop of Chicago, and were doomed to failure when Orlando's government fell because of its failure to secure the terms promised in the secret treaties. The second article deals with the steps toward reconciliation made by Mussolini -- sometimes against the opposition of other Fascist leaders -- and Pius XI. These led to the signing of the Lateran accord of 11 February 1929. R. C. Delk

1863. Poznański, Karol. RYGA 1920-1921. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(15): 1. Rambling recollections of the secretary of the Polish delegation to the Riga Peace Conference. Describes small incidents such as: an amusing story of the delay in delivery of the printed copies of the text of the Treaty of Riga, in which assembled diplomats waited an hour and a half; difficulties in recovering Polish libraries and works of art confiscated by the Russians, and the release from prison of the Polish diplomat, Tytus Filipowicz. A. F. Dygnas

1864. Poznański, Karol. WYPADKI MAJOWE WIDZIANE O STRONY MOSKWI [May coup d'état as seen from Moscow]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(25): 3. Personal recollections of a Polish diplomat who was in Moscow in May 1926. In a talk with its chief of the Polish and Baltic States Department of the Soviet Foreign Office, he learned that the USSR was convinced that the coup was organized by Pilsudski on the instigation of England, who wanted to use Poland as another tool of anti-Soviet intervention in Russia. Possibly the Russians had procured a copy of a secret circular, sent by the English government to its diplomatic representatives, anticipating and approving the coup. In any case, the Russian suspicion resulted in a concentration of troops on the Polish border. A. F. Dygnas

1865. Roos, Hans. DIE MILITÄRPOLITISCHE LAGE UND PLANUNG POLENS GEGENÜBER DEUTSCHLAND VOR 1939 [Poland's military-political position and planning with regard to Germany prior to 1939]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(4): 181-202. Summarizes the structure and deployment of the Polish army after the First World War and stresses its extensive political ties of most Polish army leaders. The author praises Pilsudski's political acumen and justifies his political powers by Poland's economic and political instability and backwardness. After Pilsudski's death, Poland's needless alliance with France led to excessive troop concentrations along the German frontier and to inadequate deployment along the Russian frontier. The chief causes for the rapid Polish collapse in 1939 were the failure of Poland's army leaders to anticipate a German attack and hold it east of the Vistula and San Rivers until the arrival of Anglo-French aid. They also underestimated the German encirclement potential from Prussian and West Carpathian staging areas. R. Mueller

1866. Sokolnicki, Michał. SPISKI NIEMIECKO-SOWIECKIE [German-Soviet plots]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(26): 3. Based on the book *Wir und der Kreml. Deutsch-sowjetische Beziehungen 1918-1941* (Frankfurt, 1955) by Gustav Hilger and the article "Von Rapallo nach Berlin. Stresemann und die deutsche Auslandspolitik" by Hans Gatzke (*Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, 1956, Vol. 4, p. 1-29.) [See abstract 2: 1558]. Discusses the German-Soviet secret talks between 1922 and 1926, which aimed at the destruction of Poland. A. F. Dygnas

1867. Thimme, Annelle (Hamburg). DIE LOCARNOPOLITIK IM LICHT DES STRESEMANN-NACHLASSES [The policy of Locarno in light of the Stresemann memoirs]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3(1): 42-63. Stresemann's conduct before and during the Locarno Conference was that of a shrewd political party leader who courted the sympathy of a mass electorate and a free press, rather than that of an old style professional diplomat who worked behind closed doors. Stresemann's aim was neither the fulfillment of the Versailles Treaty, as his opponents contended, nor the preservation of peace through pursuit of idealist sentiments, as claimed by his admirers. Rather he wanted to see the whittling down with legitimate bargaining tactics of clauses of the Versailles Treaty which threatened German sovereignty. R. Mueller

1868. Tsitovich, Ia. I. V. I. LENIN NA III VSEMIRONNOM KONGRESSE KOMMUNISTICHESKOGO INTERNATSIONALNA V. I. Lenin at the third world congress of the Communist Inter-

national. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 3-19. After describing the change in the revolutionary atmosphere resulting from the failures of Communist revolutions in Europe and the adoption of a "breathing spell" in Russia, the author gives a descriptive and analytical account of the debate over the major issue at the congress: while the extreme left pressed for further revolutionary offensives, the right wing criticized Lenin's policies as a betrayal of revolutionary Socialism. Endorsed by the congress, Lenin stressed that following Russia's lead and learning from her example should not mean slavish imitation without regard to local needs and conditions. Based on published sources. M. Raef

1869. Weinberg, Gerhard L. (Univ. of Kentucky). DEUTSCH-JAPANISCHE VERHANDLUNGEN ÜBER DAS SÜDSEEMANDAT 1937-1938 [German-Japanese negotiations over the South Sea mandate, 1937-1938]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(4): 390-398. During the period 1937-38 discussions were held between German and Japanese diplomatic officials on the status of the former German islands in the Pacific. The Japanese, unwilling to relinquish control of the mandated islands, suggested turning over title to the Germans and buying them back immediately. The Germans did not feel the time propitious and feared that such a settlement would prejudice German colonial demands elsewhere. Documented. C. R. Spurgin

1870. Yeuell, Donovan P. THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(11): 1205-1215. Contents that France could have nipped Nazi aggression in the bud. If she had taken action, she would have been backed up by her allies. The French army was considered the best in the world. England's attitude was very hesitant. Public opinion in the USA was resigned, and official opinion did not exist. The author stresses the enormous advantages this bold action had for Hitler and Germany. D. van Arkel

Paris Peace Settlements

1871. Beloff, Max (Fellow, Nuffield College, Oxford Univ.). SELF-DETERMINATION RECONSIDERED. *Confluence* 1956 5(3): 195-203. An examination, forty years later, of the Wilsonian precepts of the self-determination of peoples by national ethnic groups. The author finds the Wilsonian suggestions for enduring peace through the re-drawing of national boundaries important, if ahead of their time. The prevention of "scissions" on the basis of ethnology and differences in languages is one of the precepts of modern international politics. "There is really no reason to go on repeating *ad infinitum*: what the nineteenth century hath joined, let no man put asunder," he avers. A. F. Rolle

See also: 987, 1081, 1665, 1673, 1826, 1832, 1833

1872. Dumont-Wilden, Louis. SOUVENIRS ET REGRETS [Memories and regrets]. *Syntheses* 1957 12(131): 196-210. A discussion of the peace conference at Paris in 1919 by a Belgian journalist and eyewitness. The author comments on the participants, particularly the delegates from the great powers. Noteworthy are his recollections of the Belgian delegates and their role in the Treaty of Versailles. J. Baughman

1873. Šnejdrek, A. TAJNÁ AMERICKÁ VOJENSKÁ DIPLOMACIE V DOBĚ PRŮMĚRŮ 1918/19, t. zv. CONGEROVA MISE [Secret American military diplomacy during the armistice period in 1918/19; the so-called Conger mission]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1956 4(4): 665-669. There were two independent trends in the post-war diplomacy of the United States. The official one, on the one hand, led by President Wilson, generally happened to be in accord with the basic interests of the Allied Powers. On the other hand, secret diplomacy, conducted by certain military circles quite often without the knowledge and authorization of the President, was always in sharp conflict with the foreign policies of the U.S. Department of State. This secret trend collaborated with the German policy of retaliation. The latter is illustrated by the analysis of the mission of U.S. Colonel Arthur Lathan Conger, based on papers collected and published by Fritz T. Epstein of the Library of Congress. The author argues that the "German mission in Europe" idea of Konrad Adenauer, as materialized in the Washington-Bonn solidarity, is deeply rooted in the German-American secret diplomacy in regard to the Paris Peace Treaty. Published sources are used. F. Wagner

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

1874. Engholm, G. F. (Makerere College). THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROCEDURE IN UGANDA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1956 9(3): 338-352. The history of the procedural changes since the Council first met in 1921 shows adaptation to the great political and economic development of the country and its institutions. H. D. Jordan

Asia

See also: 1711, 1717, 1718, 1726, 1727, 2061

1875. Banerjee, D. N. (Calcutta Univ.). THE GROWTH OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN INDIA, 1919-1950. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1956 9(2): 160-172. A survey of constitutional change and experiment in India from 1909 (sic), especially the great acts of 1919 and 1935, shows that solid foundations were laid for the working of parliamentary democracy. H. D. Jordan

1876. Chang, Lai. LUEH-LUN MENG-KU 1921 NIEN TI KE-MING YUN-TUNG [On the Mongolian people's revolution of 1921]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1957 (3): 47-59. An account of the rise and growth of the Mongolian revolutionary movement of 1921. Chen Tsu-lung

1877. Fujii, Takayoshi (Kyōto Univ.). BUKAN JIDAI NI OKERU KOKKYŌ KANKEI [On the relations between the Nationalist and Communist Parties during the Wu-han period]. *Hōgaku Ronshū* 1957 62(6): 17-43. Confronted by Chiang K'ai-shek's (Chieh-shih) coup d'état against the Communists in 12 April 1927, landlords, merchants, industrialists, and radical intellectuals began to leave the Communist Party, under military threat, to co-operate with the army clique. At that time, Stalin's instructions were interpreted by the Chinese Communist Party in two ways: on one hand, the leaders repudiated the agrarian movement so that they might ally themselves with the military power of the Nationalist Party; on the other hand, Mao Tsé-tung and his friends promoted the agrarian movement with more zeal than before. Thus the Chinese Communist Party lacked unity, but by these difficulties the Communists learned how to treat the upper and middle-class farmers, and the basis was laid for the theoretical formation of subsequent land reforms. Y. Saeki

1878. Ide, Fumiko. NIPPON NI OKERU FUJIN SANSEIKEN UNDO, 1920-42 [The women's suffrage movement in Japan, 1920-42]. *Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū* 1956 (201): 12-23. Discusses the women's suffrage movement in Japan after World War I until the early days of Shōwa. The movement, established by the New Women's Association in 1920, was developed along the lines of the universal suffrage movement. However, the Japanese and the international movements separated over ideological conflict, and the former could not grow powerful. This gave the government a chance to make women's suffrage a political bargaining tool. After the Manchurian Incident, women's organizations and movements were suppressed under the fascist Emperor-system. Based on Josei Dōmei, Fusen, etc. K. Sugiyama

1879. Imahori, Seiji (Hiroshima Univ.). MŌTAKUTŌ-SHI NI OKERU KAIKYŪ KUBUN NO SHITEKI HATTEN -- DAI-ICHI-JI OYOBI DAI-NI-JI KOKUNAI SENSŌ JIDAI NI OKERU -- [The historical development of Mao Tsé-tung's class discrimination during the First Civil War (1923-27) and the Second Civil War (1927-34)]. *Shigaku Kenkyū* 1956 63: 1-28. During the period of civil war in China, Mao Tsé-tung's ideas on distinguishing between classes of Chinese society changed greatly. Although natural for a man of action to have theoretical inconsistencies, it is remarkable that in his ideas a theory of discrimination gradually evolved, in spite of the realities of the time. The ideas culminated in the theory of class discrimination of 1933. Y. Saeki

1880. Ito, Takeo. PERMANENT APPEAL OF SILK. *Contemporary Japan* 1955 23(7-9): 521-528. Includes tables on world's production of raw silk by country (1938-1954), Japan's sericultural statistics (1930-1954), Japan's raw silk export by destination (1930-1954), and spot raw silk quotation (1930-1954). G. A. Lensen

1881. Kramer, Irving I. JAPAN IN MANCHURIA. *Contemporary Japan* 1955 23(1-3): 75-100. Examines, on the basis of Western sources, the Japanese claim that Manchuria was vital to her existence. Having found earlier (Vol. 22, No. 10-12) that the claim was not valid for the pre-1931 period, the author shows it equally invalid for the period from 1931-1936. G. A. Lensen

1882. Li, Lung-mou. LI TA-CHAO T'UNG-CHIH HO WUSSU SHIH-CH'Ū MA-K'E-SSU-CHU-I SSU-HSIANG TI HSUAN-CH'UAN [Propagation of Marxist ideas by Comrade Li Ta-chao during the May 4th movement of 1919]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1957 (5): 1-18. Surveys the life and work of Li Ta-chao. Li was convinced that Marxist ideology was exactly what China needed. During the May 4th movement, no other leader showed so much enthusiasm for Marxism as Li did. Criticisms on Ch'ên Tu-hsiu, Hu Shih and Lo Chia-lun are also included. Chen Tsu-lung

1883. Mikami, Taichō (Kansai Univ.). BUKAN JIDAI NI OKERU KOMINTERUN NO CHŪKYŌ SHIDO [The Comintern's guidance of Red China in the Wu-han period]. *Kansai Daigaku Bungaku Ronshū* 1956 (70th anniversary commemoration number): 219-238. Examines the instructions dispatched by the Comintern during the period from the National Government's removal to Wu-han in January 1927 until its dissolution and points out that these instructions were incongruous with the actual situation in China at that time. The Revolutionary Government at Wu-han was supported by a feudal army clique entirely opposed to the agrarian movement under Mao Tsé-tung which was then gathering strength. This situation led to the collapse of the Revolutionary Government and the fall of Ch'ên Tu-hsiu. Y. Saeki

1884. Pauw, Douglas S. (Lake Forest College). THE KUOMINTANG AND ECONOMIC STAGNATION, 1928-37. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1957 16(2): 213-220. "This analysis suggests that the Kuomintang was not prepared on either the conceptual or policy level to cope with the problem of economic stagnation. The powers of government were not used to provide financing of economic development, to induce technological change, or to encourage technological reform. Worse than this, Nanking government policies fostered traditional uses of economy's resources and output in patterns which aggravated the dynamics of stagnation." G. A. Lensen

1885. Pineau, Roger. USS NOA AND THE FALL OF NANKING. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(11): 1221-1228. Describes the conquest of Nanking by Kuomintang troops in 1927. Bolshevik influence was very strong in the army at that time, and it is held that it was this Bolshevik element that was responsible for the looting and sniper fire. British and American naval units, the initiative being taken by the "USS Noa's" commander, Roy C. Smith, decided to open fire on looting troops in order to protect the foreigners resident in Nanking. D. van Arkel

1886. Tu, Sung-sou. LU HSUN YU WEN-HSUEH KAI-KC [Lu Hsun and the language reformation movement]. *Chung-ku Yu-wen* 1956 (52): 31-33. Written in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun, pseudonym of Chou Shu-jen (1881-1936). This article surveys the history of the Chinese language reformation movement during the past 30 years, with emphasis on Lu Hsun's contributions to the promotion of a new culture through language reformation. Various aspects of the history of Chinese language transformation are also briefly discussed. Chen Tsu-lung

Australia

See: 1729

Canada

1887. Brecher, Irving (Northwestern Univ.). CANADIAN MONETARY THOUGHT AND POLICY IN THE 1920's. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1955 21(2): 154-173. Discusses the debate on modern economic theories, such as capacity of the banking system to create money, the quantity theory of money in Canada during the twenties, as well as the controversy over a Federal Central Bank. The author shows that progressive politicians, rather than economists, were the defenders of the new theories, and holds that the shallowness

monetary thought adversely influenced Canadian policy.
D. van Arkel

1888. Chambers, Edward J. THE 1937-8 RECESSION IN CANADA. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 55 21(3): 293-308. Detailed analysis, based on much statistical evidence, of the effect of the downward trend of the business cycle on the Canadian economy in 1937 and in subsequent years.
D. van Arkel

Europe

AUSTRIA

1889. Wandruszka, Adam. AUS IGNAZ SEIPELS LETZTEN LEBENSJAHREN. UNVERÖFFENTLICHTE BRIEFE AUS DEN JAHREN 1931 UND 1932 [From the last years of Ignaz Seipel's life. Unpublished letters from the years 1931 and 1932]. *Abteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1956 9: 565-59. Reprints seven short letters from Seipel, the Austrian Christian Socialist leader and former Chancellor, to Dr. Friedrich Neiböck of the German Völkerbundliga [League of Nations League] in Czechoslovakia. The letters indicate that Seipel favored the project of a customs union with Germany, sharply criticizing only the timing of the project and the methods used for furthering it. The language of these letters, with their frequent use of expressions referring to combat and strength are revealing for Seipel's political temperament.
H. Reed

1890. Wiesenwasser, Edmund Gerhard. DER STAATSGEREICH 1933/34--VERFASSUNGSRECHTLICH GESEHEN [The coup d'état of 1933/34 from the point of view of constitutional law]. *Zukunft* 1957 (3): 67-72. The apathy of the Austrian constitutional supreme court and the cabinet towards the preservation of constitutional law and parliamentary government were chiefly responsible for their collapse under the Dollfuss ministry, on 4 March 1933. The author emphasizes that political parties, rather than constitutional authority and ministerial agencies, must be the chief supports for the democratic state.
R. Mueller

BALKANS

See also: 1756, 1765, 1788, 1948

1891. Adamantidis, Ven. EKTESIS EPI TES EIS ANTHROPINAS HYPARXEIS KAI EIS CHREMA APOLEIWS ANEPEIA TES EKRIKZOSEOS TOU HELLENISMOU TES DREIODYTIKIS M. ASIAS [A report of the casualties and financial losses due to the uprooting of the Greek population of northwestern Asia Minor]. *Mikrasiatiká Chroniká* 1957 7: 97-100. The author of this report was officially asked to collect complete information on losses that the Greeks of Asia Minor suffered during the disaster of 1922. Tables with figures are appended.
Catherine Koumarianou

1892. A. M. DVADESETOGODIŠNJICA TRAGIČNE SMRTI STUDENTA REVOLUCIONARA KRSTE LJUBIČIĆA [The twentieth anniversary of the tragic death of the student revolutionary Krsta Ljubičić]. *Politika* 1957 13 April. Ljubičić was killed in the Students' Home in Zagreb by other students ("clerical-fascists") on 14 April 1937.
S. Gavrilović

1893. Ciotori, D. N. (Member, Rumanian Academy). LORD VANSITTART. *Nation Roumaine* 1957 10(167): 1, 4. An obituary of Lord Vansittart which includes a review of his career and stresses his championship of liberty for Rumania and his fight against Stalinism.
Carla Rich

1894. Cvetković, Dragiša. MOJE POSLEDNJE VIDJENJE SA NIKOLOM PAŠIĆEM [My last meeting with Nikola Pašić]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 9: 11-14. Emphasizes the conflict between King Alexander and Pašić over the issue of democracy in Yugoslavia, and attributes the aged Prime Minister's fall in April 1926 and his sudden death in December 1926 to the King's harsh treatment. At that time Cvetković was Mayor of Niš.
S. Gavrilović

1895. D. B. NA CETINJU ĆE SE OTKRITI SPOMENOBNA REVOLUCIONARU JOVANU TOMAŠEVIĆU [A tomb (monument) to the revolutionary Jovan Tomašević will be unveiled in Cetinje]. *Politika* 1957 30 April. An account of Tomašević's life and work, with emphasis on his Communist activities in the pre-war Montenegrin trade unions and the first Yugoslav national parliament [Skupština].
S. Gavrilović

1896. Dimitrijević, Dušan, and Karel Makuc. ISTORISKI SASTANAK NA ČEBINOVOM [The historic meeting at Čebinovo]. *Borba* 1957 17 April. Publishes extracts from the documents of the constituent congress (1937) of the Communist Party of Slovenia: 1) report submitted by Edvard Kardelj; 2) the manifesto to the Slovene people; 3) letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, etc. At that time the Communist Party of Slovenia had some 250 members, and the Politburo had five members: Kardelj, (Miha) Marinko, (Oskar) Kovačić, (Stane) Zagar, and Pepica Kardelj.
S. Gavrilović

1897. Fidelski, Roman. UWAGI O SYSTEMIE ZARĄDZANIA PRZEMYSŁEN W JUGOSŁAWII [Observations on the system of industrial administration in Yugoslavia]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(2): 102-118. The increases in Yugoslav industrial production are recorded, in statistical form, for the period before 1939 and after 1945. The base used for calculating the increases are the 1939 figures. The analysis, dealing with trade, credit and prices, is mainly concerned with post-1945 data.
J. Erickson

1898. Husić, Džavid. NAD "POVERLJIVIM SPISIMA" IZ 1920 GODINE [On "the confidential documents" from the year 1920]. *Borba* 1957 15 April. The files of the Railroad Directorate in Sarajevo disclose the unpublished background history of the general strike of railroad workers in Yugoslavia in March and April, 1920.
S. Gavrilović

1899. Ionescu, I. THE RUMANIAN WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY. *Occidente* 1956 12(6): 539-559. Though mainly dealing with the post-war situation, contains some information about pre-war history. The author calls the history of the Party inglorious because of its weakness. Russian influence has always been very strong. Under the leadership of Ch. Rakovsky, it even upheld the Russian claims on Bessarabia. In the early thirties, the Party intellectuals, e.g. Marcel Pauker, succumbed in the Trotsky purge. Only then did it gradually become a proletarian party. The railway strike of 1933 was a genuine working-class demonstration. It resulted in the imprisonment of the party leader, Gheorghiu-Dej, who later formed the "prison-wing" of the Party. Jointly with the so-called "Moscow-wing" of Anna Pauker it reshaped the party, after the war-leader, Stefan Foris, had been replaced because of the party's poor war record.
D. van Arkel

1900. Kovačević, Božidar. "BUKTINJA" SOCIJALNO-POLITIČKI ČASOPIS [Buktinja (Torch), a socio-political journal]. *Republika* 1955 8 November. This journal, the organ of a group of young advocates of the republican form of government (among them Mihailo Petrović, Stanislav Vinaver, Augustin "Tin" Ujević, Nikola Bogdanović and the author), was published from 1923 to 1926 in spite of great handicaps, such as censorship, seizures, non-delivery by the post office, arrest and court trials of associates on political grounds.
S. Gavrilović

1901. Krlježa, Miroslav. ODLOMCI IS STUDJE O MOŠI PIJADE OBJAVLJENOJ U ZAGREBAČKOM "OBZORU" 25 FEBRUARA 1925 GODINE [Extracts from a study on Moša Pijade, published in the Zagreb *Obzor* of 25 February 1925]. *Borba* 1957 16 March. Views on Pijade's significance in the history of Yugoslavia and the Balkans, in reference to his imprisonment in 1925.
S. Gavrilović

1902. Maksimović, M. REVOLUCIONAR PRED SUDOM [The revolutionary before the Court]. *Politika* 1957 17 March. An account of the trial of Moša Pijade in the Third Chamber of the Court of First Instance in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on the charge of wanting to change the existing order by violent means and publishing a subversive periodical, *Komunist*. Pijade was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment at hard labor. The court of appeal reduced the sentence to twelve years.
S. Gavrilović

1903. Marković, D. M. SEĆANJA RADIVOJA DAVIDOVIĆA NA DANE PROVEDENE NA ROBLJU SA DRUGOM MOŠOM PIJADE [Recollections of Radivoje Davidović about the time spent in prison with Comrade Moša Pijade]. *Borba* 1957 16 March. Describes the part played by Pijade in the 1937 liquidation of Petko Miletić, who led the "ultra-left line" in the Yugoslav Communist Party. Davidović met Pijade in the Lepoglava prison.
S. Gavrilović

1904. Marković, Dragan. **HEROJI ČUTANJA** [The heroes of silence]. *Politika* 1957 1/3 May. Details on the arrest of Krsto Popivoda and Čana Babović in Kragujevac (1937) and on the treatment of Communists in pre-war Yugoslav police prisons. S. Gavrilović

1905. Marković, Dragan. **TRI PISMA ZA DRUGA MLA-DENA** [Three letters for Comrade Mladen]. Borba 1957 1/3 May. The letters (dated 9 December 1937, 3 July 1938, one undated), signed "Čača" [Father]--the code name of the Yugoslav Politburo--furnish information on 1) the transfer of the supreme authority in the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party in the winter of 1937 from Gorkić to Tito; and 2) emergency measures taken by Tito in efforts to deal with the "ultra-left line" faction of Petko Miletić, and generally to consolidate the party. The extracts of the letters also give details on methods of work (false passports, underground mail, cells, etc.). S. Gavrilović

1906. Martinović, Niko S. **KOMUNISTIČKI OMLADINSKI POKRET U CRNOJ GORI** [The Communist youth movement in Montenegro]. *Istorijski Zapisi* 1956 12(1/2): 207-228. Describes the pre-war history of the organization of Communist youth (SKOJ) in Montenegro. Based on documents of the Central Committee of the People's Youth of Montenegro (Titograd); correspondence with Montenegrin cultural committees in America, 1937-38 (in the author's possession); local Communist literature and press; recollections of Mirko Marković, Jovan Vukčević, etc. S. Gavrilović

1907. Mihovilović, Ive. **OTKRIĆA O ALEKSANDRU KARAJ-DORJEVIĆU I VOJI MARINKOVIĆU** [Revelations about Alexander Karageorgević and Voja Marinković]. *Nedeljne Informativne Novine* 1955 8 May. Reproduces extracts from the memoirs of Ugo Oietti (1914-1943), published posthumously, and from three articles by Carlo Gali (Mussolini's Minister in Yugoslavia, 1930-31) in *Giornale di Trieste*, September 1953. S. Gavrilović

1908. Milanović, Mihailo. **KONGRESNA NOĆ U SELU ČEBINOVOM** [The night of the Congress in the village Čebino]. **MANIFEST I REZOLUCIJE** [The manifesto and the resolutions]. *Politika* 1957 14 and 17 April. Gives details on the constituent congress of the Slovene Communist Party. The party was constituted as a result of the changes brought about in 1937 in the Yugoslav Communist organization by the Comintern. Based on recollections told by participants. The minutes of the congress are not preserved. S. Gavrilović

1909. Prodanović, Jaša M. **LJUBOMIR STOJANOVIĆ**. *Republika* 1955 21 June. Reproduces the author's article in *Srpski Književni Glasnik* [Serbian Literary Herald] on the life and work of Ljubomir (Ljuba) Stojanović, President of the Yugoslav Republican Party, on the occasion of Stojanović's death in Prague on 16 June 1930. S. Gavrilović

1910. Radenković, Djordje. **MOŠA PIJADE**. *Politika* 1956 31 December. Contrasts Pijade's stand in the councils of the Yugoslav Communist Party in the early 1920s with that of Sima Marković, the leader of the right-wing faction: "Sima... pleads... the Constitution will give us possibilities to act... Pijade warns--he demands--that... the Party be made ready for illegal work." S. Gavrilović

1911. Saračić, Ivo, and Jože Smole. **PRVOMAJSKI RAZGOVOR S DRUGOM TITOM** [The 1 May interview with Comrade Tito]. Borba 1957 1/3 May. Throws light on the following: 1) discussions in Moscow about the critical situation in the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1935; 2) decisions of the Comintern to send a portion of the Yugoslav Party's leadership back to Yugoslavia; 3) Tito's discussions in Moscow with Georgi Dimitrov and Manuilski in 1936; 4) final removal of Gorkić by the Comintern in 1937; 5) Tito's appointment by the Comintern to consolidate the Party. The interview also gives details on Gorkić's Central Committee (Politburo) in Vienna. S. Gavrilović

1912. Šiška, Jože. **PRE DVADESET GODINA OSNOVANA JE KOMUNISTIČKA PARTIJA SLOVENIJE** [Twenty years ago the Communist Party of Slovenia was formed]. *Komunist* (New Series) 1957 1 May. Publishes information on the constituent congress in Čebinovo on 17/18 April 1937 (organized by Miha Marinko with the assistance of the district committee of Trbovlje); the manifesto to the Slovene people (written by

Edvard Kardelj); election of the central committee and its secretary (Franc Leskošek); greetings sent to the executive committee of the Communist International ("Comintern"); greetings to the Spanish people, etc. S. Gavrilović

1913. S. K. **"STUDENTOV" JUBILEJ** [The "Student's" jubilee]. *Komunist* (New Series) 1957 1 May. Describes how the "progressive" students of Belgrade University, acting under the guidance of the (Communist) Party, published the periodical *Student* (from 15 March 1937 on). Details are given on the difficulties the publishers had with the authorities. The founder and editor of the periodical was Ivo (Lola) Ribar. S. Gavrilović

1914. Stojanović, Petar. **PET MALIH INTERVJUA** [Five brief interviews]. *Politika* 1957 1/3 January. Edvard Kardelj, Rodoljub Čolaković, Moša Pijade and others give information on their first appearance in public life. Kardelj's statements cover his activities in 1919-1924; Čolaković's, 1918-1920; and Pijade's, 1908-1909. S. Gavrilović

1915. Unsigned. **DR. RADENKO STANKOVIĆ**. *Poruka* 1956 (40): 16. Obituary of Dr. Stanković, one of the members of the Yugoslav Council of Regency, 1934-1941. Stanković's friends and political associates believed he would guide the Council of Regency along the path of democracy and co-operation with the Western powers. The Council of Regency's failure is attributed to Prince Paul's ascendancy. S. Gavrilović

1916. Unsigned. **DRUG TITO O MOŠI PIJADE** [Comrade Tito on Moša Pijade]. *Politika* 1957 16 March. The archives of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia contain Tito's report, "On the life of Communists in prisons in Yugoslavia," written in 1935, when Tito returned from imprisonment. Tito describes his association with Moša Pijade in Sremska Mitrovica prison and in Lepoglava prison. S. Gavrilović

1917. Unsigned. **NOVI SEKRETAR** [The new secretary]. Borba 1957 3 March. Biographical data on Jovan Veselinov Zarko, a pre-war Communist leader of Serbia. S. Gavrilović

1918. Unsigned. **SEĆANJA DRUGA LESKOŠEKA** [The recollections of Comrade Leskošek]. *Komunist* (New Series) 1957 1 May. Contains materials in reference to the secret held constituent congress of the Communist Party of Slovenia in Čebinovo (1937). S. Gavrilović

1919. Unsigned. **ŠKOLE NACIONALNIH MANJINA** [The schools of national minorities]. *Politika* 1957 1/3 May. National minorities in Yugoslavia had 554 elementary schools and eight secondary schools in 1939. S. Gavrilović

1920. Unsigned. **SUTRA IZLAZI PRVI BROJ LISTA "KOMUNIST"** [Tomorrow the first number of the journal *Komunist* will appear]. *Politika* 1957 30 April. Gives information on the issues of the earlier *Komunist*, which first appeared on 1 January 1925. S. Gavrilović

1921. --. [MOŠA PIJADE]. **UMRO JE MOŠA PIJADE** [Moša Pijade has died]. *Nedeljne Informativne Novine* 1957 17 March. Biographical articles on Pijade on the occasion of his death: 1) **PUT VELIKOG REVOLUCIONARA** [The path of the great revolutionary]; 2) **ORGANIZATOR PARTIZANSKE POŠTE** [The organizer of the partisan postal service]; etc. S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 2007

1922. Gajanová, Alena. **PŘÍSPĚVEK K OBJASNĚNÍ PŘÍČIN ROZTRŽKY V TÁBOŘE ČESKÉ BURŽOASIE V ROCE 1934** [Contribution to elucidating the causes of the split in the camp of the Czech bourgeoisie in 1934]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1956 4(4): 615-641. Economic factors were the most important ones in shaping Czechoslovakia's coalition policies in the early thirties. In 1934 the National Democrats left the Government because of the devaluation of the country's currency. The author notes parallel developments between the world crisis of 1929-1933 and the gradually expanding fascism, and he emphasizes that the Czechoslovak situation was tied with the fate of France. The Czechoslovak concomitant of world politics was the increasingly militant attitude toward class warfare, except in the case of certain rural areas of Slovakia.

ss struggle coincided with the revolutionary politics of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. As a consequence of the domestic and world situation, the Agrarian Party virtually established a dictatorship in formulating Czechoslovakia's economic policies. The fascist putsch collapsed because of the resistance put up by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Published material is used. F. Wagner

1923. Unsigned. *DĚJINNÁ CESTA KŠČ* [The historical role of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. *Nová Mysl* 1956 (1): 402-409. An evaluation of the historical achievements and tasks of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, written on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of its founding in 1921. Its origin is traced to three events: 1) the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Czechoslovak Social Democrats, in September 1920, in which the Marxian leftists decided to join Lenin's Communist International; 2) the meeting of the "leftists" on 14 May 1921; 3) the first national congress of the established Communist Party. The poor state of the historiography of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia is decried. The historical sources and documents were falsified in the Stalinist period, and the cult of positive and negative personalities flourished. A plea is made for more objective history writing, based on a broader archive work and on more contemporary documents. I. Gadourek

FRANCE

Also: 1768

1924. Humbert, Jacques (General). *LA DEFENSE DES ALPES DE 1860 A 1939. SECONDE PARTIE, 1919-1939* [The Defense of the Alps, 1860-1939. Part II, 1919-1939]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(4): 47-65. Although the seven years following the peace of 1919 was a period of unquiet and nervous respite between France and Italy, the French military command continued to emphasize the importance of the NE defenses. Finally the system of light dispersed fortifications in the high mountains was abandoned for restricted concentration with heavy fire power at strategic access points across the frontier, with reliance on specially trained ski troops. Illustrated, annotated, maps. H. M. Adams

1925. Osgood, Samuel M. (Brown Univ.). *A PRETENDER'S CONCEPT OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY*. *Review of Politics* 1957 19(1): 77-89. Discusses the political concepts of Henri, Count of Paris (born 1908), pretender to the French throne. He is first closely affiliated to Maurras' "Action Française" and its concept of the corporative state, regionalism, a society based on a hierarchy of groups with the family at its base, he does not agree with the ultra-nationalist, anti-Semitic and anti-Prottestant views of the "Action Française." Relations were severed in 1937. D. van Arkel

1926. Oyrzanowski, Bronisław. *O ROZWOJU GOSPODARSTWA W FRANCJI* [On the economic development of France]. *Ekonomista* 1957 (1): 105-134. French economic development between 1913 and 1955 is of special interest, in view of the deep and prolonged recession of the 1930s and the rapid growth during the 1950s. France showed no sign of recovery from the impact of the depression until 1939. Nationalization during the World War II period influenced French economic life considerably, and, in conjunction with the arms drive caused by the colonial wars, speeded economic development. J. Erickson

GERMANY

1927. Andō, Eiji (Seikei Univ.). *NACHIREJIMU NI OKERU RISEI TO HIGORI SEI* [Rationality and irrationality in the Nazi regime]. *Shisō* 1956 (390): 35-48. Analyzes rationality and irrationality in the Nazi regime from the point of view of economic structure. Two stages of the regime are discussed: the period of the first four-year plan, in which the Nazis formed a bureaucracy of their own in the midst of the older one, and the period of the second four-year plan, in which they acted positively to replace the bureaucracy of the former ruling class. In the first stage, the bourgeois rationality of modern capitalism was a powerful force, but in the second, it was overthrown to give full play to Nazi irrationality. Nazism, apparently alien to capitalism, shared common ground with monopolistic capitalism, and thus in Nazism is revealed the contradictions between rationality and irrationality of modern capitalism. H. Imai

1928. Angress, Werner T. *WEIMAR COALITION AND RUHR INSURRECTION, MARCH - APRIL 1920: A STUDY OF GOVERNMENT POLICY*. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29 (1): 1-20. Account of the proletarian insurrection in the Ruhr, sparked by the Kapp Putsch, which revealed most of the political weaknesses that were to plague the Weimar Republic to the end of its existence. Describes how the reaction of the government to this crisis, especially the often-conflicting policies of the military and civilian administrations, headed by General von Watter and Carl Severing, respectively, damaged the prestige of the Weimar Coalition and of the Republic as well. Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

1929. Baum, Walter. *VOLLZIEHENDE GEWALT UND KRIEGSVERWALTUNG IM "DRITTEN REICH"* [Executive power and war administration in the Third Reich]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(9): 475-496. The Weimar constitution restricted the executive power of the Reichswehr, as contrasted with that possessed by the army in the Prusso-German monarchy. When general conscription was introduced by Hitler in 1935 the position of the army within the state was again changed. The rights of the war minister and the power of the army, as contrasted with the party, are delineated. As a result of the pressure by the party and the SS, the commander-in-chief of the army was granted in 1938 executive power only over an operational territory approved by Hitler. The author also describes relations between the military supreme command and the civil administration in German-occupied Austria, in the Western and Eastern theaters of operation, and later in the occupied territories. Ilse von Pozniak

1930. Copius, J., G. Politt, and K. Schreiner. *DER REVOLUTIONÄRE KAMPF DER GREIFSWALDER WERKTÄTIGEN IN STADT UND LAND GEGEN DEN KAPP-PUTSCH IM MÄRZ 1920* [The revolutionary struggle of the workers of Greifswald in town and country against the Kapp Putsch in March 1920]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald* 1955/56 5(2/3): 193-208. Aside from Germany's industrial districts, Mecklenburg and Pomerania, too, were important centers of the armed rising in 1920. Precise data on the composition of the population of the university town of Greifswald and a detailed chronological survey on the development of the local revolutionary struggle in March 1920 are given. Ilse von Pozniak

1931. Frend, W. H. C. (Conville and Caius College, Cambridge). *HITLER AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTRY 1937-1939*. *History* 1957 42(145): 118-129. Based chiefly on the series *Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945*, and particularly on a comparison of those documents taken from the files of the Foreign Ministry with those found only in the secret files of Ribbentrop's private office. Ribbentrop, unlike his predecessor Neurath, encouraged Hitler in his warlike designs; but he did so not through official Foreign Ministry channels and not on the basis of information gathered through diplomatic sources, who were ignored and by-passed. Officials like Weizsäcker, who opposed Hitler's means though not his ends, were therefore largely impotent. W. M. Simon

1932. Freund, Ludwig (Roosevelt Univ., Chicago). *IDEALE OHNE GEGENWART: BETRACHTUNGEN ZU EINEM BUCH VON HANS JOACHIM SCHOEPS*. [Ideals without a present: observations on a book by Hans Joachim Schoeps]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1957 12(4): 16-19. In this review of Hans Joachim Schoeps' book, *Die letzten dreissig Jahre: Rückblicke* (Stuttgart: Ernst Klett, 1956), the author indirectly reveals his co-authorship of a letter President Hindenburg wrote in 1933 to Adolf Hitler, asking for the protection of Jewish veterans. This, and other facts given, contributes to an understanding of the role of the *Reichsbund Jüdischer Frontsoldaten* during the advent of the National Socialist regime. H. Hirsch

1933. Friedensburg, Ferdinand. *WORAN SCHEITERTE DIE REPUBLIK VON WEIMAR?* [What caused the failure of the Weimar Republic?]. *Monat* 1955/56 8(95): 59-64. The failure of the Weimar Republic was due to a combination of such factors as: the failure of the government to act decisively against its enemies, the weakness of Hindenburg as President, the inexperience and lack of cohesion among those groups loyal to the Republic, defects of the Weimar constitution, and foreign policy disappointments for which the Allies were responsible. In the last analysis, the weakness of the Weimar Republic was due to the political immaturity of a large part of the German people. H. Reed

1934. Gatzke, Hans W. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). STRESE-MANN AND RUSSIA. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1957 27(4): 344-355. Unpublished papers of Gustav Stresemann in the U.S. National Archives disclose that throughout his terms of office he remained cool towards the prospects of a Russo-German alliance. Stresemann favored limited economic ties with the Soviet Union, hoping that these might bring a change in or displacement of the Bolshevik system, thus resulting in co-existence between East and West, which he frequently espoused. From a paper read to the American Historical Association in Washington on December 30, 1955.

R. Mueller

1935. Hammerstein, Kunrat Freiherr von. SCHLEICHER, HAMMERSTEIN UND DIE MACHTÜBERNAHME 1933: AM VOR-ABEND [Schleicher, Hammerstein and the taking over of control, 1933: on the eve]. *Frankfurter Hefte* 1956 11(3): 163-176. Third part of the story dealing largely with the rumored plot of Schleicher and Hammerstein to use the Reichswehr to seize President von Hindenburg and keep Hitler from power. Rumor of this plot is supposed to have decided the President, against earlier inclinations, to call in Hitler as chancellor. The author, son of Hammerstein, writes from personal reminiscences, letters, and some published documents. G. Rehder
See also: 1: 532, 2: 2936

1936. Heidorn, Günter, Rudi Kretzschmar, Martin Polzin, and others. DER KAMPF DER ARBEITERKLASSE GEGEN DEN KAPP-PUTSCH IN ROSTOCK UND UMGEBUNG [The struggle of the working class against the Kapp Putsch in Rostock and environs]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock* 1956/57 5(1): 7-68. When the Kapp Putsch attempted to overthrow the Weimar Republic in March 1920, the German working class united in opposition. Rostock was, together with the Ruhr district, one of the most important centers in the struggle against the Putsch. The Rostock workers supported by the agricultural workers and the confidence of 32 Mecklenburg action committees recognized that the military formations of the Putsch could only be broken by force. Over 8,000 armed workers of Rostock brought about the military defeat of the Putsch, but the fruits of the workers' victory were stolen because the Social Democratic coalition government used the Reichswehr, which had sided with the Putsch, to disarm the workers. It was thus possible for the reactionaries to gather for a renewed attack. G. Heidorn

1937. Hintze, Peter (Neustrelitz). ZUR FRAGE DES CHARAKTERS DER ARBEITER- UND SOLDATENRÄTE IN DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION 1918, DARGESTELLT AM BEISPIEL DER RÄTE IN MECKLENBURG [On the problem of the character of the workers' and soldiers' soviets during the November Revolution of 1918: the case of the Mecklenburg soviets]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(2): 264-277. The example of the soviets in Mecklenburg shows that the workers' and soldiers' soviets on the local levels played a revolutionary part after the November events only for a short time. They were backed by the workers and soldiers who enabled them to take over the administration and sweep aside the old imperialist state. The central soviets had, at first, not administrative power and endeavored to join forces with the bourgeoisie in putting down the local soviets. Based on unpublished documents of the Landeshauptharchiv Schwerin and the Heimatmuseum at Penzlin. Journal (H. Köditz)

1938. Kleen, Walter. ÜBER DIE ROLLE DER RÄTE IN DER NOVEMBER-REVOLUTION [Concerning the role of the soviets during the November Revolution]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(2): 326-331. Denies that the soldiers' and workers' soviets that emerged during the German revolution in 1918 were genuine representatives of the revolution. Citing recently discovered files at the municipal libraries at Gotha and Erfurt, the author claims that the members of these councils came predominantly from the bourgeois classes and subverted true revolutionary aims. The documents are reprinted. R. Mueller

1939. Klein, Fritz. DISKUSSION DER LEHRBUCH-DISPOSITION (1918-1945) [Discussion concerning textbook writing (1918-1945)]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1955 3(5): 750-755. A digest of conferences, held on 23 and 24 June at Humboldt University (East Berlin), concerning a forthcoming textbook (for higher institutions) on modern German history. The conference, led by Professor Albert Schreiner of Humboldt University, was particularly concerned with the period following the First World War. Professor Schreiner emphasized that it must be this book's foremost task to stress the mistakes which the Social Democratic Party com-

mitted by surrendering its leadership to bourgeois elements, and to demonstrate that the German Communist Party fought alone and unreservedly against the rise of fascism in Germany. R. Mueller

1940. Koehl, Robert (Univ. of Nebraska). HEINRICH THE GREAT. *History Today* 1957 7(3): 147-153. An examination of the propaganda techniques of National Socialism with particular reference to the ceremony staged at Quedlinburg in 1936 by Heinrich Himmler. The sentimental and romantic wallowing in the past (the ceremony took place on the thousandth anniversary of the death of Henry the Fowler) was not just showmanship, but also reveals something of the "cravings and strivings of leading National Socialists": "Himmler's generation felt themselves to be the last hope, the last gasp of the good old times, the old ways of righteousness in Germany." W. M. Simon

1941. Meinck, Gerhard. DER REICHSVERTeidIGUNGS-RAT [The Reich Defense Council]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(8): 411-422. Discusses the creation of the Reich Defense Council in 1933, composed of all ministries that were in some way related to the waging of war. Schacht was appointed plenipotentiary for war economy and Göring was in charge of the realizations of the Four-Year Plan of 1936. An attempt to find a solution to the conflict between Göring and Schacht by making Schacht responsible for the war economy and Göring for the Four-Year Plans in peace time was thwarted by Göring's claim of superiority. After Schacht's retirement Göring achieved his goal, but the organization was complex and ineffective. A second Defense Council was also not successful. D. van Arkel

1942. Miyata, Mitsuo (Tōhoku Univ.). DOITSU FASHIZUM NO SHISOSHITEKI KIBAN--KINDAI DOITSU SEISHIN NO KŌZŌ KINŌ [The basis of German fascism viewed in the light of the history of thought -- the structure and function of modern German spirit]. *Shisō* 1956 (390): 16-34. Discusses the spiritual structure of modern Germany as consisting of an introspective tension between two values, such as freedom and authority or politics and ethics. Notes the individualism seen in the faith of Luther, the ethics of Kant, and the culture of Goethe and Schiller. Because no political philosophy was developed, an ethical vacuum was left only to be filled by the Nazi ideology of power. The dualism of the German spirit and German politics was united in Nazism. The traditional idea of "Deutsche Freiheit" is significant in the history of thought as the source of the Nazi idea of a national community. H. Imai

1943. Säger, Fritz. WILLE UND WEG. ÜBER JULIUS LEBERS POLITISCHE IDEEN [Will and way. On Julius Leber's political ideas]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1957 83(2): 150-154. Some thoughts of Julius Leber, Social Democratic organizer of resistance to the Nazi regime, reported by an acquaintance. Leber criticized the Weimar regime for its lack of positive social action. He believed in the broadest opposition to Hitler, even to include Communists, and worked ardently to plan the new Germany. L. Hertzman

1944. Schmerbach, G. MATERIAŁY DOTYCZĄCE TERRO-RU FASZYSTOWSKIEGO PRZECIWKŌ KOMUNISTYCZNEJ PAR-NIEMIEC W REJENCJI POLSKIEJ W LATACH 1932-1934 [Materials dealing with the fascist terror against the German Communist Party in the district of Opole in the years 1932-1934]. *Sobótka* 1956 11(3): 380-412. The German Communist Party stood up staunchly against the methods of Hitler. In 1932, the German fascists began their murderous attack on the Communist elements in Upper Silesia; murder, bomb-throwing and police repression were the methods employed. The growing incidence of this planned terrorism is illustrated from local newspapers, police reports, and official correspondence. The documentary material is in the original German. J. Erickson

1945. Schmitt, Hejo. BERNHARD LETTERHAUS. PORTRAIT EINES WIDERSTANDSKÄMPFERS [Bernhard Letterhaus. Portrait of a resistance fighter]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1957 83(2): 155-158. Sketch of Bernhard Letterhaus (1894-1944), Catholic union leader, associated with the German resistance to Nazism. He was arrested and executed following the 20 July attempt on Hitler's life. L. Hertzman

1946. Van Abbé, Derek (Univ. of Adelaide). HOW WICKED WERE THE NAZIS? *Australian Outlook* 1956 10(2): 65-67. Surveying different interpretations of National Socialism, the author concludes that, although Nazism was a "Bavarian foolish-

to begin with, ... its backers, trainers and jockeys were Russians and Conservatives." On the other hand, "not all Germans were Nazis, ... and even of those who actually helped Hitler ... some acted from conspicuously high motives."

H. J. Benda

1947. --. [The events of 20 July 1932]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1956 3. Two articles: Pikart, Eberhard (Berlin), "PROBLEM DER EREIGNISSE DES 20. JULI 1932 [On the problem of the events of 20 July 1932], (2): 181-183; Bracher, Karl D. (Berlin), DER 20. JULI 1932, (3): 243-251. Bracher criticizes a recent book by Bracher, *Vorspiel zum Zweigen*, for not having emphasized sufficiently that the Russian government, and the Social Democratic Party were passive when the Papen government capitulated to Nationalist demands for power on 20 July 1932. Bracher defends himself by asserting that he cited alternate courses of action for both the government and the Social Democrats from 1929 on, and that he also demonstrated that the Schleicher ministry of 1932/33 crippled the legal instruments which were necessary to save democracy in Germany. R. Mueller

GREAT BRITAIN

1965

HUNGARY

1948. Križman, Bogdan. KAKO NAM JE KAROLJI NUDIO VEZ 1918 GODINE [How Károlyi offered us alliance in 1918]. *Deljne Informativne Novine* 1957 28 April. Quotes unpublished reports from Marko Petrović (18 and 21 November 1918) and Vladimir Mihailović (13 January 1919) on Hungarian developments at the end of World War I. Petrović was the representative of the Yugoslav National Council in Zagreb credited to Count Mihály Károlyi's revolutionary government, and Mihailović was his deputy. S. Gavrilović

ITALY

also: 1924

1949. Bendiscioli, Mario. UNA VITA OSCURA DE RESISTENTE AL FASCISMO [A humble spirit in the resistance to fascism]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957 (46): 68-69. Excerpts from the diary of Quintino Di Vona which describe his activity in the Italian resistance movement from 1941 to 1945 and his role in the opposition to the Nazi-Fascist regime in September 1943. There are a number of gaps in his diary but throughout is seen the hope of an Italian patriot and a desire for a better future for his nation and the world.

S. L. Speronis

1950. Calamandrei, Piero. PIETRO PANCRAZI SCRITTORE VILE [Pietro Pancrazi, public-spirited writer]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13(4): 570-589. Commemorative oration delivered at Cortona, 31 October 1954, in honor of the late Italian literary critic. Recalls especially Pancrazi's consistent anti-Fascism, and the numerous articles that he contributed to the "third page" of the Milanese *Corriere della Sera* and other publications. A Communist Socialist, he collaborated at war's end in the publication of the Rome periodical, *La Nuova Europa*. C. F. Delzell

1951. Rossi, Ernesto. LA LEGGE DEL SOSPETTO [The law of suspects]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(10): 1708-1731. Discusses the revelations about Fascist police methods and prison conditions contained in the posthumously published memoirs of Mario Magri: *Una vita per la libertà* (Rome: Ed. Ludovico Puglielli, 1956). Rossi, who was also a victim of Fascist repression, argues that Magri's revelations contradict the descriptions of the system presented by ex-OVRA head, Guido Leto.

C. F. Delzell

1952. Sassano, Fidia. LA "SVOLTA" DEL PCI NEL 1930 [The switch in the line of the Italian Communist Party in 1930]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(10): 1694-1707. In the light of Khrushchev's recent criticism of Stalinism, the author suggests need for a re-writing of the history of the Italian Communist Party's 1930 change in party line. She questions the traditional version presented by Palmiro Togliatti regarding the expulsion of the "three" members of the clandestine party directorate -- Pietro Secchia, Alfonso Leonetti, and Paolo Ravazzoli. The Stalinist line, imposed by Togliatti, called for the return to Italy of party leaders because of the alleged imminence of a collapse of capitalism (which was equated with Fascism). Most of the return-

ing leaders were quickly arrested.

C. F. Delzell

POLAND

See also: 1130

1953. Drozdowski, Marian. W SPRAWIE BADAŃ NAD GOSPODARKĄ POLSKI PRZEDWRZEŚNIOWEJ [On the problems of the economic history of inter-war Poland]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1957 48(1): 117-125. Review of *Materiały do badań nad gospodarką Polski. Cz. I: 1918-1939* (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1956). Critical analysis of this book and summary criticism of other earlier publications on similar subjects. The reviewer stresses the narrow source base and the too-rigid application of Marxist doctrine, and demonstrates the mistakes ensuing from such an attitude. A. F. Dygnas

1954. Landau, Zbigniew. MISJA KEMMERERA [Kemmerer's mission]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1957 48(2): 270-284. Describes the economic mission of Prof. W. E. Kemmerer, who in 1925-26 examined the economic situation of Poland, and suggested means of improving it, before the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank would grant Poland a loan for the stabilization of its currency. Kemmerer was engaged in German economic life, and for sentimental and financial reasons could not be impartial, even with the best intentions. Consequently the author states, analyzing Kemmerer's report, that while some of his suggestions aim at the improvement of the Polish economic situation and others are advantageous for the USA, there are some which are harmful to Poland, indifferent to the USA, and clearly profitable for Germany. A. F. Dygnas

1955. Lepecki, Mieczysław B. O JANIE HEMPLU MISTRZU BOLESŁAWA BIERUTA [About the master of Bolesław Bierut: Jan Hempel]. *Kultura* 1956 10(11): 126-132. Personal recollections of many meetings with the Polish theoretician of Communism and "candidate for the Polish Lenin." The article covers the period 1914 to 1936, during which Hempel first fought in Piłsudski's Legion and later resided in Moscow, where he worked in the Lenin Institute and became the victim of a purge. Hempel is pictured as a landlord's son, a philosopher and a kind man; his influence on Bierut is mentioned.

A. F. Dygnas

1956. Madajczyk, Czesław. W SPRAWIE BADAŃ Z ZAKRESU NAJNOWSZEJ HISTORII POLSKI (GŁOS W DYSKUSJI) [Regarding studies in the contemporary history of Poland (a voice in discussion)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957, 64(1): 47-56. Expanded version of a "voice in discussion" at the annual meeting of the Polish Historical Society (18-21 October 1956) which analyzed reasons for the "weak development" of studies on the period 1918-1944. Historians have worked under pressure of "supplying proofs for opinions stated in advance as being right," and as a result, historical sources were not always used correctly. The state of records is also discussed, and it is mentioned that a group of papers of "social and political departments of pre-war voivodships," now kept by the Committee of Public Security, should be returned to proper archives. Suggestions are made how to organize the studies more efficiently. A. F. Dygnas

1957. Składkowski, Felicjan Sławoj (Lieutenant-General, former Prime Minister of Poland). WSPOMNIENIA Z OKRESU MAJOWEGO [Recollections of the May period]. *Kultura* 1957 11(6): 95-116, and (7/8): 143-173. Memoirs covering the public life of the author from 1923 to 1926 give his impressions from his studies of the army medical services in France and in Morocco in 1924, describe his activities as Chief of the Medical Services in the Polish army, and enlarge on the role played by him in the coup d'état in May 1926. As an ardent supporter of Marshal Piłsudski, he defended the buildings of the Ministry of National Defense against the forces loyal to the government. The memoirs further describe his work as the Government Commissioner for Warsaw, a post which he filled till September 1926, when he was appointed Minister of Interior. A. F. Dygnas

1958. Srokowski, W. OBRONA BELWEDERU (ZAPISKI UCZESTNIKA WYPADKÓW MAJOWYCH 1926 ROKU) [The defense of Belvedere (notes of a participant in the May 1926 coup d'état)]. *Kultura* 1957 11(5): 87-104. Personal recollections of a major who fought with the President of Poland, Wojciechowski, against Marshal Piłsudski. The author makes observations on the morale of the fighting parties and gives a short analysis of the struggle, showing its shortcomings from the tactical point of view. A. F. Dygnas

1959. Szechter, Szymon. WALKI MAS CHŁOPSKICH W MAŁOPOLSCE W MAJU-LIPCU 1936 ROKU [The struggle of the peasant masses in Southeast Poland in May-July 1936]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(1): 63-83. Describes the strikes of workers on the estates in the Western districts of Lvov voivodship, especially the strike on the Krzeczowice estate, belonging to the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters. Written by a Lvov historian and based on records from the Lvovskii Oblastnoy Gosudarstvenny Arkhiv [State Archives of Lvov District], the article analyzes the behavior of peasants and workers, police, and the leaders of the Peasant Party.

A. F. Dygnas

SPAIN

See also: 1811

1960. Rosenblueth, Arturo. JUAN NEGRIN. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(2): 59-63. Biographical essay on Juan Negrin (1891-1956), Spanish physician, teacher, and political leader. H. Kantor

1961. Sáiz-Estivariz, Cipriano. ANALISIS DE LA AGRICULTURA ESPAÑOLA [Analysis of Spanish agriculture]. *Boletín de Estudios Económicos* (Spain) 1956 11(37): 23-32. Study of annual variations (1929-1955) in agricultural income and production, and comparison with the national and industrial income. Data on the active agrarian population in various years. E. Giralt Raventós (IHE 14008)

1962. Toscano, F. (S. J.). UNA FUNDAMENTAL OBRA SOCIAL: LAS ESCUELAS PROFESIONALES DE LA SAGRADA FAMILIA EN ANDALUCÍA [A fundamental social work: the professional schools of the Holy Family in Andalusia]. *Razón y Fe* (Spain) 1956 153(698): 467-478. Studies the origin, character, organization, and principle, the religious atmosphere and patriotic education of these schools, recently brought into being by private initiative and entrusted to the Society of Jesus, and directed toward the solution of Andalusia's formidable social problem. The article states the distribution and present state of those centers which already are in existence and of the work's benefactors. A. Alvarez Bolado, S. I. (IHE 14042)

Middle East

1963. Weinryb, Bernard D. (Dropsie College, Philadelphia). THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION IN ISRAEL. *Middle East Journal* 1957 11(1): 23-36. Rapid urban growth fed not on the rural population but on foreign immigration. This swift creation of an urban market transformed the agricultural, co-operative society characteristic of Jewish Palestine in the early 1920s into a capitalistic society on the Western pattern. Social stratification became more pronounced as specialists and technicians gained in prestige over the manual workers, and the usual tensions of a competitive society soon appeared. This was in conflict with the original Zionist hope to revive in Jewry a pioneer, rural, anticapitalist set of values, and herein tensions were created between the ideology and the evolving material culture. J. P. Halstead

1964. Wolff, Sam de. ISRAEL. *Nieuwe Stem* 1957 12(2): 99-109. Though mainly dealing with the Arab-Israel conflict, it contains some information about the Jewish colonization in Palestine before 1948. The author discusses briefly the reclaiming of marshes and the fertilization of the soil. He stresses how Arab leaders, against the real interests of the Arabic peoples, made the Jews into an instrument of Western imperialism and emphasizes the war effort of the Jews, as opposed to the pro-Nazi tendencies of the Arab countries.

D. van Arkel

1965. Wright, E. (Univ. of Glasgow). DEFENCE AND THE BAGDAD PACT. *Political Quarterly* 1957 28(2): 158-167. Deals with Britain's role in the Middle East before the Second World War, before examining in more detail the immediate origins and the significance of the Bagdad Pact. "British thinking about the Middle East is rooted in two myths," which have no justification today; "the first is that the area is strategically a single whole, and the second is that our own relationship to it is special and—until recently at least—privileged." Britain's dominant position in this area between the two World Wars is compared with the decisive changes that have taken place since then. J. A. S. Grenville

Soviet Union

See also: 1068, 1800, 1876, 1883, 1911

1966. Achminow, H. FROM STALIN TO TROTSKY. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1956 3(8): 3-15. Reconstructing the relationship between Stalin and Trotsky from published Marxist accounts, the author concludes that it represented an alliance which opposed the Leninist faction. Trotsky pressed for continuous revolution until the establishment of world-wide Communism, while Lenin and his followers demanded the stabilization of the Bolshevik regime inside Russia prior to spreading the revolution elsewhere. The author therefore interprets the anti-Stalin statements at the Twentieth Party Congress by Soviet leaders as signifying a shift toward old Trotskyite demands to foster world-wide revolution. R. Mueller

1967. Adamovič, A. UZVYŠŠA -- THE BELORUSSIAN LITERARY CLUB. *Belorussian Review* 1957 (4): 23-55. Recounts the events leading to the founding of the nationalist Belorussian literary club "Uzvišša" [Excelsior] in 1926, and describes its activities until its dissolution, and the purge of most of its members, in December 1931. C. F. Latour

1968. Allworth, Edward A. (Graduate student, Columbia Univ.). THE SOVIET INTERPRETATION OF TWO LINES BY AN ASIAN POET. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(2): 202-205. The Soviets make a Marxist interpretation of Asian classical poets. Different translations of Mir Ali Shir Nevali, 1440-1501, show variations in interpretation. Nevali speaks of universal truths and feelings; he is made to appear a Communist Party activist when lines are taken out of context. The couplet is cited for socio-political, not for literary reasons. Until his quinquennial celebration, no mention was made of him as an Uzbek, the father of Soviet Uzbek literature. R. B. Holtman

1969. Daniels, Robert V. (Univ. of Vermont). THE SECRETARIAT AND THE LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, 1921-1923. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(1): 32-49. Aims to explain how the influence of the Secretariat became predominant and the Party monolithic immediately following the civil war. The Secretariat exercised influence by direct control over individual personnel, and by supervision and control over local Party organizations. The decisive steps were taken at the Tenth Party Congress in 1921. Local Party secretaries were henceforth appointed, and political disputes and dissensions solved by transferring people. Stalin dominated the top Party councils by controlling the election of provincial delegates to the national Party congresses. Several special agencies and officials aided in the work of controlling lower echelons. R. B. Holtman

1970. Gotlober, V. M., and S. M. Babushkin. O SOTSIALISTICHESKOM PREOBRAZOVANII PROMYSHLENNOSTI V SOVETSKOI ROSSII [Concerning the socialist transformation of industry in Soviet Russia]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 63-68. Critique of the article by V. P. Nasyrin, in *Voprosy Istorii* 1956, No. 5 [See abstract 2: 2891]. In particular, the authors point out that nationalization (not to be equated with confiscation), far from being merely a punitive measure for sabotage by the bourgeoisie, was a vital part of the political and economic program of the party. Authors note that while the form of socialist policies may vary according to local conditions (e.g. China today), their essential character is not dependent on the actions of class enemies. A few facts on rates and methods of nationalization from archival documents are cited in support. M. Raff

1971. Guins, George C. (formerly Univ. of California). SOVIET LAW IN THE MIRROR OF LEGAL SCIENCE. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(1): 66-73. Examines the value of the case-study method as a means of gaining insight into Soviet legal practice. It is impossible to have a systematic collection of cases. Communist theory and actual regulations give a more accessible and convincing view of Soviet legal practices than that from citing isolated cases. The judges are not independent, and are unimportant as a factor of social change. Socialist law is essentially public law, in which judicial practice has a very limited significance. Case-law methods are useful in studying spheres of the Soviet legal order which have no or only a limited relation with state policy. R. B. Holtman

1972. Il'in, A. F. PROBLEMY VTOROI PIATILETKI OVETSKOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI V KANDIDATSKIKH DISERTATSIIAKH [Problems of the Second Five-Year Plan in candidates' dissertations]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 185-192. Critique of a series of recent candidates' dissertations dealing with the Second Five-Year Plan. Major defects are: unsatisfactory form and style, insufficiently careful examination of the data (especially statistics), lack of critical analyses and significant conclusions, frequently inadequate grounding in economics. M. Raiff

1973. Montgomery, Arthur. PRODUCTION AND IDEOLOGY OF THE SOVIET UNION. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 1956 4(2): 151-177. Discussion of the theory behind the production targets set in the Soviet Union. The basis is partly a long-term view of the need to outstrip capitalist countries and the anticipated capitalist crisis. It is also conditioned by the needs of foreign policy. Includes an analysis of recent rates of growth in Russia and western countries. H. Pollins

1974. Morgan, Glenn G. (Research Analyst, Department of Economics). THE SOVIET PROCURACY AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE: SMOLENSK, 1929-1930. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(1): 14-31. The article studies especially the use of legal measures in the class struggle at the end of the NEP. The agricultural tax was an effective weapon against the kulaks. At the end of 1929 the government switched from restricting to eliminating the kulaks. Much attention is given to problems caused by the resistance of kulaks and efforts to eliminate them. The procuracy, stressing the class struggle, reported only what upper echelons wanted to hear, and took no initiative in policy. Based on monthly and special bulletins in 1929 and early 1930 of the procuracy in Smolensk Archive. R. B. Holtman

1975. Pruck, Erich. DER POLITISCHE ROTE SOLDAT [The Political Red soldier]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(1): 1-20. A discussion of the intricate system of political control over the Red Army, and the methods used for political indoctrination of the soldiers. Though mainly concentrating on an analysis of the present-day situation, the author sets it against a historical background. He also discusses the continuous clash between purely military and political interests. D. van Arkel

1976. Scheuer, Georg (Paris). KRONSTADT, MÄRZ 1921 [Kronstadt, March 1921]. *Zukunft* 1957 (3): 84-86. Commemorates the 35th anniversary of the uprising of the sailors and workers at Kronstadt, March 1921. The author attributes the revolt to oppressive methods by the Cheka in the Kronstadt factories and naval installations and to adverse living conditions that resulted from the Soviet regime's New Economic Policy. The disaffected people who rose against the Soviets regarded themselves as the legitimate heirs to the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, a claim to which the brutal repressive measures by the armies of Tukhachevski and Trotsky gave full credence. R. Mueller

1977. Stasosová, Jelena. VZPOMÍNKY NA V. I. LENINA [Recollections of V. I. Lenin]. *Praha Moskva* 1957 (4): 290-298. A personal recollection of V. I. Lenin during the years 1919-1920, when the author was closely connected with him and was assigned a number of tasks by Lenin. J. Erickson

1978. Unsigned. TO THE TRADE UNION DELEGATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Voice of Free Georgia* 1957 (8): 19-21. Reprints a letter written from a Tiflis prison by K. Andronikashvili, former President of the Committee for Georgian Independence, to a delegation of British Trade Unions visiting Georgia soon after the 1924 August-September insurrection. The letter presents the Georgian view of contemporary events there. C. F. Latour

1979. Urban, P. THE TWENTIETH PARTY CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL QUESTION. *Belorussian Review* 1957 (4): 83-95. Although both Lenin and Stalin announced that their nationality policy was based on a recognition of the cultural tradition of minority groups within the USSR, Russian supremacy was practiced on a political, cultural and historiographical level. It is most improbable that this situation will be changed, despite the conciliatory views expressed at the 20th Communist Party Congress. C. F. Latour

United States of America

See also: 1822, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1838, 1954

1980. Donovan, John C. (Bates College). THE POLITICAL PARTY AND FOREIGN POLICY-MAKING: A NOTE OF SPECULATION. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1957 28(1): 62-75. Suggests that the American political party, for all its looseness and lack of discipline, is, in skilled hands, a more flexible instrument than some students appreciate. Its flexibility is shown by the quick way in which Franklin D. Roosevelt was able to transform a coalition which had put over the New Deal domestic program into a quite different, even mutually exclusive coalition which put over the repeal of the arms embargo. This transition occurred from 1938 to 1939, and involved Roosevelt's use, to a large extent, of the same Southern conservatives that the President had tried to purge only a few months earlier. S. E. Humphreys

1981. Miller, Robert Moats (Univ. of North Carolina). THE ATTITUDES OF THE MAJOR PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN AMERICA TOWARD WAR AND PEACE, 1919-1929. *Historian* 1956/57 19(1): 13-38. Begins with the acceptance by the Protestant churches of the necessity for World War I. Traces the acceptance of the Treaty of Versailles and the advocacy of the League of Nations by the Protestant clergy, and recounts in detail the extensive disarmament and internationalist movement within the churches in the 1920's, concluding with their optimism over the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928. Includes a bibliography of unpublished materials. E. C. Johnson

1982. Smith, J. Malcolm, and Cornelius P. Cotter. ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY: REPORTING TO CONGRESS. *Western Political Quarterly* 1957 10(2): 405-415. Lists the administrative reporting devices which the United States Congress has instituted since the early 1930's to compel administrative accountability to the legislature in the execution of delegated powers. H. Kantor

1983. Wayland, John W. MARSHAL FOCH VISITS RICHMOND. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1956 64 (4): 433-436. Presents the diary notes of an observer of the pageant put on by the Virginia capital on the occasion of Marshal Foch's visit in November 1923. C. F. Latour

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents
Military History
General

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Balkans (1941-1945)
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Western Europe (1944-1945)
Pacific and Asian Theatre
Atlantic and North Sea

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 2084

1984. Hagens, Walter von. DIE EXTERRITORIALITÄT DER FÜRSTLICH-LIECHTENSTEINSCHEN KUNSTSAMMLUNG IN WIEN [The exterritorial status of the art collection of the Duke of Liechtenstein at Vienna]. *Archiv des Völkerrechts* 1955/1956 (5): 284-295. The author reiterates a legal opinion, previously rendered in 1944/45, that an Austrian law of 1923, forbidding the export of art objects from Austria, did not apply to the Duke of Liechtenstein because he enjoyed exterritorial status as a foreign ruler. The German government had, in 1944, disapproved on the basis of this law the Duke's request to ship part of his art collection from Vienna in order to save it from destruction by aerial warfare. R. Mueller

1985. Krausnick, Helmut (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). HIMMLER ÜBER SEINEN BESUCH BEI MUSSOLINI VOM 11.-14. OKTOBER 1942 [Himmler on his visit with Mussolini from 11-14 October 1942]. *Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(4): 423-426. The first publication of Himmler's own account of his visit to Italy in 1942. His discussions with Mussolini covered a number of topics, such as the Jewish question, the food shortage in Italy, Mussolini's relations with the King of Italy and the Pope, and the general military situation. C. R. Spurgin

1986. Meissner, Boris. DIE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN DER SOWJETUNION UND DEN BALTISCHEN STAATEN VON DER DEUTSCH-SOWJETISCHEN INTERESSENABGRENZUNG BIS ZUM SOWJETISCHEN ULTIMATUM [Relations between the Soviet Union and the Baltic countries from the Russo-German spheres-of-interest agreement up to the Soviet ultimatum]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1954 3(2): 161-179. Describes in detail the conclusion of the German-Soviet agreements, in the fall of 1939, which ultimately enabled the Soviet Union to annex the Baltic countries. These states were forced successively to permit the Soviet Union to establish military bases on their territories. Trade agreements, which the Baltic countries concluded among themselves soon thereafter to offset severe economic crises, were seized by the Soviet Union as a pretext for their annexation in June, 1940. Extensive documentation, chiefly on Russo-Estonian negotiations. R. Mueller

1987. Örvik, Nils (Krigshistorisk Avdeling, Oslo). DAS ENGLISCH-NORWEGISCHE HANDELSABKOMMEN UND DIE ALLIIERTEN INTERVENTIONSPÄNE IM RUSSISCH-FINNISCHEN KRIEG [The English-Norwegian trade agreement and the Allied plans for intervention in the Russo-Finnish War]. *Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(4): 345-361. Although the British were determined to apply stern economic warfare measures against Germany in the early days of World War II, a surprisingly liberal trade agreement was signed with Norway in February 1940. From September to December 1939 the British demanded a virtual cessation of Norwegian shipments to Germany; however, during the next two months Norway was able to make contracts for shipments to Germany equivalent to the pre-war volume without British objection. The author cites evidence to support his hypothesis that the change in British attitude was prompted by the Anglo-French plan to intervene in the Russo-Finnish War. This plan would have necessitated friendly passage of Allied troops through Norway and Sweden. Thus, by relaxing restrictions on Norwegian trade, Britain hoped to get Norwegian approval of the Allied plan. This article is a summary of the author's book, *Norge i brennpunktet*, Vol. 1 (Oslo: Grundt Tanum, 1953). C. R. Spurgin

1988. Pepper, E. Louise (Stanford Univ.). CORDELL HULL'S ARGENTINE POLICY AND BRITAIN'S MEAT SUPPLY. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1956 10(2): 3-21. Using chiefly standard published sources, analyzes one aspect of British-Argentine-U.S. relations in the Second World War. The author considers justified the belief of U.S. Secretary of State Hull that a British threat to suspend meat purchases would force a genuine break between Argentina and the Axis. However, Britain was not convinced and wished to keep on good terms with Argentina for the sake of post-war economic relations. Britain's cooperation with Hull was therefore sporadic and half-hearted. D. Bushnell

1989. Seton-Watson, H. COMMUNIST PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE. *Occidente* 1956 12(6): 473-493. Though dealing mainly with the post-war situation, contains some information about the period before 1945. Owing to its urban character, Communism never had a mass-following in agrarian Eastern Europe, but there were, on the other hand, no truly democratic traditions. Peasants are only likely to become revolutionaries when the state mechanism collapses, as happened after World War II. The Communists took advantage of this, though only the Yugoslavs were capable of staging their own revolution. In all other countries, the Communists had to rely on the Soviet Union and its military and economic power. The author shows that Communist assumption of power is marked by three stages: 1) a coalition of Communist parties with other parties, which 2) are gradually reduced to nominal partners only, the Communists controlling all key positions, and finally 3) sole Communist rule. D. van Arkel

1990. Unsigned. IZJAVA KRALJICE ALEKSANDRE [Statement by Queen Alexandra]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 9:40. Reproduces the text of a public apology by the Queen of Yugoslavia to the people and to the Queen Mother for the contents of her recently published memoirs. The article maintains that this apology was necessary because the memoirs published by the King and by the Queen of Yugoslavia contain "in several hundred pages several hundreds of inexact and inopportune statements." The King's and Queen's memoirs cover the history of Yugoslavia from 1939 to 1945. S. Gavrilović

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 1943, 1945, 1949, 2077

1991. Chałasińska, Krystyna. STRACH I HONOR. NA MARGINESIE LITERATURY OBOZÓW KONCENTRACYJNYCH [Fear and honor. From the pages of the literature on the concentration camps]. *Przegląd Socjologiczny* 1957 11: 419-435. The literature on the concentration camps and the occupation is not merely a giant record of martyrdom, but a display of the systematic extermination of a people. One question which cannot be overlooked is that of "the honor of an officer," an officer such as Rudolf Hoess, concentration camp commander, whose biography is given in full. Perhaps the problem would be better termed "the honor of the SS man," honor in the service of unspeakable crime and atrocity. J. Erickson

1992. Costantini, Pio. LA RESISTENZA A CHIETI [The resistance in Chieti]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13(3): 382-389. Discusses the resistance in the vicinity of Chieti from September 1943 until the liberation in 1944--a topic which was overlooked in a recent article on the resistance in Abruzzo published by Corrado Colacicco in *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* (May 1954). The author observes that the resistance was a serious movement, led mainly by lower army officials, and that a great many of its leaders lost their lives. C. F. Delzell

1993. Herman, Marco. UN EBREO POLACCO PARTIGIANO IN PIEMONTE [A Polish Jew partisan in Piedmont]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1956 (44-45): 20-31. Excerpt from the diary of a Polish Jew who was captured on the Russian front by Italian troops, and returned to Italy, where he participated in the resistance movement in Northern Italy, 1943-1945. S. L. Sponson

1994. Lazarević, Raša. PRED OSMI MART - MEDJUNARODNI DAN ŽENA [On the eve of March 8 - the international women's day]. *Borba* 1957 6 March. Gives information about women in Tito's wartime Army of National Liberation, and particularly about Desa Adžić and Vasilija Kostić who were captured and executed by the Italians in the Jusovača prison in Podgorica, Montenegro, in May 1942. S. Gavrilović

1995. Martelli, Mario. LE "QUARTO GIORNATE NAPOLETANE" [The "four Neapolitan days"]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(11): 1917-1928. Criticizes the tendency of Roberto Battaglia and some other Italian historians to create a myth rather than a truthful account of the nature of the Neapolitan four-day uprising against the Germans after 27 September 1943. The author argues that the Neapolitan insurrection occurred spontaneously for reasons of self-preservation and avoidance of forced labor service, and that it lacked both co-ordination and political objectives. It was nevertheless important, in that a people long unaccustomed to making its own decisions had the courage to take up arms and resist the enemy. C. F. Delzell

1996. Mašić, Alexander. PISMA BILEČKOG OSUDJENIKA [Letters from the prisoner in Bileća]. *Politika* 1957 1/3 January. Published extracts from letters written by Ivo (Lola) Ribar, during his internment in the concentration camp in Bileća, Herzegovina. The letters contain detailed information about the conditions in the camp. A letter of 22 February 1940 is addressed to his father, Dr. Ivan Ribar, who was interceding with the government in behalf of the prisoners. S. Gavrilović

1997. Rieger, Hans. DAS URTEIL WIRD JETZT VOLL-
"FRECKT... VOR DER SCHWARZEN TÜR. DIE MASSENHIN-
RICHTUNGEN IN WIEN WÄHREND DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIE-
GES. AUS AUFEICHNUNGEN EINES GEFANGENENSELSOR-
ERS [The sentence is now being executed... in front of the
black door. The mass executions in Vienna during the Second
World War. Notes of a prisoner's priest]. *Furche* 1957 13
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15). The author, a Protestant minis-
ter, describes his services to Protestant political prisoners con-
demned to death by the Vienna Volksgerichtshof during the
period 1942-45. The articles are parts of a larger manuscript
prepared for publication as a book. O. Stenzl

1998. Stern, Robert. SCHACHER MIT EINER MILLION
MENSCHENLEBEN [Barter with a million human lives]. *Zu-
kunft* 1957 (3): 87-89. Thousands of Jews were saved from
death camps during the Second World War in return for money
and material payments to the German army. Discusses
chiefly the activities of Joel Brand, a Hungarian Jew, whose
negotiations with the SS resulted in saving many Hungarian Jews
from extermination. R. Mueller

1999. Trailović, D. PREFEKT KRFA IZ LOGORA FERA-
ONTI [The prefect of Corfu in the Feramonti camp]. *Borba*
1956 11 December. Describes recollections of the two
years, 1942-43, spent in the Italian concentration camp in Fera-
monti, Calabria, together with Evangelos Averot (later Greek
Minister of Foreign Affairs). S. Gavrilović

2000. Trevor-Roper, R. THE STRANGE CASE OF HIMM-
LER'S DOCTOR. *Commentary* 1957 23(4): 356-364. A docu-
mented account of the important role played by Dr. Felix
Kersten in saving the lives of numerous persons condemned by
the Nazis, through his influence as personal physician to Heinrich
Himmler. Kersten is particularly given credit for saving
thousands of Scandinavian prisoners. Credit for this had been
erroneously given to Count Folke Bernadotte, but records show
that Kersten deserves the chief credit. N. Kurland

2001. Ventura, Franco. LA STAMPA CLANDESTINA A
TRIESTE DAL 1943 AL 1945 [The clandestine press in Trieste
from 1943 to 1945]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957
16(1): 3-29. The secret press of Trieste faithfully reported
the differing attitudes and opinions of the united, anti-Fascist
front. During the period from 1943 to 1945, it advocated a lib-
eral post-war platform consisting of support of a federated
Europe, true friendship with the Yugoslavs, and a just and fair
settlement of the disputed area surrounding Trieste. Article to
be continued. S. L. Speronis

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See also: 1864, 1931

2002. Aleff, Eberhard. DIE SOWJETUNION UND DER AUS-
BRUCH DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [The Soviet Union and the
outbreak of World War II]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rund-
schau* 1957 7(2): 69-83. A detailed discussion of German-
Soviet diplomacy during the summer of 1939. The author holds
that the Soviet Union was by no means opposed to war, since it
could foster the revolution, but wanted to participate only in the
initial stage when both sides were sufficiently weakened. After
Munich, Russia lost faith in "collective security" and began to
consider the idea of a pact with Germany. Hitler, in the mean-
time, not being able to come to terms with Poland, wanted to
isolate this country. Afraid of a war on two fronts, he too was
willing to reach a German-Soviet understanding. The author dis-
misses the various steps that led to the German-Soviet Non-
aggression Pact of 23 August 1939. D. van Arkel

2003. Basler, Werner (Potsdam). DIE BRITISCH-FRAN-
ZÖSISCH-SOWJETISCHEN MILITÄRBESPRECHUNGEN IM AUG-
UST 1939 [The British-French-Soviet military talks in August
1939]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(1): 18-
9. Contends that Soviet foreign policy up to the Non-Aggres-

sion Pact of 1939 was justified, notwithstanding the criticism
of the 20th Party Congress on matters of foreign policy. The
Western powers were not, in 1939, sincerely interested in the
conclusion of a military convention, being more inclined to grant
Germany a certain number of concessions than to strengthen
the Soviet position. Thus the Soviet aim of effective and united
anti-fascist action was frustrated by the Western powers' re-
fusal to co-operate and the Soviet Union was forced to conclude
the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. Based on published
documents. Journal (H. Köditz)

2004. Brügel, J. W. (London). DIE LETZTEN WOCHEN
VOR KRIEGBESBRUCH [The last weeks before the outbreak
of the war]. *Zukunft* 1957 (3): 89-90. A review article
based chiefly on the recently published seventh volume of the
files of the German Foreign Office, and comprising the period
9 August - 3 September 1939. Documents contained in this
series establish irrefutably that Hitler wanted war with Poland
at all costs. He dreaded Poland's acquiescence to German de-
mands, and was certain that a non-aggression pact with the
Soviet Union would discourage the West from attacking him.
This volume also provides evidence that the Soviet Government
had committed itself to aid Germany in dismembering Poland
even before the conclusion of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact.
R. Mueller

2005. Campus, Eliza (Bucharest). DIE HITLERFASCHISTI-
SCHE INFILTRATION RUMÄNIENS 1939-1940 [The Hitler-
Fascist infiltration of Rumania in 1939-1940]. *Zeitschrift für
Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(2): 213-228. Reprints
a lecture delivered at Leipzig University. After the conclusion
of the Rumanian-German Treaty of 1939, Rumania was covered
with a network of Nazi-Fascist organizations which combined
propaganda work with espionage, and were directly responsible
to the German party authorities. Economic exploitation, to
provide raw materials for Germany's war effort, led to almost
complete economic disorganization. By the end of 1939 an
anti-Hitler tendency became noticeable among part of the bour-
geoisie and the landowners. This did not, however, result in
their joining an anti-Fascist bloc; the only result was to con-
stitute a Balkan bloc with a pro-Mussolini bias.
Journal (H. Köditz)

2006. Higgins, Trumbull (Hofstra College). EAST WIND
RAIN. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(11):
1198-1203. Discusses Axis diplomacy in reference to the
war with the USA and the USSR. Instead of attacking the Soviet
Union together with Germany (which would have been the only
way to realize Japanese aims), Japan added an enemy--the
United States. The Japanese navy favored the South East Asia
campaign and the Germans, supporting this policy from the
beginning, pressed Vichy France to offer bases in Indo-China
to the Japanese. However, the German failure to inform the
Japanese about their intentions with regard to the Soviet Union
led to the Soviet-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact. D. van Arkel

2007. Odložilík, Otakar (Univ. of Pennsylvania). EDVARD
BENEŠ ON MUNICH DAYS. *Journal of Central European
Affairs* 1956/57 16(4): 384-393. Discusses at some length
two recently published books containing memoirs of the late
Edvard Beneš: *Memoirs of Dr. Edvard Beneš. From Munich to
New War and New Victory* (Boston, 1955); and *Mnichovské Dny*
(London: Ústav Dr. Edvarda Beneše, 1955). The books, which
do not overlap, are important and give a first-hand report of
Czechoslovak policy as designed and practiced by Beneš from
1938 until his trip to Moscow in December 1943.
C. F. Delzell

2008. Remak, Joachim (Stanford Univ.). TWO GERMAN
VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES; HITLER AND HIS DIPLO-
MATS. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1957 28(1): 25-35.
Doubt is cast on the theory that there would have been no war
if the United States had announced its support of the democracies
in 1939. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, German ambassador in
Washington after 1937, warned repeatedly and unmistakably
that the United States would not remain neutral--would indeed
make common cause with Britain even faster than in the war of
1914. The warnings were accepted by the German Foreign
Office (especially with Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker) but not by
Adolf Hitler, whose original contempt for America seems to
have remained unchanged until well into the war.
S. E. Humphreys

2009. Rönnefarth, Helmut K. G. DIE SUDETENKRISE 1938 [The Sudeten crisis 1938]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1955 4(1): 1-47. The Allied policy at Versailles of allowing Czechoslovakia to ignore the rights of the Sudeten Germans, and the concerted effort of France and the Soviet Union during the twenties and thirties to use Czechoslovakia as a potential springboard for attacking Germany, provided Hitler with the pretext he needed for destroying Czechoslovakia. He was further aided 1) by the intransigent refusal of the Czechoslovakian government to grant partial autonomy to the Sudeten Germans, even after the annexation of Austria in March 1938 had shattered Czechoslovakian hopes for Anglo-French aid, and 2) by Great Britain's erroneous assumption at the Munich Conference that war could be averted and Czechoslovakia saved if the Western allies could persuade that country to make cessions to Hitler. R. Mueller

2010. Schiefer, Hans. DEUTSCHLAND UND DIE TSCHOSLOWAKEI VON SEPTEMBER 1938 BIS MÄRZ 1939 [Germany and Czechoslovakia from September 1938 until March 1939]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1955 4(1): 48-66. Maintains that the Munich agreement and the resulting German seizure of the Sudetenland did not save Czechoslovakia but actually hastened its dismemberment because Hungary and Poland were thereby encouraged to obtain parts of Slovakia in 1939. Files of the Nuremberg trials, to which the article frequently refers, show that German government agencies actively abetted the Hungarian and Polish claims and engineered armed incidents on their Slovakian borders. R. Mueller

2011. Sonntag, Raymond J. THE LAST MONTHS OF PEACE, 1939. *Foreign Affairs* 1956/57 35(3): 507-524. A review of Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-45, Series D, Volume 6: The last months of peace, March - August 1939, and Volume 7: The last days of peace, August 9 - September 3, 1939. (London: HM Stationery Office, 1956). Hitler's diplomacy in March 1939 was designed at the outset only to advance Germany one stage further toward supremacy in Europe. During the summer, however, each step that he took led inexorably toward war. Hitler "bluffed" as he had so successfully done before, but Poland, France and Great Britain refused to yield. Eventually, Hitler found himself in a position where retreat was impossible. As a last desperate effort to break the will of his opponents, he promised Russia in the Nazi-Soviet Pact more in the way of European territory than he could hope to gain from the conquest of Poland. D. Houston

2012. Unsigned. JEDAN ISTORIJSKI DOKUMENAT [An historical document]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 9: 33. Reproduces statements concerning Russia made by the Regent of Yugoslavia, Prince Paul, to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in June 1939 in London. The information was reported in a telegram from American Ambassador Kennedy to the State Department in Washington, dated London, 20 July 1939, No. 1034. The telegram is published in an unspecified collection of U.S. diplomatic documents relating to the negotiations with the USSR on the eve of Hitler's attack on Poland. S. Gavrilović

2013. Watt, D. C. (London School of Economics). AN EARLIER MODEL FOR THE PACT OF STEEL. *International Affairs* 1957 33(2): 185-198. The Pact of Steel has a long and varied history. Ribbentrop first approached Mussolini with the idea in May 1938. Although serious opposition from Count Ciano forced him to abandon the idea temporarily, Ribbentrop achieved his goal of an alliance with Italy on 22 May 1939, and the Germans were permitted to draft the text almost entirely by themselves. S. L. Speronis

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 1929

2014. Družinić, I. VELIKE KATASTROFE NAŠIH POMORACA [The major disasters of our seamen]. *Politika* 1957 30-31 March, and 1-3 April. Five articles on the sinking of, inter alia, the "Rad" (April 1941) and the "Ljubljana" (1945) in World War II. S. Gavrilović

2015. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. MOTORISIERUNGSPROBLEME IM WINTER 1939/40 [Motorization problems in the winter of

1939/40]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(9): 497-518. In the German campaign against France in 1940, motorized weapons were not only used as auxiliary weapons of the infantry, but had an operative function of their own. The article surveys the organization of the motorized units of the German Wehrmacht between 1936 and 1940, giving diagrams and details on models, fuel requirements and repair and maintenance. The preparation of motor vehicles and tanks for the operations in France in the spring of 1940 is also discussed. Ilse von Pozniak

2016. Kittredge, Tracy B. A MILITARY DANGER. THE REVELATION OF SECRET STRATEGIC PLANS. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(7): 731-743. Discusses the premature publication of the American "Victory Plan" by isolationist newspapers in 1941, and the repercussions this could have had. Underestimating information so easily obtained, Hitler stubbornly refused to follow the advice of his military advisers to concentrate all German power on the Mediterranean area instead of on the Eastern front; he thus saved the Allies from considerable trouble. D. van Arkel

2017. Parvulović, Slavoljub. GUSARI DRUGOG SVETSKOG RATA [Pirates in World War II]. *Borba* 1957 19-31 March, and 1-2 April. Fifteen articles giving details on German violations of international law and naval warfare custom during World War II. The articles are based on published documents. S. Gavrilović

2018. Rohwer, Jürgen. DAS KANADISCHE SEEKRIEGSWERK [A work on the Canadian naval war]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(9): 530-531. Even before World War II, the Canadian navy had a "Historical Unit"; this was enlarged in 1941 to become the Naval Historical Section. The principal task of this section is the publication of a history of the Canadian navy, with special emphasis on its operations in the Second World War. Gilbert N. Tucker, *The Naval Service of Canada. Its Official History* (3 vols., Ottawa: King's Printer 1952). Ilse von Pozniak

2019. Spetzler, Eberhard. DER WEG ZUR LUFTSCHLACHTE UM ENGLAND IN KRIEGSRECHTLICHER BELEUCHTUNG [The steps leading up to the Battle of Britain from the point of view of the laws of belligerence]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(8): 440-462. Contents that the responsibility for unrestricted aerial warfare rests with England. The author states that Germany, in preparation for war, had only a tactical air force for the support of ground operations, while England had an air force based on the principle of independent action. All German bombing previous to the Battle of Britain was within the bounds of international law. For example, the fact that German airborne troops were engaged in fighting with Dutch troops within the precincts of Rotterdam justified the bombing of that city. England began bombing German towns at night. The Battle of Britain was a form of retaliation, particularly in the second stage. D. van Arkel

2020. Unsigned. ITALY'S WORLD WAR II NAVY--MAJOR UNITS. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(7): 812-823. Pictures and descriptions of Italian battle ships and cruisers and a short account of their various activities during World War II. D. van Arkel

2021. Woodhouse, C. M. HOW VITAL WAS CHURCHILL? *National and English Review* 1957 148(889): 119-123. A review article based on Sir Arthur Bryant's edition of Lord Alabrooke's war diaries, *The Turn of the Tide* (Glasgow and London: Collins, 1957). The author repudiates Bryant's criticism of Winston Churchill's strategy and judgments during the Second World War. R. Mueller

THEATRES of OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

2022. Audet (General). L'EXPEDITION DE NORVEGE. NAMSMOS, FEVRIER-MAI 1940 [Norway expedition. Namsos, February to May 1940]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(1): 103-132. Detailed story of the Franco-British failure to take Namsos, composed from the daily personal notes made by General Audet, commandant of the French expeditionary force in Scandinavia. Critical notes and summary added by the *Revue*. Illustrations and map. H. M. Adams

2023. Buchner, Alex. DAS KESSELGEFECHT BEI ELVESES [The pocket battle near Elvenes]. Der Deutsche Soldat 1957 21(4): 117-119. Recapitulates how a German infantry company trapped and decimated a Norwegian battalion near Trondheim in April 1940. This event demonstrated the inadequate training of the Norwegian army at this time. Charts included. R. Mueller

2024. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf. DER WESTFELDZUG 1940 [The West-Feld Campaign of 1940 as mirrored in foreign literature]. Geographisch-wissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(2): 107-111. Critical bibliography of English, French, Belgian and Dutch literature on the 1940 campaign. D. van Arkel

2025. Vanwelkenhuyzen, Jean. LE PLAN ALLEMAND DU 24 FEVRIER 1940 [The German plan of 24 February 1940]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1956 12(4): 83-89. The text in French of Halder's orders, 24 February 1940, to occupy Holland. The inspiration for this plan is traced back to General Halder. Maps. Documented. H. M. Adams

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

See also: 1992

2026. Giovana, Mario. LE OPERAZIONI MILITARI PARTIGIANE DELL' ESTATE-AUTUNNO 1944 IN PIEMONTE [Military operations of the partisans in Piedmont in the autumn of 1944]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1956 (44/45): 3-10. A well-documented survey of the work of the Italian partisans in Piedmont who co-operated with Allied Headquarters in the liberation of Northern Italy. Messages and military directives are included. S. L. Speronis

2027. Mitunobu, Toyo. OSSERVAZIONI SULLA GUERRA NAUTICA IN ITALIA DAL 1940 AL 1944 DELL' ADDETTO NAVALE GIAPPONESE PRESSO IL GOVERNO DI ROMA [Observations on the war in Italy from 1940 to 1944 by the Japanese naval attaché to the government of Rome]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1956 (44/45): 31-39. Views of a Japanese naval officer on Italian strategy in the Second World War. Control of the key points in the Mediterranean such as Malta, Tunisia, Crete and Gibraltar should have been established before any full scale invasion of Africa was attempted. The invasion of Greece, the use of the Italian fleet and air force are also subjected to critical review. He criticizes the Italian character as being gossipy, impulsive, imprudent and imprudent. S. L. Speronis

2028. Petitjean, G. (Commandant). L'IMPORTANCE STRATEGIQUE DE LA MEDITERRANEE AU COURS DE LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE [The strategic importance of the Mediterranean during the Second World War]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1956 12(4): 65-83. Although the Allies understood the prime importance of the Mediterranean as a battlefield, it was the failure of the joint Italian-German operations to capture Malta that cost Italy the victory, and, in the end, Germany the war. Illustrations and maps. H. M. Adams

2029. Roskill, S. W. (Official British Naval Historian). NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE RED SEA, 1940-41. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1957 102(606): 211-215. Success achieved in this theatre was due to the classic British adherence to the historic principles of naval warfare. C. L. Robertson

2030. Unsigned. RELAZIONI SULLI ATTIVITA MILITARE SVOLTA DALLE FORMAZIONI PATRIOTICHE OPERANTI NELLE DIPENDENZE DEL COMANDO XI ZONA DELL' ESERCITO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE [An account of the military activity conducted by the patriotic formations operating under the eleventh command zone of the army of national liberation]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1956 (44/45): 39-41, and 1957 (46): 29-68. Describes the military operations in the eleventh command zone from September 1943 to October 1944. Orders of the day, attacks and achievements are recorded. Article to be continued. S. L. Speronis

Balkans (1941-1945)

2031. Egić, Obrad (Colonel). ULOGA II DALMATINSKE BRIGADE U V PRVIJATTELJSKOJ OFANZIVI [The role of the Second Dalmatian Brigade in the fifth enemy offensive].

Istoriski Zapisi 1953 12(1/2): 229-280. Deals with the history of Tito's war in Yugoslavia from 15 May to 13 June 1943. Footnote No. 13 on page 237 contains information on the British mission under Captain William Deakin. Based on personal experiences and some local literature. S. Gavrilović

2032. Gošnjak, Ivan (General). JUGOSLOVENSKA ARMIIJA POSTOJI ISKLJUČIVO RADI ZAŠTITE IZGRADNJE SOCIJALIZMA [The Yugoslav army exists exclusively in order to protect the construction of socialism]. Borba 1956 22 December. Tito's Defense Minister explains the development of the Yugoslav army under Tito's leadership, with emphasis on its growth during the war of national liberation, 1941-45. S. Gavrilović

2033. Jovanović, Duško. "PUTNIČE STANI! ODVE JE..." ["Traveler, stop! Here is..."]. Borba 1957 1/3 January. A road marker at the entrance to Slobodnica (a village near Slavonski Brod, Croatia) indicates the place of the first armed conflict between Tito's partisans and the Italian-sponsored Croat ustas (August 1941). S. Gavrilović

2034. Kukolja, Krešo. SEĆANJE DR. IVANA RIBARA I GENERALA POTPUKOVNIKA NIKOLE KARANOVIĆA [Recollections of Dr. Ivan Ribar and General Nikola Karanović]. Borba 1957 1/3 January. Interviews describing the events which occurred on New Year's Day in 1943 in Tito's headquarters in Bihać, Herzegovina; in Tito's headquarters in the mountains near Travnik, Bosnia, in 1944, etc. S. Gavrilović

2035. Matić, B. PRVI KOMANDANT O SVOJJOJ BRIGADI [The first commander on his brigade]. Politika 1957 1 March. Recollections of General Ratko Sofijanić on the history of the Second Proletarian Brigade, founded in March 1942. Sofijanić was awarded the highest distinction in Tito's army - he was made "People's Hero." S. Gavrilović

2036. Mišić, Miodrag. MI SMO TITOVI [We are Tito's]. Borba 1957 1/3 January. Describes an attack by the Italian "Pustaria" division on Tito's headquarters in the house of Petar Radaković in the village of Drenovo (Zlatara Mountain) on Sunday, 14 December 1941. Based on recollections of Milija Radovanović. S. Gavrilović

2037. Ristović, Ljubiša. PRVA PARTIZANSKA ŽELJEZNICA [The first partisan railroad]. Borba 1956 22 December. The World War II archives of the Directorate of Railroads in Sarajevo have recently yielded several documents which show that during the entire war of national liberation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the partisans operated the 150-kilometer-long Šipad Railroad with only brief interruptions. Quotations are given from several reports. S. Gavrilović

2038. Topalović, Živko. U MUČNIM DANIMA [In the days of ordeal]. Poruka 1957 (42): 14-16. Publishes a series of documents relating to the Chetnik leader, Gen. Mihailović: 1) letter No. 5/60/44 of 28 August 1944 from the Office of the British High Commissioner in Italy to Miloje Smiljanić, Yugoslav Delegation to the Allied Advisory Council, Rome; 2) travel orders dated 31 August 1944 from the Liaison Officer of the Security Service: G. 2-A. F. H. QU. 9R. A. AC., symbols of the Supreme Command (sic), to A. A. A. I.; 3) proposals dated 3 September 1944 from Topalović, Adam Pribičević, Dr. Vladimir Belajčić and Professor Ivan Kovač (Mihailović's delegates) to the representative of the British Foreign Office, Bari, Italy. The article also contains information on Mihailović's congress in the village Ba in mid-1944. S. Gavrilović

2039. Unsigned. PRIKUPLJENA OBIMNA GRADJA ZA ISTORIJU NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA U SRBIJI [Voluminous material collected for the history of the war of national liberation in Serbia]. Borba 1957 30 March. Reports submitted at the plenary meeting of the Federation of Veterans from Serbia on the material already gathered. S. Gavrilović

2040. Unsigned. ZAPISNIK PRVE SKUPŠTINE NARODNO-OSLOBODILAČKOG ODBORA U NAŠOJ ZEMLJI [Minutes of the first congress of a committee of national liberation in our country]. Istoriski Zapisi 1956 12(1/2): 281-286. Publishes the text of the minutes of the Congress of the Committee of National Liberation of Berane (now Ivangrad) on 21 July 1941.

The original is in the Provincial Museum at Ivangrad, Montenegro. S. Gavrilović
See also: 2: 3119

2041. Vukčević, Radoje. JEDNA MALA ISPRAVKA [A small rectification]. *Poruka* 1957 (43): 15. Discloses that the evacuation of 274 American airmen from the Mihailović-controlled area of Yugoslavia was the work of a five-man American committee (a lawyer, professor, engineer and two General Staff officers). Several of Mihailović's men (Captain Zvonko Vučković, M. Piletić, and Captain Stojanović) were instructed by members of the committee in the use of a special cypher intended to evade the British. The author was also connected with the committee. The liaison officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Luka Baletić. The American airmen were evacuated on 9/10 August 1944 from Pranjani (Old Serbia). S. Gavrilović

Soviet - German Theatre (1941-1945)

2042. Bartošek, Karel. PRAŽSKÉ POVSTÁNÍ V KVĚTNU 1945 [The rise of the people of Prague in May 1945]. *Nová Mysl* 1956 (5): 410-425. A reevaluation of the liberation attempt by Prague inhabitants in the last days of the Second World War. The resistance movement was "the supreme form of the national-liberatory, anti-fascist struggle" which was, however, constantly hampered by the effort of "the bourgeois emigration from London, headed by Dr. Beneš." Examples are quoted to demonstrate how the workers succeeded in participating in the fights. The armistice, which was signed by the Czechoslovak National Council and by the commander of the German forces, is criticized for enabling the Nazi armies to flee to the West before the advancing Red Army. Only one sentence mentions the role of Vlasov's troops in Prague. I. Gadourek

2043. Beaulieu, Walter Charles de. STURM BIS VOR MOSKAUS TORE. DER EINSATZ DER PANZERGRUPPE 4. TEIL II. NOVEMBER 1941- JANUAR 1942 [Assault up to the gates of Moscow. The action of armored group 4. Part II. November 1941-January 1942]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(8): 423-439. Discusses the unsuccessful assault on Moscow. The author ascribes the failure to bad weather conditions, inadequate equipment, fatigue and underestimation of the enemy. Hitler ordered the troops to put up as much resistance as possible to gain time for new reserves to arrive. These reserves never came. The author then describes the consolidation of the front. D. van Arkel
See also: 2: 3096

2044. Boltin, E. A. POBEDA SOVETSKOI ARMII POD MOSKVOI V 1941 GODU [The victory of the Soviet army near Moscow in 1941]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (1): 20-32. Descriptive account of the planning and execution of the military operations which led to the stopping of the German armies near Moscow in the winter of 1941-42. The author describes the difficulties encountered by the USSR as a result of Germany's tactical surprise and superiority in some areas of armament. Based on secondary studies and German military memoirs. M. Raeff

2045. Buchner, Alex. ERFAHRUNGEN IM ANGRIFF AUF SKIERN [Lessons learned from ski-mounted attacks]. *Der Deutsche Soldat* 1957 21(3): 83-86. Describes how German ski-troops repulsed Soviet infantry attacks on two occasions in the Volkhov pocket during February/March 1942. R. Mueller

2046. Dallin, Alexander (Russian Institute, Columbia Univ.). VLASOV AND SEPARATE PEACE: A NOTE. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956/57 16(4): 394-396. In mid-September 1944 Heinrich Himmler agreed to substitute for the earlier *Untermensch* policy toward the Russians a frantic, last-ditch effort to promote a political defector movement among prisoners and refugees from the USSR. The leader and symbol of such a movement was Lieutenant-General Andrei Vlasov, captured in July 1942. The change in SS attitudes--in reality the culmination of a protracted process caused by military setbacks--was highlighted by a personal meeting between Himmler and Vlasov on 18 September 1944. A possible agreement regarding "political warfare" seems, however, to have been sabotaged by Kaltenbrunner, head of the SS security service. C. F. Delzell

2047. Klokov, V. I. (Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev). UČAST ČECHŮ A SLOVÁKŮ V

PARTYZÁNSKÝCH BOJÍCH NA UKRAJINĚ A BÍLÉ RUSI V LETECH VELIKÉ VLASTENECKÉ VÁLKY SOVĚTSKÉHO SVAZU [Participation of Czechs and Slovaks in the partisan war in the Ukraine and White Russia during the great patriotic war of the Soviet Union]. *Ceskoslovenský časopis Historický* 1955 3(2): 240-253. After the Battle of Stalingrad in 1943, the partisan activity of Czechs and Slovaks became more lively. The article particularly deals with the units which deserted the Slovak army and went over to the Russians to organize guerilla warfare. The author contends that the mutual assistance among the Czechs, Slovaks and other Slavic peoples proved the existence of a spirit of comradeship which aimed at crushing Nazi Germany. F. Wagner

2048. Konrad, Joachim (Univ. of Bonn). DAS ENDE VON BRESLAU [The end of Breslau]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(4): 387-390. The author, a former ecclesiastical official of Breslau, takes issue with certain published accounts of the siege of Breslau in 1945. Fanatical army commanders and Nazi officials sealed the doom of thousands of innocent civilians by their absurd last-ditch defense of the city. C. R. Spurgin

2049. Mordal, Jacques. LA GUERRE GERMANO-SOVIÉTIQUE: LES GRANDS PROJETS DE LA CAMPAGNE D'ÉTÉ 1942 [The German-Soviet war: the great plans of the summer campaign of 1942]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(81): 294-303. This is the third of a series of articles on the German-Soviet pact and the ensuing war. The author traces the progress of the war from the Russian counter-offensives of the winter of 1941-1942, through the German offensives which led to the siege of Stalingrad and brought the Germans within striking distance of Soviet oil. R. C. Delk
See also: 802, 822

2050. Wagoner, Carl. DER GEGENANGRIFF DES XXXX. PANZERKORPS GEGEN DIE PANZERGRUPPE POPOV IM DONEZBECKEN FEBRUAR 1943 [The counter attack of the 40th Armored Corps against the thrust of the armored group of Popov in the Donets Basin in February 1943]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(1): 21-36. A critical day-by-day account of this attack, based partly on personal experience. In 21 days, the Popov group was entirely defeated. The author holds that this event proves that, from a strategic point of view, it is wrong to concentrate on the defense or conquest of territory (Gelände), but that only the enemy forces should be considered. He concludes, therefore, that the principle of defending every square mile during the Russian campaign was wrong, since the strength of German tactics was mobility. Illustrated with maps. D. van Arkel

Western Europe (1944-1945)

2051. "Musketeer" THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH-WEST EUROPE, 1944-45. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1957 102(606): 197-210. Article to be continued.

Pacific and Asian Theatre

2052. Butow, Robert J. C. THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(8): 853-865. Denies that the surrender of Japan was precipitated by the dropping of atomic bombs, and demonstrates that long before, influential groups had considered capitulation on favorable terms. These attempts were forestalled, however, by militarist extremists. To prove his contentions, the author discusses in detail Japan's military and political situation. D. van Arkel

2053. Fukudome, Shigeru. HAWAII OPERATION. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(12): 1315-1331. Discussion of the Pearl Harbor attack by one of its planners, tracing the various stages of plans and the problems involved. The author stresses the inevitability of war with America and the necessity of a surprise attack (which in turn determined the choice of targets and the launching of a single attack). He claims that the declaration of war was accidentally delayed and that, until the last moment, the Japanese placed great hope in negotiation. Statistics of ships involved are supplied and a special section is devoted to the use of submarines. D. van Arkel

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

2054. Handel-Mazzetti, Peter. DEUTSCHE SCHLACHTSCHIFFE IM HANDELSKRIEG [German battleships in merchant

rfare]. *Der Deutsche Soldat* 1957 21(4): 111-112.
 cites the exploits of the German battleships "Scharnhorst"
 and "Gneisenau" during the period December 1940 - January
 1941, when they sank 22 Allied merchant vessels in one contin-
 uous operation between Kiel, the North Atlantic and the West
 African coast. R. Mueller

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

2055. Hahn, K. J. DUTSLAND EN ZIJN OOSTELIJKE
 OORSTATEN [Germany and its Eastern neighbors]. *Inter-
 nationale Spectator* 1957 11(10): 211-256. Detailed dis-
 cussion of the origin of the Oder-Neisse Line. The author
 demonstrates that only the Soviet Union had a consistent policy
 in this regard ever since its occupation of the Eastern terri-
 tories of Poland in 1939. The Western Allied powers, dependent
 on Russian support, were not in a position to protest effectively,
 and offered compensation to Poland in the West; but at none of
 the major conferences, during and immediately after the war,
 was the exact amount of compensation discussed. The Russians
 merely exploited the fact that a Communist Polish government
 accepted the Russian schemes and that the area was liberated
 by Russian armies. D. van Arkel

2056. Kalisch, Bertram. PHOTOGRAPHING THE SUR-
 RINDER ABOARD THE USS MISSOURI. *United States Naval
 Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(8): 866-873. Eyewitness
 account of problems facing the photographers of the Japanese
 surrender aboard the "USS Missouri." Illustrated with many
 pictures of the ceremony. D. van Arkel

2057. Kollman, Eric C. DIE JALTAKONFERENZ IM
 LIEBEFEUER VON POLITIK UND GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG
 [The Yalta Conference in the cross-fire of politics and history].
Schicht in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(5): 272-292.
 Summary of the latest evidence on the military situation; the
 atmosphere at the conference table; the state of knowledge of
 the Allies; the summoning of the United Nations, and the prob-
 lems of Germany, Poland, and Russian entrance into the war
 against Japan. The personalities and issues involved in the
 Yalta Conference are examined, as well as the reasons for,
 and the consequences of, the American political debate over it.
 The author notes the American tendency to separate military
 and political necessity, and concludes that, of all the Americans
 involved, Averell Harriman was outstanding. Based on Ameri-
 can and British published sources. F. B. M. Hollyday

2058. Looper, Robert B. ROOSEVELT AND THE BRITISH
 EMPIRE. *Occidente* 1956 12(5): 424-436. Continued from
Occidente, No. 4, 1956 [See abstract 3: 770]. Concludes with the
 Yalta Conference and the legacy of Roosevelt's policy of anti-
 colonialism in American policy since 1945. H. M. Adams

2059. Morgenbrod, Horst. WARUM SPANIEN NICHT IN
 DEN KRIEG EINTRAT [Why Spain did not enter the war].
Historisch-politisches Forum 1956 5(8): 11-12. Concludes
 that Admiral Canaris persuaded General Franco not to enter
 the war on the German side and that German intelligence mis-
 estimated Hitler's Russian strength before the attack on the Sov-
 iet Union. Canaris was denounced as a betrayer of the "great
 German [Grossdeutschen] war of liberation, 1939-1945." Based
 on published sources and on private information, including state-
 ments by General Halder and General Muñoz Grande, Comman-
 der of the "Blue Division." F. B. M. Hollyday

2060. Unsigned. IN LETZTER STUNDE... EIN VER-
 WEIFELTER RETTUNGSVERSUCH HIMMLERS ZU OSTERN
 1945 [At the last moment... A desperate rescue attempt by
 Himmler, Easter 1945]. *Furche* 1956 12(40/41): 3-4.
 March 1945 Himmler tried to contact Cardinal Faulhaber,
 an Austrian journalist as intermediary. He offered re-
 liberation of the Reich Concordat of 1933 and release of German
 and Austrian clericals imprisoned at the Dachau concentration
 camp. A number of clergymen were released, but negotiations
 were not continued by Himmler after a rather reserved reply
 from Faulhaber. O. Stenzl

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 1875, 1878, 1880, 1886

2061. Furushima, Kazuo (Institute for Social Science,
 Tōkyō Univ.) KŌ-NICHI JIKI NO CHŪKYO NO TOCHI SEI-
 SAKU [Chinese Communist land policies during the Sino-
 Japanese conflict]. *Tōyō-Bunka Kenkyūsho Kiyō* 1956 10: 499-
 526. When the war with Japan broke out, the Chinese Com-
 munist Party switched from the land reform program of the
 Chinese Soviet Republic to a mild reform. The reform policy
 not only represented one phase of a many-sided democratic
 revolution, but also gave the agricultural cooperatives organized
 by the farmers a chance to influence government policy. The
 success of the reform led to a high evaluation of the policy of
 lowering tenant fees as part of provincial land reform after the
 war. Based on Chinese official documents and articles, reports
 of Japanese military intelligence office, etc. Y. Saeki

Australia

2062. Mauldon, F. R. E. (Univ. of Western Australia).
 WAR ECONOMY 1939-1942. *Australian Outlook* 1956 10(2):
 55-60. A favorable review of S. J. Butlin's *War Economy
 1939-1942* (Canberra: Australian War Memorial, 1955). The
 book analyzes chronologically the gradual adjustment of the
 Australian economy to war-time conditions. Although a full-
 scale war economy came into existence only after Pearl Harbor,
 "the two years' breathing space, with... all that is covered by
 the process of getting used to being at war, should not be for-
 gotten or belittled." H. J. Benda

Europe

BALKANS

See also: 1899, 1914, 1921

2063. Bogdanović, Božidar. OPTUŽUJEM [I accuse].
Politika 1957 1/3 May. Documents in the file of the
 District Court of Trebinje K. Z. P. 37/40 contain charges of
 bodily injury by Corporal Dragiša Djurović and other police
 groups to "a Communist prisoner," Moša Pijade, held in the
 concentration camp in Bileća, Herzegovina. Pijade addressed
 his accusations to the public prosecutor of Trebinje in 1940.
 S. Gavrilović

2064. Buzganović, Dj. DRUGA STRAST [Second passion].
Politika 1957 17 March. Gives some information on the
 wartime co-operation between Edvard Kardelj and Moša Pijade,
 the two principal formulators of the Yugoslav constitutional
 legislation passed by AVNOJ and ZAVNOH. The laws especial-
 ly mentioned are: statutes of the (local) national committees
 of liberation, enacted at Žabljak in 1941; draft texts submitted
 to the second and third sessions of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Coun-
 cil of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and to the third session
 of ZAVNOH [Provincial Anti-Fascist Council of National Li-
 beration of Croatia]; the draft text of the new constitution; the
 war-time law relating to the enemies of the people, etc.
 S. Gavrilović

2065. Charles, J. B. EASTERN APPROACHES. *Nieuwe
 Stem* 1957 12(4): 200-219. Discusses the conflict be-
 tween Tito and Mihailović. The author holds that Tito was
 justified in condemning Mihailović to death because the latter
 had in fact become a collaborator. He contends that Mihailović's
 movement aimed at a Yugoslav monarchy that would serve the
 interests of the conservative and propertied classes. Convinced
 that the Germans would in any event be beaten by the Western
 powers, Mihailović thought it better to fight the Communist
 threat first. Tito's followers, on the other hand, were by no
 means all convinced Marxists and many joined the partisan
 movement for purely patriotic reasons. In the end, therefore,
 anti-Titoism virtually coincided with pro-Germanism.
 D. van Arkel

2066. Knežević, Radoje (King Peter's Minister of the Royal
 House). CVETKOVICEVA BROŠURA BR. 9 [Cvetković's
 booklet No. 9]. *Poruka* 1957 (41): 11-13. Gives the content
 and other details regarding the pamphlet *Prince Paul of Yugo-
 slavia* (London: Unwin Brothers, 1941). The pamphlet was
 prepared at the request of King Peter's Foreign Minister in
 exile, Momčilo Ninčić, by Professor (Dragutin) Subotić,
 apparently with the assistance of Professor R. W. Seton-
 Watson. Several hundred copies were distributed among
 prominent Englishmen, foreigners, and libraries. S. Gavrilović

2067. Simić, Vladimir. UZROCI NAGLE PROPASTI
 JUGOSLAVIJE 1941 GODINE [The causes of the rapid downfall

of Yugoslavia in 1941]. *Republika* 1955 15 November. The author states his considered opinions on the reasons for the collapse of the pre-war Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

S. Gavrilović

2068. Unsigned. ADAM PRIBIČEVIĆ NEKAD I SAD [Adam Pribičević earlier and now]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 9: 38-39.

The article expresses the views of the editor (Prince Paul's Prime Minister Cvetković) on the historical significance of the coup d'état of 27 March 1941. Pribičević's thesis about the coup d'état, developed in *Poruka* 1956 38/39: 5-6, [See abstract 839] does not correspond to his earlier opinions.

S. Gavrilović

2069. Unsigned. KOMENTARI POVODOM JEDNOG PUČISTIČKOG PAMFLETA [Commentary on a "putschist" pamphlet]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 9: 15-32. The article explains at some length the policy of Prince Paul's Prime Minister Cvetković, who was overthrown by a coup d'état on 27 March 1941, after signing the Axis Three-Power Pact on 25 March. Quotations are given from letters by Dr. Vladimir Maček, President of the Croatian Peasant Party, and Dr. Miho Krek, head of the Slovene People's ("Clerical") Party. The "putschist" pamphlet, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (London: Unwin Brothers), was published anonymously in June 1941 and is now partly reproduced in *Glas Kanadskih Srba* [Voice of Canadian Serbs], Windsor, n.d.

S. Gavrilović

2070. Unsigned. 27 MART 1941 GODINE [27 March 1941]. *Politika* 1957 27 March. Publishes extracts from the leaflet distributed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia on the day of the overthrow of Prince Paul's Regency in Belgrade. The leaflet called upon "Workers, peasants, citizens, and youth! Soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers! In this fateful hour" to "unite all the forces so as to ensure the peace and the national independence of our peoples."

S. Gavrilović

2071. Vratuša, Anton. VELIKI REVOLUCIONAR I GRADITELJ SOCIJALIZMA [Outstanding revolutionary and builder of socialism]. *Borba* 1957 24 March. Gives information on "the documents of Foča" [Fočanski dokumenti] which consist of two items: "The tasks and the constitution of the local committees of national liberation," and "Clarifications and instructions respecting the work of the local committees of national liberation in the liberated areas." The two statutes ("the foundations of self-government of the working peoples of Yugoslavia") were enacted in February 1942 in Foča, Bosnia.

S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (and Slovakia)

2072. Murín, Karol (Montreal Univ.). EIGHT FATAL DAYS IN THE LIFE OF DR. JOSEPH TISO. *Slovakia* 1957 7(1): 13-18.

The former personal secretary of the Slovakian President recounts the efforts made during April 1945 by Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich and the Papal Nuncio, Cesare Orsenigo, to save Tiso by sending him to the Vatican. Their efforts failed because of their inability to communicate with Rome in time.

C. F. Latour

FRANCE

See also: 1926

2073. Brooks, Russell. THE UNKNOWN DARLAN. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1955 81(8): 879-892.

An account of François Darlan's activities as Minister of Navy and later Prime Minister of the Vichy Government. The author contends that Darlan was not a collaborator. On the contrary, by delaying tactics and ambiguous statements, he tried to make as few concessions as possible to the Germans. At first, convinced that Germany would win the war, he felt compelled to accept the "Paris Protocols." Later he concentrated all his efforts on bringing France back into the war. General Eisenhower recognized this by appointing Darlan High Commissioner for North Africa.

D. van Arkel

GERMANY

See also: 1927, 1942, 1946, 2085

2074. Salomon, Michel. LA MEDECINE CRIMINELLE NAZI ET L'ETHIQUE MEDICALE [Nazi criminal medicine

and medical ethics]. *Revue Liberale* 1957 (17): 53-66. A comparison of the Hippocratic Oath and the Nazi method of practicing medicine. The article concludes with a warning and an exhortation to modern medical scientists to remember their oath and to make it truly universal.

S. L. Speronis

2075. Schneider, Peter (Univ. of Mainz). RECHTSSICHERHEIT UND RICHTERLICHE UNABHÄNGIGKEIT AUS DER SICHT DES SD [Protection of rights and judicial independence from the viewpoint of the SD]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(4): 399-422.

In 1942, a policy paper was issued by the central office of the German Security Service [Sicherheitsdienst] to lower echelons of the Security Service and the Security Police [Sicherheitspolizei]. The paper attempted to spell out Nazi policy in regard to such legal questions as 1) the relationship of the individual to the law and to the state, and 2) the position of the judge in the legal system during times of crisis or of peace. The author's introduction to the published document analyzes its content from the standpoint of legal practice and jurisprudence.

C. R. Spurgin

2076. Zboralski, Dietrich. QUELLENFUNDE ZUR NEUESTEN GESCHICHTE DES HOHENZOLLERNHAUSES [Source discoveries on recent history of the Hohenzollern dynasty]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1955 3(5): 772-774.

Recently discovered files in the Museum of German History in East Berlin, dealing with the period 1943-1945, furnish proof that members of the Hohenzollern family supported the fascist aggressors by holding interests and part-ownerships in major German war industries. When Allied victory became certain in 1944, some of the Hohenzollerns tried to convert their stocks from war to peacetime industries in an effort to avoid confiscation by the Allies.

R. Mueller

ITALY

See also: 1950, 1951

2077. Marazza, Azhille. I CATTOLICI E LA RESISTENZA [The Catholics and the resistance]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1956 (43): 3-16.

Describes the Roman Catholic resistance groups and their work in Italy, in the period 1943-1945. The Christian basis of the group and its application to the regeneration of Italy is emphasized.

S. L. Speronis

2078. Mondini, Luigi. PIETRO BADOGLIO: IL SOLDATO E L'UOMO POLITICO [Pietro Badoglio: the soldier and the politician]. *Nuova Antologia* 1956 91(1872): 467-474.

Eulogizes the late Italian marshal (died in 1956) who served in a variety of important military posts before taking over the government upon Mussolini's overthrow on 25 July 1943, until the liberation of Rome in June 1944. The author concedes he was a better soldier than politician, but argues that he has been unfairly criticized.

C. F. Delzell

2079. Tortoreto, Emanuele. NOTIZIE SUL MOVIMENTO OPERAIO IN MILANO DAL 25 LUGLIO 1943 AL MARZO 1944 [Observations on the workers movement in Milan from 25 July 1943 to March 1944]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1956 (43): 16-42.

A documentary account of the vicissitudes of Italian labor in Milan, based on oral testimony from labor leaders, politicians, and ordinary workers.

S. L. Speronis

POLAND

See also: 1956

2080. Heydekorn, Benedykt. O REHABILITACJĘ LEONA KOZŁOWSKIEGO [On the rehabilitation of Leon Kozłowski]. *Kultura* 1957 11(4): 89-104.

Professor Leon Kozłowski, a former Polish Prime Minister, was imprisoned by the Russia after 1939, later joined the Polish army in the USSR, left it, and, on crossing into German-occupied Poland, was arrested by the Germans. Later he was sentenced (in absentia) by a Polish court-martial to death for desertion. The two narratives printed here, describing Kozłowski during the war years, are intended to rehabilitate him because of rumors about his collaboration with the Germans. One, written by a Ukrainian politician, cited as "P. Sz.", is, with slight omissions, reprinted from the almanac *Homyn Ukrainy* (Toronto, 1957). It describes his stay in the prison of Lvov. The other, an article by Dr. Franciszek Ancewicz, the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish daily *Aftonbladet* during the war, describes Kozłowski's press conference in Berlin, and is published for the first time. In his Berlin interview, he described the treatment he received from Russian prison authorities, and referred with sarcasm to

the Germans, who were then holding him prisoner.

A. F. Dygnas

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

2081. Neumann, Rudolf. DIE WIRTSCHAFTSENTWICKLUNG DER BALTISCHEN STAATEN NACH EINGLIEDERUNG IN DIE SOVJETUNION [The economic development of the Baltic countries after integration into the Soviet Union]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1954 3(2): 180-188. The Baltic states experienced a shortage of consumer goods and violent inflation, soon after their annexation by the Soviet Union in June 1940. These were the results of forced socialization, purges in the industries of these countries, and Soviet confiscations of industrial products, raw materials and rolling stock. The article concludes with a description of the Soviet Union's inability to fulfill economic five-year plans in the Baltic republics after World War II. R. Mueller

SPAIN

See also: 1960, 1961, 1962

2082. Bosch, Alfonso. INDICE PONDERADO DEL PRECIO DE LAS SUBSISTENCIAS [Table of the cost of living]. *Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica* (Spain) 1955 (1): 88-110. Monthly data from 1940 to 1955 and list of prices of 31 articles in 1913 and 1954. Presented in graphic form. E. Girait Raventós (IHE 13920)

2083. Serrano Villafañe, Emilio. LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL DEL ESTAMENTO ESCOLAR EN ESPAÑA [Social security of the student in Spain]. *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid* (Spain) 1955 4(14): 185-210. List of the benefits granted by the Spanish State since 1939 to university students: grants, colleges, scholastic insurance. Antecedents relating to the student organization of the early Middle Ages. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 14041)

2084. Unsigned. DIE SPANISCHE GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG ÜBER DEN ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [Spanish historiography about the Second World War]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(3): 170-172. Spanish historiography during the Second World War was predominantly pro-German until the Allied landings in North Africa. The pro-Axis treatment of the Second World War by many Spanish writers was not due to sympathy for National Socialism. Rather it was in recognition of Germany's help to the Falange during the Spanish Civil War, by which Germany identified itself as a foe of Bolshevism. R. Mueller

Middle East

See: 1963, 1964

Soviet Union

See: 1068, 1973, 1975, 1979, 2081

United States of America

See also: 1982

2085. Remak, Joachim. "FRIENDS OF THE NEW GERMANY": THE BUND AND GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. *Journal of Modern History* 1957 29(1): 38-41. Material in the archives of the German foreign ministry appears to indicate that the militant activities of the pro-Nazi Bund in America not only failed to help, but actually succeeded in embarrassing, the Nazi government. After U.S. protests, the German government forbade all contact between its officials and citizens and the Bund. Since Bund leaders continued to boast of German support, the Bund managed only to exacerbate German-American relations and to alert Americans to the Nazi danger. Journal (Naomi N. Richard)

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Introduction (p. 2 of Vol. 1) and the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VI-VIII, Index number of Vol. 2). The more important sections of the Introduction are quoted:

"Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

"Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. We are consequently not limiting ourselves exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous 'peripheral' journals which carry occasional historical articles. ... The coverage of some weeklies and dailies is to be extended in successive numbers.

"Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor. ...

"Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication. Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

"The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:

'Journal': the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

'Author': the author prepared the abstract."

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE ORIENT

The Leiden publishing house, E. J. Brill, has announced a projected thirty volume "Economic and Social History of the Orient," which is to be written and edited by specialists in the various fields of Oriental history. The purpose of the work is to publish results already achieved, to indicate methods of research and the directions which research can profitably take, and, generally, to promote economic and social studies relating to the Orient. The work will cover the area from the Near East and North Africa to Indonesia and Japan, and will deal with the period from prehistory to those decades in the 19th century when the impact of the West became decisive for the various countries of the Orient. The languages used in the "History" will be English, French and German.

Preceding, and later accompanying, the publication of the "History," a quarterly "Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient" will be published, beginning in 1957. This journal is to provide an outlet for studies which are too specialized in character to be included in the "History." It is also intended to direct efforts toward the study of the wider subject synthesized in the "History."

All editorial correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of the Journal: Claude Cahen, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université, Strasbourg, France. Correspondence on administrative matters should be addressed directly to the publisher, E. J. Brill, Leiden. From a prospectus issued by E. J. Brill].

AN AGRARIAN HISTORY OF ENGLAND

At a meeting held in London on 14 January 1956, plans were made for the compilation and publication of an "Agrarian History of England," covering the period from the beginning of systematic agriculture in the Neolithic period to the 20th century. This co-operative project, the initiative for which came from the Department of English Local History in the University College of Leicester, will be under the supervision of an advisory committee headed by Professor R. H. Tawney, the general editor of the "History" will be H. P. R. Finberg, Editor of The Agricultural History Review (34 Sheffield Terrace, London, W.8). Communications and discussion relating to the project will appear from time to time in the Review. [Agricultural History Review 1956 4(1): 2-3].

DICTIONARY OF POLISH BIOGRAPHY

The Polish Academy has decided to resume publication of the Polski Słownik Biograficzny. This biographical dictionary was begun by the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters in Cracow in 1935 but its publication was interrupted, in the middle of Volume 5, by World War II. After the war, publication was continued until 1949, when publication was suspended for political reasons. In addition to the publication of further volumes, the re-edition of the seven previously published volumes is now planned. [A. F. Dygmas, from Przegląd historyczny 1957 48(2): 387-388].

POLISH BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A second edition of the Bibliografia Bibliografij of Professor Wiktor Hahn has been published (Breslau [Wrocław]: Zakład Im. Ossolińskich, 1956). This edition, listing almost 500 bibliographies on 650 pages is considerably larger than the first edition of 1921. In addition to formal bibliographies, the author also lists the more important monographs which include bibliographical lists or chapters. The section on history is 66 pages and lists 806 bibliographies. Bibliographies

on the history of special fields of learning, such as history of literature, science and religion are listed separately under their respective fields. [A.F. Dygmas].

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POLISH HISTORY

The Historical Institute of the Polish Academy (Address: Rynek Starego Miasta 29-31, Warsaw) has published Bibliografia Historii Polskiej za Lata 1952-53 [Bibliography of Polish History for 1952-53] (Breslau [Wrocław]: Zakład Im. Ossolińskich, 1957). This volume was prepared by Jan Baumgart, who also edited the three volumes covering the years 1948-1951. Publication of this Polish bibliography began in 1902 and continued until 1934. Volumes covering the period from 1935 to 1947 are also contemplated. [A.F. Dygmas].

ACCESSIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The May 1957 number of Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand contains a partial listing of important manuscripts relating to the history of Australia and New Zealand, received by the following libraries: the Commonwealth National Library (Canberra), the Mitchell Library (Sydney), the Public Library of Victoria, the Public Library of South Australia - Archives Department, the Library Board of Western Australia (J. S. Battye Library of West Australian History), and the Auckland (New Zealand) Public Library. Among the accessions are family correspondence, records of various companies and associations, theses, and other documents. [From Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1957 7(28): 469-477].

NEWLY PUBLISHED

Kultura i Społeczeństwo [Culture and Society]. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by Polska Akademia Nauk. Zakład Socjologii i Historii Kultury, Pałac Kultury i Nauki, Warszawa. Editor: Józef Chalasiński. Contents: Articles and shorter communications on contemporary intellectual and political life and occasionally on history, with emphasis on Poland; review articles; book reviews.

Kwartalnik Prasoznawczy [Quarterly of Press Studies]. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by Zakład Badań Prasoznawczych [Institute of Press Studies], Warszawa, Krakowskie Przedmieście 3. Editor: Mieczysław Kafel. Contents: Articles on journalism and the history of the press, with emphasis on Poland; review articles; book reviews; news and notes; letters to the editor.

Medical History. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the History and Bibliography of Medicine and the Related Sciences. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by William Dawson and Sons Ltd., 4 Duke Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1. Editor: W. J. Bishop. Contents: Articles on the history and bibliography of medicine and the related sciences; book reviews; documents section; news and notes; necrology. Official organ of the Cambridge University History of Medicine Society, Scottish Society of the History of Medicine, Osler Club of London, and Norwegian Society for the History of Medicine.

Nottingham Mediaeval Studies. Annual (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by W. Heffer and Sons Ltd., Cambridge, for the University of Nottingham. Editor: Lewis Thorpe, The University, University Park, Nottingham. Contents: Articles on history, literature and philology, relating to the medieval period. The contributors will normally be members of Nottingham University.

Renaissance and Modern Studies. Annual (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by Sisson and Parker, Ltd., Wheeler Gate, Nottingham,

for the University of Nottingham. Editor: V. de S. Pinto, The University, University Park, Nottingham. Contents: Articles by members of the staff of Nottingham University on literature, language, history (including history of science), law, philosophy, theology, music and fine art, for the period from about 1500 to the present.

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

Archives, the journal of the British Records Association, announced in No. 17 (Vol. 3, 1957) that it will resume its series "Local Archives of Great Britain" in future issues.

Historisk Tidsskrift (published by Den norske historiske forening, Karl Johansgt. 47, Oslo) has recently included, as supplements, annual bibliographies of books and periodical articles on all aspects of Norwegian history. These biblio-

graphies, prepared by H. Falck Myckland, are grouped according to subject, and provide an indispensable aid to historians interested in Norwegian history. Bibliographies for the years 1953 and 1954 are contained in Volume 37 (1956), Number 8; for 1955, in Volume 37, Number 9. [R. E. Lindgren, from *Historisk Tidsskrift*].

Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht has changed its frequency of publication from semi-annual to quarterly, beginning with Volume 8 (1957).

Osteuropa, the journal published by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, Charlottenplatz 17, Stuttgart S, Germany, has been appearing monthly, instead of bi-monthly, since Volume 7, Number 1 (1957).

Phylon (USA), has changed its name to The Phylon Quarterly, beginning with the first number of Volume 18 (1957). This periodical is published by Atlanta University, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

PERIODICALS LIST

Volume 3, Number 1 contained an alphabetical list of periodicals covered by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. Additions are published in each subsequent number, and a cumulative list with an annual report will be published in the forthcoming index number. The annual report will contain the most essential information on the periodicals examined for abstracting:

Name of Journal (Country of publication), frequency of appearance. Year, Volume (and numbers) examined: abstract numbers in Vol. 2 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages will be translated.

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (for details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

PERIODICALS ADDED TO THE COVERAGE OF HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

since the last number

Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig. Philologisch-historische Klasse.
(East Germany)
Bulletin de la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg (France)
Bulletin of the Military Historical Society (Great Britain)
Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré (France)
The Daughter of the American Revolution Magazine
(United States)
Economia e Storia (Italy)
Feldgrau (West Germany)
Georgia Historical Quarterly (United States)

Kultura i Społeczeństwo (Poland)
Movimento Operaio (Italy)
Oase (West Germany)
Przegląd Socjologiczny (Poland)
Sacris Erudiri (Netherlands)
Sowjetstudien (West Germany)
Studi Romani (Italy)
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography
(United States)
West-Indische Gids (Netherlands)
Wiking Ruf (West Germany)
Zion (Israel)

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association (1500 R Street, Lincoln 8, Nebraska) held its fiftieth annual meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, 2-4 May 1957. The complete program speeches and papers delivered is given below.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association in Retrospect. Chairman: Oliver M. Dickerson (Colorado State College of Education). James L. Sellers (Univ. of Nebraska), The Semi-centennial of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. John W. Caughey (Univ. of California at Los Angeles), A Review of the Review. Comment by Clarence E. Carter (National Archives) and Edward E. Dale (Univ. of Oklahoma).

Luncheon Conference. Chairman: Dwight L. Dumond (Univ. of Michigan). Max H. Saville (Univ. of Washington), Liberalism Dead?

Politics and Business. Chairman: Herbert Heaton (Univ. of Minnesota). Fletcher M. Green (Univ. of North Carolina), Origins of the Credit Mobilier. Hal Bridges (Univ. of Colorado), The Idea of the Robber Baron in American History. David H. Burton (Baylor Univ.), Albert B. Fall and the Teapot Dome controversy. Comment by Fred A. Shannon (Univ. of Illinois).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Southern Historical Association. Expansion and Diplomacy. Chairman: Harris G. Warren (Univ. of Mississippi). C. Stanley Urban (Park College), Expansion and Diplomacy in Southern Politics: New Orleans and the Caribbean, 1845-1860. Brainerd Dyer (Univ. of California at Los Angeles), United States' Claims to Confederate Property Abroad, 1865-1887. Comment by Charles G. Summersell (Univ. of Alabama).

Colonial History. Chairman: Aubrey C. Land (Univ. of Nebraska). Lynn N. Turner (Indiana Univ.), His Excellency, the Governor, Before and After 1776. Malcolm Freiberg (Pennsylvania State Univ.), How to Become a Governor: Thomas Hutchinson. John A. Schutz (Whittier College), The Governor as Politician: William Shirley. Comment by Thomas J. Abernethy (Univ. of Virginia).

Urban History. Chairman: George L. Anderson (Univ. of Kansas). A. Theodore Brown (Univ. of Chicago), The Oral and Written Traditions in Kansas City Historiography. Charles F. Glaab (Univ. of Chicago), Kansas City's Business Community Before the Civil War. Mildred C. Cox (Univ. of Chicago), The Development and Management of Historical Materials for Urban History. Comment by Bayrd Still (New York Univ.) and Thomas C. Cochran (Univ. of Pennsylvania).

Annual Dinner of the Association. Presiding: Wendell H. Stephenson (Univ. of Oregon). Presidential Address: Thomas M. Clark (Univ. of Kentucky), The Great Visitation to Democracy.

A Half Century of American History. Chairman: John D. Hicks (Univ. of California). William B. Hesseltine (Univ. of Wisconsin), Political History. Thomas C. Cochran (Univ. of Pennsylvania), Economic History. Philip D. Jordan (Univ. of Minnesota), Social History.

The Old West. Chairman: Alfred L. Burt (Univ. of Minnesota). Colin B. Goodykoontz (Univ. of Colorado), The Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the West. Reginald Forsman (Indiana Univ.), British Indian Policy in the Northwest, 1807-12. Ronald Shaw (Miami Univ.), The Erie Canal and American Nationalism. Comment by Francis P. Weisenburger (Ohio State Univ.).

The Spanish American Southwest. Chairman: John A. Hawgood (Univ. of Birmingham, England). C. E. Castañeda (Univ. of Texas), Spain's Reaction to French Incursions on the Mississippi, (read by Joe B. Frantz). Harry R. Stevens (Duke

Univ.), Hugh Glenn and Expansion of the Southwest Frontier, 1817-1822. John P. Bloom (Texas Western College), American Soldiers View Life Along the Rio Grande, 1846-1848. Comment by I. E. Cadenhead (Tulsa Univ.).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Agricultural History Society. The Agricultural Press. Chairman: Earle D. Ross (Iowa State College). George F. Lemmer (Falls Church, Virginia), Early Agricultural Editors and their Philosophies. John Schlebecker (Iowa State College), The Dairy Press: Studies in Successful Farm Journalism. Homer E. Socolofsky (Kansas State College), The Capper Farm Press in the Missouri Valley. Comment by Robert G. Dunbar (Montana State College) and Gilbert C. Fite (Univ. of Oklahoma).

Political History (Mid-Nineteenth Century). Chairman: Walter Johnson (Univ. of Chicago). Donald W. Riddle (Univ. of Illinois), Lincoln and the Birth of the Republican Party in Illinois. Gerald M. Capers (Newcomb College, Tulane Univ.), Douglas and the Territories. Comment by Maurice G. Baxter (Indiana Univ.) and Eugene H. Roseboom (Ohio State Univ.).

Progressivism. Chairman: Charles A. Barker (Johns Hopkins Univ.). Martin Ridge (San Diego State College), Ignatius Donnelly and the Greenback Movement. Paul W. Glad (Coe College), William Jennings Bryan and the Urban Progressives. Peter J. Coleman (Park College), The Progressive Movement in New Zealand: Similarities and Contrasts with the American Movement. Comment by Paola E. Coletta (United States Naval Academy) and Theodore Saloutos (Univ. of California at Los Angeles).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Lexington Group. The Role of Railroads in Regional Agricultural Development. Chairman: Thomas LeDuc (Oberlin College). C. Clyde Jones (Univ. of Illinois), The Agricultural Development Work of the Burlington Railroad, 1918-1933. Stanley N. Murray (North Dakota Agricultural College), Railroads and the Agricultural Development of the Red River Valley of the North. Comments by Earle D. Ross (Iowa State College).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Studies Association. Mainstreet, Middletown, Revisited. Chairman: Stow Persons (State Univ. of Iowa). Frederick D. Kershner, Jr. (Ohio Univ.), The Role of the Small Town in Midwestern Urbanization. Charles T. Miller (State Univ. of Iowa), The Midwestern Small Town in Literature. Comments by Harold E. Briggs (Southern Illinois Univ.) on the early theater on the middle-western frontier.

Dinner for Members of Phi Alpha Theta. Presiding: Chase C. Mooney (Indiana Univ.). Harvey Young (Emory Univ.), From Hooper's Female Pills to Hadacol.

The Trans-Mississippi West. Chairman: Ray A. Billington (Northwestern Univ.). John A. Hawgood (Univ. of Birmingham, England), The Pattern of Yankee Infiltration into Mexican Alta California, 1821-1846. LeRoy Hafen (Brigham Young Univ.), The Experiment of Handcart Migration, 1856-1860. Everett Sterling (Univ. of South Dakota), The Sioux Indians in the Early Reservation Period. Comment by Paul F. Sharp (Univ. of Wisconsin) and Edwin R. Bingham (Univ. of Oregon).

The Teachers Section of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The History Teacher: Tool and Problems. Chairman: Philip D. Jordan (Univ. of Minnesota). E. McClung Fleming (The Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum), The Decorative Arts as Social Documents of Importance to American Studies. J. Cutler Andrews (Chatham College), Teaching United States History on Television: A Progress Re-

port. Cedric Cummins (Univ. of South Dakota), Max P. Allen (Northern Michigan College), and Otis E. Young (Bradley Univ.), The History Major, 1957: A Round-table Discussion.

National Mexico. Chairman: Rev. John F. Bannon, S. J. (St. Louis Univ.). C. Harvey Gardiner (Washington Univ.), A Widening Approach to American-Mexican Relations of the mid-1820s. David Pletcher (Hamline Univ.), Mexico Opens the Door to American Capital, 1877-1880. Stanley R. Ross (Univ. of Nebraska), Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico. Comment by Robert W. Delaney (Nebraska State Teachers College).

Nebraska History and Social Studies Teachers Association. Chairman: William D. Tallichet (Irving Junior High School, Lincoln, Nebraska). Walter P. Webb (Univ. of Texas), On History Teaching [From Oscar O. Winther, "The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association," Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1957 44(2): 310-334].

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MEETING OF DUTCH HISTORIANS

The ninth Congress of Dutch Historians, organized by the Nederlands comite voor geschiedkundige wetenschappen (Melkpad 25, Hilversum), was held in The Hague on 28 May 1955. The lectures delivered in each section of the Congress are listed below.

General meeting. C. Verlinden, Catastrophe or Expansion? The Coming into Being of the Language Border in Belgium.

Section A. Theoretical History. Yben J. Meilof, Phases in the Colonial and Anti-colonial Historiography. E. E. G. Vermeulen, The Development of Historical Interest in Fruin.

Section B. Ancient History. J. H. Croon, Some Aspects of Early Christian Social Structure. B. H. Stolte, Theodosius Comes, The Father of Theodosius the Great.

Section C. Medieval History. Miss N. J. M. Kerling, Some Examples of the Attitude of King Edward I Concerning the Difficulties of the Hollanders in East England. (1291-1296). M. C. Smit, An Old Problem in a New Form, the Emperors-ship of Charlemagne.

Section D. Modern History. E. H. Waterbol, Men of the 17th Century in the Dutch Republic on the Foundations of History: Oral or Written Traditions? E. Kossmann, English and French Revolutionary Spirit in the 17th Century.

Section E. Recent History. J. Verseput, The Relations between Belgium and Holland between the two World Wars. A. E. Cohen, An Unknown Contemporary, the Last Commander of the Sicherheitspolizei in the Netherlands.

Section F. Socio-economic History. G. Doorman, The Medieval Brewery and the Dregs. Dr. H. Baudet, The Social Position of French Protestantism in the 19th Century.

Section G. Colonial History. M. W. Jurriaanse, The Letters of Adams' Tomb. H. J. de Graaf, The History of the Japanese Monarchy.

Section H. Military History. J. F. Verbruggen, Some Problems of the Medieval Siege War. F. C. Spits, Command within the Allied Framework.

Section I. Legal History. P. Gerbenzon, Canonical Influences on Old Frisian Law. J. den Tex, Dutch Law Students in Italy, 1550-1650.

Section J. Church History. R. Bouwmans, The Repression of Protestantism after 1585. R. Boon, Puritanism and the Freedom of Religion.

Section K. History of Music. F. R. Noske, The Political and Clerical Background of Constantijn Huygens' treatise on the organ. Mahmoud Khan, Maulabakhsh and His School.

General meeting. H. Schulte Nordholt, Theme with Variations. [D. van Arkel, from Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 1957 70(1): 1-28].

CONGRESS OF JEWISH STUDIES

The second World Congress of Jewish Studies, sponsored by the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was held in Jerusalem from 28 July to 4 August 1957. The purpose of the Congress was to clarify the fundamental problems of Jewish studies arising from new developments in Judaic research. The subjects of all sections and the titles of lectures in the field of modern history and those likely to be of minor general interest to the historian are given below.

Plenary Session. Chairman: J. Klausner (Hebrew Univ.). S. Baron (Columbia Univ.), American Jewry and its Role in Jewish History. B. Dinur (Hebrew Univ.), The Historical Character of Russian Jewry.

Bible Studies. Chairman: I. L. Seeligmann (Hebrew Univ.)

Hebrew Language. Chairman: N. H. Tur-Sinai (President Academy of the Hebrew Language).

History of the Jewish People. Chairman: I. Halpern (Hebrew Univ.). H. Beinart (Hebrew Univ.), On Problems Relating to the Spanish Inquisition and the Marranos. Z. Ankori (Hebrew Univ.), Some Aspects of the Karaite Attitude to Christians and Christianity. S. Ettinger (Hebrew Univ.), The Influence of the Jews on the Religious Ferment in Eastern Europe at the End of the 15th Century. -M. Ish-Shalom (Jerusalem), The Jewish Yishuv in Palestine According to the Itineraries of Christian Travelers. R. Kestenberg-Gladstein (Haifa), Feudal Elements in the Structure of Jewish Society on the Eve of Emancipation. I. Halpern (Hebrew Univ.), The Woszczilo Uprising in White Russia in the Middle of the 18th Century. M. Wilensky (Hebrew Teachers' College, Boston), Remarks Concerning the Controversy between the Hasidim and the Mitnagdim. M. Verete (Hebrew Univ.), Was it Napoleon's Intention to Give Palestine to the Jews? A. Eisenbach (Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw The Social-Economic Status of the Jews in the Duchy of Warsaw -- Transitional State in the General Situation of the Jews in the Congress Kingdom of Poland. M. A. Halevy (Bucharest Univ.), The Malbin and his Attitude to the Haskalah. A. Bein (Jerusalem), Modern Anti-Semitism and its Meaning for the Jewish Problem. J. Tennenbaum (New York), The Struggle for Jewish Rights at the Peace Conference of 1919. Ph. Friedman (YIVO Institute, New York), The Present State of Research in the Jewish Catastrophe under the Nazis. Mrs. T. Bernstein (Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw), Archives in Poland as a Basis for the Study of the History of the Jews during the Hitlerian Conquest. J. Kermish (Jerusalem), The Underground Newspapers in Poland as a Historical Source. B. Mark (Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw), Problems of Research in the Jewish Resistance Movement in the Light of New Documents. S. Esh (Jerusalem), Between Discrimination and Extermination: 1938--the Fateful Year. J. Fried (YIVO Institute, New York), The Promotion of Anti-Semitism through the Abuse of Democratic and Socialist Concepts.

Talmud and Rabbinics. Chairman: E. E. Urbach (Director Institute of Jewish Studies, Hebrew Univ.).

Jewish Thought--Qabbalah, Philosophy and Religion. Chairman: S. Pines (Hebrew Univ.). A. Steinberg (London), The Idea of Divine Providence in the Historical Experience of the Jewish People. A. Neher (Univ. of Strasbourg), Limits of a Non-Theological Jewish History.

Hebrew Literature. Chairman: H. Schirmann (Hebrew Univ.).

Archeology and Palestinography. Chairman: M. Avi-Yonah (Hebrew Univ.). Y. Braslevi (Tel-Aviv), Palestine in the 18th Century.

Yiddish Language and Literature. Chairman: D. Sedan (Hebrew Univ.). N. Blumenthal (Jerusalem), Characteristic Features of Yiddish during the Period of the German Occupation.

Jewish Ethnic Groups and Their Languages. Chairman: S. D. Goitein (Hebrew Univ.).

Demography of the Jewish People. Chairman: R. Bachl (Hebrew Univ.).

MEETING OF THE JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the Jewish Historical Society of Israel (9 Hlomzion Hamalka Street, Jerusalem) was held in Beit Hillel, Jerusalem from 8 to 10 July 1956. The program of lectures delivered is given below.

B. Dinur, Jewish History and its Place in General History. D. Flusser, Ancient Greece as seen in the Light of Crean Writing. Dr. Yavitts, The Way of Life of the Roman Pleian. I. F. Baer, The Jewish People and the Christian Church in the Period of Diocletian and Constantine. Y. Talmon, St. imonism and its Place in 19th and 20th Century Thought. . Shalitt, Thieves Law of Herod and the Political Underground f his Time. S. Ettinger, The Reasons for the Khmelnitzky oground and its Influence. Z. Bloch, The Relation between ometomic and Foreign Policy in the Third French Republic. D. Goitein, The Present Encounter of the Arab Nations in ne Light of History.

MEETING OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST HISTORIANS

A "team" (aktiv) of Communist historians in Yugos-
avia which met in Belgrade, March 1956, on the initiative of
ne Commission on Ideological Questions of the Central Com-
mittee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia made the
following recommendations: 1) It is urgent that Marxist con-
cepts be introduced into the study of history. The old idea-
istic residues should be removed. 2) Recent history should
e studied, so as to end the lack of emphasis on the history of
ne 19th and 20th centuries resulting from the caution of the
istorical profession. 3) Study of current history, and more
articularly the history of the War of Liberation (1941-45),
ould be intensified. The studies made so far on military
evelopments during this period are one-sided because the
conomic and political factors have been disregarded. 4) In-
truction in history should be modernized both in content and
n method. The emphasis now placed on local history should
e eliminated. 5) Existing textbooks should be replaced; they
re incomplete and outdated. 6) The active co-operation of
Communist historians should be organized in all areas, and the
nitiative should be in their hands. [S. Gavrilović, from
Communist 1956 (3/4): 265-267].

YUGOSLAV HISTORIOGRAPHY

On 13 and 14 March 1956 the Sixth Plenum of the Central
Committee of the League of Communists met in Belgrade to
discuss pedagogical issues. Alexandar Ranković stressed
that history in Yugoslav schools is taught in terms of dates
and events, battles and offensives, rather than in reference
to its political and social background. Veljko Vlahović pointed
out that Yugoslav historians are primarily interested in the
periods prior to the 19th and 20th centuries. Many of them
hold that it is too early to treat the more recent periods.
The emphasis in doctoral dissertations is also on the more
distant past. Petar Stambolić declared that students are
showing an increasing interest in contemporary developments.
Svetislav Stefanović pointed out that subjects which are con-
troversial are avoided, and complete absence of political
reasoning is preached. Edvard Kardelj observed that young
men are not sufficiently educated in the spirit of socialist
internationalism. History is still taught in the spirit of na-
tional romanticism which is alien to Marxism. The class
struggle is often neglected. [S. Gavrilović, from Communist
1956 (3/4): 180, 190-195, 227, 246-249, 260-261].

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHIVISTS

The Third International Congress of Archivists, under
the leadership of the International Council on Archives (UNESCO
House, 19 avenue Kléber, Paris 16, France), was held in
Florence, Italy, from 25 to 29 September 1956. The working
sessions of the Congress were devoted to discussion of three
reports, each dealing with a topic of general archival interest:
Ingvar Andersson (head of the Swedish Archives) on "New
Installations of Archives"; J. H. Collingridge (British Public
Record Office) on "The Selection of Archives for Permanent
Preservation"; and Count Filangieri (Inspector General of the
Italian State Archives) on "Private Archives." The Fourth
International Congress of Archivists will be held in Stockholm,
Sweden in 1960. [From Robert H. Bahmer, "The Third In-
ternational Congress of Archivists," in The American Archi-
vist 1957 20(3): 155-161].

NOTE

VOLUNTEER ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL
ABSTRACTS are requested to write us, giving the following
information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year. Economy measures force HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to accept only those new abstracters who can prepare at least 20 abstracts per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the journals you would like to abstract from those marked A in the Index Number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. 2. Please indicate if a journal is available to you; if so, whether through library or through subscription. We particularly need qualified abstracters who know Arabic, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Slav languages.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

Abstracters will receive the H.A. Bulletin.

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 2, page 298]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

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|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation]. | (6) Publisher or sponsoring institution. |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation]. | (7) Editor or editorial board. |
| (3) Frequency of publication. | (8) Description of contents. |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue
(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other
than that of publication, indices, and
other relevant information). |
| (5) Date first published. | |

The classification of periodicals as "historical" (H) or "peripheral" (P), indicated in previous installments of this list, is no longer included. The description of contents of each periodical clearly indicates whether a journal is predominantly historical or non-historical in scope.

Great Britain

Prepared under the guidance of Dr. John A. S. Grenville, University of Nottingham

Africa. *Journal of the International African Institute.* *Journal de l'Institut International Africain.* *Zeitschrift des Internationalen Afrikanischen Instituts.* Quarterly (1956: Vol. 26). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Oxford University Press, for the International African Institute, St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, London, E. C. 4. Editor: Daryll Forde. Contents: Articles on the linguistics and anthropology of contemporary Africa, and occasionally African history; notes on conferences, congresses (including those on history and the social sciences), fellowship programs and bibliographical projects. Articles in English and occasionally in French or German. Summaries of English articles in French, and of French and German articles in English. Volume index.

African Affairs. *Journal of the Royal African Society.* Quarterly (1957: Vol. 56 No. 223). First pub. in 1901. Pub. by the Royal African Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2. Editor: Alan Gray. Contents: Articles on scientific, political, artistic and occasionally historical subjects pertaining to Africa (papers read at meetings of the Society, with summaries of the discussion); review articles; book reviews; news and notes on activities of the Society, current events in Africa, and African matters in Parliament. Articles in English or occasionally French. Volume subject and author index.

Agricultural History Review. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by the British Agricultural History Society, c/o Museum of English Rural Life, 7 Shinfield Road, Reading. Editor: H. P. R. Finberg, 34 Sheffield Terrace, London, W. 8. Contents: Articles on agricultural history from medieval to modern times, with emphasis on Great Britain; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes on such subjects as activities of the Society, important collections for sale, and summer schools; occasional lists of works in progress; letters to the editor.

The Amateur Historian. Quarterly (1956/57: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1952. Pub. by Alden and Blackwell Ltd. Eton College, Windsor, Berks, for Terrick FitzHugh, Fernleigh, Manygate Lane, Shepperton-on-Thames, Middlesex. Editorial Address: Pestells, West Wickham, Cambridge. Contents: Articles on the methods and materials of historical and archaeological research, especially in the fields of local, family, school and business history in Great Britain, and British social history of all periods; news and notes on the activities of local history societies; letters to the editor.

Anatolian Studies. Annual (1956: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 56 Queen Anne Street, London, W. 1. Editor: O. R. Gurney. Contents: Articles on Anatolian archaeology and allied subjects, and summaries of research conducted in Turkey during the preceding year by the Institute; annual report of the Institute.

Annals of Science. A quarterly review of the history of science since the Renaissance. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 12). First pub. in 1936. Pub. by Taylor and Francis Ltd., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4. Editors: D. McKie, Harcourt Brown, H. W. Robinson and N. H. de V. Heathcote. Contents: Articles on the history of post-Renaissance science and related topics, with emphasis on Western Europe; review articles; book reviews. Since May 1954, the *Bulletin of the British Society for the History of Science* (see there) appears as a supplement in this periodical.

Annual of the British School at Athens. Annual (1955: Vol. 50). First pub. in 1894. Pub. by the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens, 50 Bedford Square, London, W. C. 1. Editor: L. H. Jeffery, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Contents: Articles on the archaeology of Greece and other classical activities of the British School at Athens. Volume subject index.

The Antiquaries Journal. Quarterly, appearing in a double part twice yearly (1956: Vol. 36). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by Oxford University Press, for the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, London, W. 1. Editor: Philip Corder. Contents: Articles on prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon archaeology and history, Greek and Roman antiquities; review articles; book reviews; bibliographies of books and periodicals; news and notes, including proceedings of the Society. Volume subject index.

Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 3 No. 122). First pub. in 1927. Pub. by H. W. Edwards, Ashmore Green, Newbury, Berkshire. Editor: O. G. S. Crawford, Nursling, Southampton. Contents: Articles on archaeology with emphasis on Europe, Africa and Asia from the Stone Age to the 6th century; book reviews; documents section; notes and news on recent finds, archaeological expeditions, conferences and congresses. Volume subject and author index.

Archaeologia. Miscellaneous tracts relating to antiquity. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 96). First pub. in 1770. Pub. by the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, London. Contents: Articles on the archaeology and arts of ancient and medieval Britain. Volume subject index.

Archaeologia Cambrensis [The Archeology of Wales]. The Journal of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. Annual (1956: Vol. 105). First pub. in 1846. Pub. by the Cambrian Archaeological Association. Editor: J. D. K. Lloyd, Bron Hafren, Garthmyl, Montgomery. Contents: Articles on the archaeology, prehistory, language, manners, customs and arts of Wales and the Marches.

The Archaeological Journal. Annual (1956: Vol. 113). First pub. in 1844. Pub. by the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, c/o London Museum, Kensington Palace, London, W. 8. Editors: A. R. Duffy and Miss V. M. Dallas. Contents: Articles on archaeology,

architecture and sculpture in the British Isles, with emphasis on the period from pre-Roman times to the 16th century; book reviews; news and notes, including reports of annual meetings, lectures and visits. Volume subject and author index.

Archaeological Newsletter. Monthly (1955: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Phoenix House Ltd., Letchworth Garden City, Herts. Editor: D. Heiges Woodforde, 60 Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. 1. Contents: Articles on archeological discoveries and research, with emphasis on Great Britain, and on the work of British archeological societies; review articles; book reviews: news of forthcoming excavations, and of archeological schools and societies.

Archives. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 2 No. 15). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by the British Records Association, 1 Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C. 2. Editor: Roger Ellis, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. Contents: Articles on archives and archive collections, with emphasis on Great Britain, particularly local archives, and on techniques of research and publication; book reviews; bibliography of publications received; news and notes on archives, archival societies and periodicals, and on activities of the Association; necrology.

Asia Major. A British Journal of Far Eastern Studies. Semi-annual (1957: New Series, Vol. 6). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by Percy Lund, Humphries and Co. Ltd., London. Editor: B. Schindler, 12 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1. Contents: Articles on the archeology, arts, history, language and culture of the Far East, with emphasis on the pre-modern periods; book reviews; bibliography of books received for review.

The Asian Review. Quarterly (1957: New Series, Vol. 53, No. 195). First pub. in 1886. Pub. by East and West Ltd., Publishers, 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1. Editor: F. Richter. Contents: Articles on politics, past history and economics of all Asian countries, with emphasis on India, Pakistan, Burma and Malaya; review articles; book reviews; proceedings of the East India Association, lectures and discussions. Volume table of contents. This journal incorporates The Asiatic Review and The Journal of the East India Association.

The Baptist Quarterly. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 17). First pub. in 1908. Pub. by the Carey Kingsgate Press, Ltd., 6 Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1, for the Baptist Historical Society. Editor: Reverend Graham W. Hughes, 156 Reinwood Road, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks. Contents: Articles on all aspects of Baptist history in Great Britain from the 19th century to the present, and occasionally on subjects relating to the principles and practices of the Baptist denomination in Great Britain; book reviews. Volume subject and author index.

Bodleian Library Record. Appears three times a year (during the period 1954-56 appeared twice yearly) (1956: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1914. Pub. by the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Editor: The Librarian, Bodleian Library. Contents: Articles on manuscripts and books housed in the Library; book reviews; notes and news on personnel, holdings, and activities of the Library.

British Journal of Educational Studies. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1952. Pub. by Faber and Faber Ltd., 24 Russell Square, London W.C. 1. Editor: A. C. F. Beales. Contents: Articles on contemporary education, educational philosophy and history of education (particularly of the 19th and 20th centuries), with emphasis on Great Britain; book reviews; news and notes on British and foreign education. Table of contents at the end of each volume.

The British Journal of Sociology. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 68-74 Carter Lane, London, E.C. 4, for the London School of Economics and Political Science. Editor: D. G. MacRae. Contents: Articles on the theory and methodology of sociology, current sociological problems, and occasionally on the history of sociology and social history, with emphasis on Great Britain; review articles; book reviews.

British Museum Quarterly. A journal dealing with recent acquisitions and research concerning the Museum's collections. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 21). First pub. in 1926. Pub. by Trustees of the British Museum, British Museum, London, W.C. 1. Contents: Articles on Museum accessions and research on Museum collections.

The British Numismatic Journal. Including the Proceedings of the British Numismatic Society. Annual (1955: Third Series, Vol. 28). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by the British Numismatic Society, c/o Warburg Institute, Imperial Institute Buildings, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7. Editors: C. E. Blunt and H. H. King, Ramsbury Hill, Ramsbury, Wilts. Contents: Articles and shorter communications on the coinage of Great Britain and its dependencies from the earliest times down to the present day, and on the coinage of North America, token coinage, and medals and badges of all descriptions; book reviews; news of meetings of the British Numismatic Society.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 17). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by University of Wales Press, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Editor: G. Roberts. Contents: Articles on Celtic studies, including archeology and history from the prehistoric period to the 19th century, with emphasis on Wales. Volume subject index.

Bulletin of the British Society for the History of Science. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 2 No. 14). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Taylor and Francis Ltd., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4, for the British Society for the History of Science. Editor: N. H. de V. Heathcote, University College, London. Contents: Occasional articles on the history of science; book reviews; news and notes on activities of the Society. Since May 1954 this journal appears as a supplement in Annals of Science (see there).

Bulletin of Hispanic Studies. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 34). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by Liverpool University Press, 75 Bedford Street South, Liverpool, 7. Editor: Albert Sloman, Department of Hispanic Studies, University of Liverpool. Contents: Articles on the literature of Spain, and occasionally biographies of important figures of Spanish history; review articles; book reviews. Author index for the years 1923-53 appeared in 1953.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 29 No. 79). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by Athlone Press, for the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. Editor: J. G. Edwards, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London, W.C. 1. Contents: Articles on all aspects of medieval and modern history, with some emphasis on Great Britain; documents section; summaries of theses on history; lists of theses on history completed or in progress in the United Kingdom ("Theses Supplements"); news and notes on meetings, lectures and professional activities of interest to historians; lists of accessions of historical manuscripts in Great Britain and migrations from Britain.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 39). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by John Rylands Library, Deansgate, Manchester 3, and Manchester University Press, 316-324 Oxford Road, Manchester 13. Editor: E. Robertson, The Librarian, John Rylands Library. Contents: Articles embodying the results of original investigation by English and foreign scholars in the fields of history, literature, classics, philosophy and theology; news and notes on manuscript acquisitions by the Library, and activities of the Library, such as exhibitions, as well as scholarly news of a more general nature. Volume table of contents.

Bulletin of the National Register of Archives. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: No. 8). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, National Register of Archives, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. Contents: News and details of manuscripts in Great Britain (mainly papers of local and ecclesiastical authorities, schools, clubs, societies and other organizations, and family and estate papers), the location of which have been reported to the National Register of Archives.

Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies (of the University of London). Appears three times a year (1957: Vol. 19). First pub. in 1917. Pub. by the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, W.C. 1. Editorial Board: J. Brough (chairman), M. Guthrie, Miss E. J. A. Henderson, B. Lewis, J. D. Pearson, W. Simon, Sir Ralph Turner. Contents: Articles and shorter notes and communications on the history (with some emphasis on the ancient and medieval periods), archeology, philology and literature of Asia and Africa; book reviews; bibliography of books received for review.

Bulletins on Soviet Economic Development. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Third Series, No. 9-10). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by the Department of Economics and Institutions of the USSR, Faculty of Commerce and Social Science, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 15. Editor: Alexander Baykov. Contents: Articles on all aspects of contemporary economic developments in the USSR, and occasionally on recent economic history. Each number is normally devoted to one general topic.

The Cambridge Historical Journal. Semi-annual, appearing annually prior to 1956 (1956: Vol. 12). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, Euston Road, London, N.W. 1. Editor: J. P. T. Bury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Contents: Articles and short communications on all aspects of history from the 13th to 19th centuries, with emphasis on British history; review articles; book reviews; lists of books received; lists of subjects of theses by Cambridge University students working for higher degrees in the Faculty of History. Author and subject index. In 1956 the Editorial Board announced that the journal, while retaining its connection with Cambridge University, would henceforth publish contributions by historians from elsewhere and that the journal would in the future be predominantly, though not exclusively, a journal of modern history.

Central Asian Review. A quarterly review of current developments in Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by the Central Asian Research Centre, 66 King's Road, London, S.W. 3, in association with St. Antony's College (Oxford) Soviet Affairs Study Group. Editors: Geoffrey Wheeler and David Footman. Contents: Articles on current developments in the five Soviet Socialist Republics of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, as reflected in Soviet publications, and on the history of these areas; reviews of Soviet and non-Soviet books; bibliography of Soviet publications; maps.

The Classical Quarterly. Quarterly, sometimes appearing twice a year (1957: New Series, Vol. 7). First pub. in 1907. Pub. by Oxford University Press, London, E.C. 4, for the Classical Association. Editors: A. R. W. Harrison and D. W. Lucas. Contents: Articles on Greek and Latin philology, literature, history and antiquities, with an emphasis on the treatment of literary or linguistic evidence. Volume author index.

Cylchgrawn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. The National Library of Wales Journal. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1939. Pub. by the Council of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Cards. Editor: Thomas Parry. Contents: Articles on Welsh history, based principally on material in the National Library; book reviews; news and notes on Library accessions. Articles in English and occasionally in Welsh. Separately-published supplements to this journal have included handlists of manuscripts and incunabula, and facsimiles.

Durham University Journal. Appears three times a year (1957: New Series, Vol. 18). First pub. in 1876. Pub. by the University of Durham, 46 North Bailey, Durham. Editor: J. B. Skemp, 9 St. Nicholas Drive, Whitesmocks, Durham. Contents: Articles on all subjects within the scope of the humanities, including literature, philology, philosophy, classics and all fields and periods of history, with emphasis on Western Europe; book reviews; news of the University of Durham (published as a supplement). Alphabetical index at the beginning of each volume.

The Economic History Review. Appears three times a year (1956: Second Series, Vol. 9). First pub. in 1927. Pub. by Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, for the Economic History Society. Editors: M. M. Postan and H. J. Habakkuk, Peterhouse, Cambridge. Contents: Articles on the entire range of economic history, with special reference to Great Britain; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals.

Economic Journal. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 67). First pub. in 1891. Pub. by Macmillan and Co. Ltd., for the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal Street, London, W.C. 2. Editors: R. H. Harrod and E. A. G. Robinson. Contents: Articles on economics and occasionally on economic history, with emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries; book reviews; bibliography of periodicals.

Economica. Quarterly (1957: New Series, Vol. 24 No. 95). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London, W.C. 1. R. S. Sayers (Acting Editor). Contents: Articles on economic theory, statistics and closely related problems, and economic history, mainly of the post-17th century period; book reviews; list of books received. Volume subject and author index.

Educational Review. Appears three times a year (1957: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by the Institute of Education, University of Birmingham, Edmund Street, Birmingham 3. Editors: E. A. Peel and R. Hamilton. Contents: Articles on educational theory and current practice, and occasionally on the history of education in Great Britain, with emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries; book reviews; news of the Institute.

English Historical Review. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 71). First pub. in 1886. Pub. by Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., 6-7 Clifford Street, London, W. 1. Editors: J. G. Edwards, Institute of Historical Research, London, and Richard Pares, All Souls College, Oxford. Contents: Articles on the social, economic and political history of all periods, with emphasis on Great Britain and the British Empire and Commonwealth; book reviews; documents section; critical bibliography of periodical articles, appearing annually. Volume author index.

English Place-Name Society. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 26). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1 for the English Place-Name Society. Contents: Extended monographs, often comprising more than one volume, on English place names.

Folk-Lore, Being the Transactions of the Folk-Lore Society. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 68). First pub. in 1890. Pub. by William Glazier Ltd, 87 Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4. Editor: Miss Christina Hole, c/o University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1. Contents: Articles on the folklore and ethnology of all peoples; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodical articles on folklore; news of British folklore museums, minutes of the Society's meetings, and news items from newspapers bearing on folk myths, etc.; letters to the editor.

Genealogical Quarterly. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 23). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Research Publishing Co., 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2. Contents: Articles on genealogical research, with emphasis on Great Britain and the United States; reviews of books of genealogical interest; notes and queries from readers.

Genealogists' Magazine. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 12 No. 10). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. 7. Contents: Articles on family history and biography, topography and heraldic research.

Greece and Rome. Appears twice a year (1957: New Series, Vol. 4). First pub. in 1931. Pub. by Clarendon Press, Oxford, for the Classical Association. Editors: G. T. W. Hooker, University of Birmingham, and E. R. A. Sewter, Newbury Grammar School, Newbury.

Contents: Articles of particular interest to the teaching profession, on the life and literature of the ancient Greek and Roman Empires; review articles; book reviews.

Hakluyt Society Publications. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Second Series, No. 104). First pub. in 1847. Pub. by Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, for the Hakluyt Society. **Contents:** Collections of documents relating to various aspects of the history of exploration, such as historical voyages, discoveries and colonial enterprises.

History. The Journal of the Historical Association. Appears three times a year (1957: New Series, Vol. 42 No. 145). First pub. in 1912. Pub. by Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., 68-74 Carter Lane, London, E.C. 4, for the Historical Association. Editor: R. F. Treharne. **Contents:** Articles on all aspects of history, with emphasis on European history during the period from the 15th to 20th centuries and on the methods of teaching history; news and notes on activities of the Historical Association; book reviews; reviews of school textbooks and film strips. Volume author index. The Historical Association also publishes an annual bibliography, Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature.

History Today. Monthly (1957: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by "History Today" Ltd., 72 Coleman Street, London, E.C. 2. Editors: Peter Quennell and Alan Hodge. **Contents:** Articles, intended primarily for the general reader and student, on all areas and periods of history; book reviews; letters to the editor.

The Innes Review. Scottish Catholic Historical Studies. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by the Scottish Catholic Historical Committee, 195 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow C. 3. Editor: Reverend D. McRoberts, St. Peter's College, Cardross, Dumbarton. **Contents:** Articles and shorter communications on all aspects of the history of Catholicism in Scotland.

International Affairs. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 33). First pub. in 1922. Pub. by Oxford University Press, for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1. **Contents:** Articles on current international affairs and occasionally on the history of international affairs and political and economic history; book reviews, arranged according to subjects and areas; letters to the editor. Author index of books reviewed in each number.

International Review of Missions. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 46). First pub. in 1912. Pub. by Oxford University Press, for the International Missionary Council, Warwick Square, London, E.C. 4. Editor: E. J. Bingle, Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W. 1. **Contents:** Articles on missionary principles, all aspects of missionary activity of the present, and occasionally on missionary history; book reviews and list of books received; bibliography. Volume subject and author index.

Iraq. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 18). First pub. in 1934. Pub. by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 2. Editor: M. E. L. Mallowan, Institute of Archaeology, Inner Circle, Regents Park, London, N.W. 1. **Contents:** Articles on the history, art, archeology, religion and social life of Iraq and, to a lesser degree, of the neighboring countries (Iran, Armenia, Anatolia, Syria and Arabia), of all periods prior to A.D. 1700; review articles; notes and special features on current British excavations in Iraq. Articles largely in English and occasionally in French or German. Volume subject index. This is the primary periodical for the publication of texts by British Assyriologists, Sumerologists and those engaged in research on the art and archeology of Western Asia.

The Islamic Quarterly. A Review of Islamic Culture. Quarterly (1956/57: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1954. Pub. by the Islamic Cultural Centre, Regent's Lodge, 146 Park Road, London, N.W. 8. Editor: Ibrahim Abdel Hamid. **Contents:** Articles on the religion, philosophy, literature and culture of the Islamic world; book reviews, frequently one extensive review per number.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association. Annual (1955: Third Series, Vol. 18). First pub. in 1844. Pub. by the British Archaeological Association, 11 Chandos Street, London, W. 1. Editor: Irene Scouli. **Contents:** Articles on the archeology and antiquities of Great Britain, with emphasis on the period from Roman Britain to the 16th century; review articles; book reviews. Volume subject index.

Journal of Ecclesiastical History. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Faber and Faber, 24 Russell Square, London, W.C. 1. Editor: C. W. Dugmore, University of Manchester, Manchester 13. **Contents:** Articles on all aspects of ecclesiastical history, from Biblical to modern times; and occasional bibliographical articles on research in progress; book reviews; news and notes on research centers for ecclesiastical history. Alphabetical volume author index and table of contents.

Journal of Egyptian Archaeology. Annual (1956: Vol. 42). First pub. in 1914. Pub. by the Egyptian Exploration Society, 2 Hinde Street, London, W. 1. Editor: R. O. Faulkner, Melton Grange Hotel, Woodbridge, Suffolk. **Contents:** Articles on the archeology, history, religion, culture, literature and arts of ancient Egypt and the Sudan, mainly in connection with excavations conducted by the Society; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals on Egyptian archeology, with brief summaries of content; news and notes on archeological discoveries and investigations in progress.

Journal of the Friends' Historical Society. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 48). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by Headley Bros. Ltd., Ashford, Kent, for the Friends' Historical Society. Editor: John L. Nickalls, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W. 1. **Contents:** Articles and documents, previously unpublished, relative to all aspects of Quaker history, with emphasis on Great Britain; summaries of theses on Quaker history. Volume subject and author index.

Journal of Gypsy Lore Society. Quarterly (1956: Third Series, Vol. 35). First pub. in 1888. Pub. by T. and A. Constable Ltd., for the Gypsy Lore Society. Editor: D. E. Yates, University of Liverpool. **Contents:** Articles on all aspects of gypsy life, including history; book reviews. Volume subject and author index.

Journal of Hellenic Studies. Annual (1956: Vol. 76). First pub. in 1880. Pub. by the Council of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, 50 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1. Editor: A. W. Gomme, University of Glasgow. **Contents:** Articles on the life, literature and history of the ancient Greek Empire; book reviews; annual review of archeology in Greece, Mycenae and Cyprus. Volume subject index and special index of Greek and Latin authors and words.

Journal of Jewish Studies. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Jewish Chronicle Publications Ltd., 37 Farnival Street, London, E.C. 4, in association with the Society for Jewish Study, and the Institute of Jewish Studies. Editorial Board: Rabbi A. Altmann (chairman), D. Diringer, E. Marmorstein, S. M. Stern, S. Stein, R. J. Z. Werblowsky, N. Wieder, The Institute of Jewish Studies, Stenecourt, Singleton Road, Salford 7, Lancs. **Contents:** Articles on Jewish life, literature, philology and history; reviews of books dealing chiefly with general religious subjects; documents section; reports of the Society for Jewish Study.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society of England. Annual (1957: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1914. Pub. by the Presbyterian Historical Society of England, 86 Tavistock Place, London, W.C. 1. Editor: Lillian W. Kelley, 22 Peel Street, London, W. 8. **Contents:** Articles on the history of the Presbyterian Church in England; book reviews.

Journal of Roman Studies. Annual (1956: Vol. 46). First pub. in 1911. Pub. by The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 50 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1. Editor: Miss M. V. Taylor, Haverfield Library, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. **Contents:** Articles on the whole range

of Roman antiquity, with special emphasis on archeological and epigraphic evidence; review articles; book reviews; documents section, consisting of Romano-British inscriptions; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes on the proceedings of the Society; special features on Roman Britain, excavations, etc. Volume subject and author index.

Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 86). First pub. in 1871. Pub. by the Royal Anthropological Institute, 21 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1. Editor: G. W. B. Huntingford. Contents: Articles on general anthropological subjects, archeology and cultural problems; news of annual meetings of the Institute.

Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Semi-annual (1957: Parts 1 and 2). First pub. in 1834. Pub. by the Royal Asiatic Society, 56 Queen Anne Street, London, W. 1. Contents: Articles on the archeology, art, history, language, literature, beliefs and customs of the East, with some emphasis on the ancient period; book reviews, arranged by area; news of the publishing Society; proceedings and transactions of the Society; necrology. This journal also includes an annual supplement of the Association of British Orientalists, the Bulletin of Oriental Studies, which is a bibliography of work in progress in Great Britain during the preceding year in the field of Asiatic studies.

Journal of Royal Central Asian Society. Appears three times a year (1957: Vol. 44). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by the Royal Central Asian Society, 2 Hinde Street, London, W. 1. Contents: Articles on politics, economics, history and travel in the regions of Central Asia, as well as occasionally on the Near and Middle East; reviews of books on Asia and the Near and Middle East; news and notes on activities of the Society; letters to the editor; necrology.

Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 102). First pub. in 1857. Pub. by the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Contents: Articles on military history, current events and military subjects, with emphasis on the British military services; book reviews; bibliography of books received by the Institution's library; news of the military services of Great Britain and other countries; letters to the editor.

Journal of Semitic Studies. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 2). First pub. in 1956. Pub. by Manchester University Press, 316-324 Oxford Road, Manchester 13. Editors: H. H. Rowley and P. R. Weiss. Contents: Articles on the language, literature, culture and history of the Semitic peoples, with emphasis on the ancient period, and critical analyses of manuscripts; book reviews; bibliography of periodical articles; news and notes on Semitic studies.

Journal of the Society of Archivists. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 1). First pub. in 1956. Pub. by The Society of Archivists, Guildhall Library, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Editor: E. J. Hollaender, Archivist, Guildhall Library. Contents: Articles on the history and structure of British, Commonwealth and American archives, modern archive administration and such technical aspects of archives as housing and storage, repair and restoration, and equipment; review articles; reviews of British, American and European continental books of interest to professional archivists; news and notes on matters related to the Society. Volume subject index and table of contents.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 34). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by the Society for Army Historical Research, c/o The Library, The War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Editor: T. H. McGuffie, 40 Crosbie Road, Harborne, Birmingham 17. Contents: Articles on the history, customs and traditions of the British Army, with emphasis on the period from the 17th century to 1900; bibliography of books and periodicals; notes and special features on military dress and campaigns. Subject indices for volumes 1-12 and 13-28 have been published. A "Museum Supplement," containing articles on regimental and military museums, appears with each number.

The Journal of Theological Studies. Semi-annual (1956: New Series, Vol. 7). First pub. in 1899. Pub. by Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C. 4. Editors: Reverend H. Chadwick, Queens College, Cambridge, and Reverend H. F. D. Sparks, Oriel College, Oxford. Contents: Articles on general theological subjects and occasionally on the early history of the Christian Church; book reviews. Index of book reviews.

Journal of Transport History. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 2). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by the University College of Leicester, University Road, Leicester. Editors: Jack Simmons and R. M. Robbins. Contents: Articles on all aspects of transport history, with emphasis on Great Britain and the 18th and 19th centuries; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes (in the form of editorials) on matters pertaining to the study of transport history. Subject and author index for Volume 1 only.

Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes. Semi-annual, appearing in the form of two double numbers (1956: Vol. 19). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes. Editorial Board: E. H. Gombrich, Rudolf Wittkower, Frances A. Yates, Anthony Blunt, T. S. R. Boase, The Warburg Institute, University of London, Imperial Institute Buildings, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7. Contents: Articles on the history of art and culture of all areas and periods.

London Medieval Studies. Appears at irregular intervals (1951: Vol. 2). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by Titus Wilson and Son, Ltd., Kendal, for the University College, London. Editors: F. Norman, G. Kane and A. H. Smith, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1. Contents: Articles by members of London University on medieval languages, literature and such corollary subjects as place-name studies. This journal also publishes a monograph series.

The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies. Appears three times a year (1956: Vol. 24). First pub. in 1930. Pub. by the Economics Dept., University of Manchester, Manchester 13. Editor: W. A. Lewis. Contents: Articles on the economic and social history of Great Britain and British foreign trade since 1870, and on economic thought mainly of the 18th and 19th centuries; review articles.

Mariner's Mirror. Quarterly Journal of the Society for Nautical Research. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 42). First pub. in 1911. Pub. by Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, for the Society for Nautical Research. Editor: G. R. G. Worcester, Penny Cottage, Pound Lane, Windlesham, Surrey. Contents: Articles on the naval history of all nations, history of shipbuilding, discovery, and matters relating to seafaring in all ages; book reviews; documents section; notes and section of questions and answers on all matters pertaining to naval history. Volume subject index and alphabetical table of contents.

Medieval and Renaissance Studies. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1941. Pub. by the Warburg Institute, University of London, London, S.W. 7. Editors: R. Hunt and R. Klibansky, Warburg Institute, University of London, Imperial Institute Buildings, London, S.W. 7. Contents: Articles on the literature, history and culture of Western Europe during the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Index of manuscripts. Separate supplements are also published.

Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Annual (1955/56: Vol. 97). First pub. in 1789. Pub. by the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, c/o Portico Library, 57 Mosley Street, Manchester. Contents: Articles on all aspects of the physical natural and social sciences, philosophy and occasionally history; proceedings of the Society. Summaries of all articles.

The Modern Language Review. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 52). First pub. in 1897. Pub. by Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, for the Modern Humanities Research Association. Editor: A. Gillies, T. Orr and

T. B. Spencer. Contents: Articles and texts relating to the Germanic, Romance and English languages and literature; book reviews; bibliography; news and notes.

Notes and Queries. For Readers and Writers, Collectors and Librarians. Monthly (1956; New Series, Vol. 3). First pub. in 1849. Pub. by Oxford University Press, 1, men House, Warwick Square, London, E.C. 4. Editorial Address: 9 Handside Close, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire. Contents: Brief articles on literary, historical and antiquarian subjects, written mainly by and for amateurs, local historians, antiquarians and librarians; reviews of books and periodical literature; readers queries and replies. Subject index published separately in one volume.

The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society. Annual (1956; Sixth Series, Vol. 15). First pub. in 1839. Pub. by Oxford University Press, for the Royal Numismatic Society, c/o British Museum, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1. Editors: E. S. G. Robinson, J. Walker and C. H. V. Sutherland. Contents: Articles on coins, medals, seals, and related historical subjects, with emphasis on the ancient and medieval periods; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books; proceedings of the Royal Numismatic Society. Articles in English and occasionally in French. Volume and decennial subject and author index.

Oxford Economic Papers. Appears three times a year (1957; Vol. 9). First pub. in 1938. Pub. by Clarendon Press, Oxford, for Oxford University. Editor: T. Wilson. Contents: Articles on recent economic development, economic theory, and occasional articles on 19th century economic history, and economic thought; review articles.

Oxford Slavonic Papers. Appears at irregular intervals, usually annually (1957; Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Clarendon Press, Oxford. Editor: S. Kononov. Contents: Articles on Slav history and literature.

Palestine Explorations Quarterly. Quarterly (1957; Vol. 89). First pub. in 1869. Pub. by the Palestine Exploration Fund, 2 Hinde Street, London, W. 1. Editor: F. F. Bruce. Contents: Articles on the archeology of Palestine; book reviews; news and notes on publications dealing with the archeology of Palestine.

Papers of the British School at Rome. Annual (1956; New Series, Vol. 11). First pub. in 1902. Pub. by the British School at Rome, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, S.W. 7. Editor: The Director of the British School at Rome. Contents: Articles on the archeology, and ancient and medieval history of Italy and the Mediterranean lands. Articles in English and occasionally in Italian or French. Volume index and index of sources.

Parliamentary Affairs. Quarterly (1956; Vol. 4). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, 39 Millbank, London, S.W. 1. Editor: A. Dewar. Contents: Articles on contemporary parliamentary government throughout the world, and parliamentary history; book reviews; news and notes on the activities of the Hansard Society. Volume subject and author index. Official journal of the Hansard Society, which is devoted to the promotion of parliamentary democracy.

Past and Present. A Journal of Scientific History. Semi-annual (1957; No. 11). First pub. in 1952. Pub. by John Morris, c/o Titus Wilson and Son, Ltd., 28 Highgate, Kendal. Editor: John Morris. Contents: Articles on historiography and on the political, economic, social and intellectual history of all areas, with emphasis on the modern and late medieval periods; review articles.

Political Quarterly. Quarterly (1957; Vol. 28). First pub. in 1914 (not published in the period 1916-1929). Pub. by Stevens and Sons Ltd., 119-120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. Editors: L. Woolf and W. A. Robson. Monk's House, Rodmell, Sussex. Contents: Articles on contemporary British and international political events, and occasionally on the historical background of current events, with occasional numbers devoted to a single theme; book reviews. Volume alphabetical table of contents.

Political Studies. The Journal of the Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom. Appears three times a year (1957; Vol. 5). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by Oxford University Press, Amen House, London, E.C. 4, for the Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom. Editor: W. Harrison, The Queen's College, Oxford. Contents: Articles on all aspects of political science, and on administrative and constitutional history; book reviews; news and notes on activities and membership of the Association. Volume alphabetical table of contents.

Population Studies. A Journal of Demography. Appears three times a year (1956; Vol. 10). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by the Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London, W.C. 2. Editors: D. V. Glass and E. Grebenick. Contents: Articles on all aspects of demography, with emphasis on the period from 18th century to the present; book reviews; list of books received. Summaries of all articles.

Proceedings of the British Academy. Annual (1956; Vol. 42). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by Oxford University Press, Amen House, London, E.C. 4, for the British Academy. Contents: Each volume publishes the papers of the Academy on the humanities, including all areas and periods of history; news and notes on activities of the British Academy; necrology.

Proceedings of the Classical Association. Annual (1956; Vol. 53). First pub. in 1904. Pub. by John Murray, 50 Albermarle Street, London, W. 1. Editor: L. J. D. Richardson, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Contents: Each volume publishes some of the papers of the Association on the philology, literature and culture of ancient Greece and Rome and summaries of all other papers; news of local branches of the Association and reports on meetings of the Association.

Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London. Annual (1956; Vol. 19). First pub. in 1887. Pub. by the Huguenot Society of London, c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1. Contents: Articles, mainly drawn from papers read at meetings of the Society, on all aspects of Huguenot life and culture, from the 16th century to the present, with emphasis on the British Isles; book reviews; news and notes; reports of the publishing Society.

Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. Literary and Historical Section. Appears at irregular intervals (1956; Vol. 7). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society Ltd., City Museum, Leeds. Editor: D. W. Jefferson, University of Leeds. Contents: Articles on philology, archeology, all aspects and periods of history, classical studies, and literature, with emphasis on Western Europe. Volume author index.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. Annual (1955; New Series, Vol. 21). First pub. in 1908. Pub. by the Prehistoric Society, The University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Downing Street, Cambridge. Editor: J. G. D. Clark. Contents: Articles on prehistory, with emphasis on Europe; book reviews; notes on archeological finds, proceedings of the annual meeting of the Society, and news of other conferences and congresses.

Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Annual, each volume covering three years (1955; Vol. 36, No. 162). First pub. in 1851. Pub. by the Royal Institution, 21 Albermarle Street, London, W. 1. Editor: K. D. C. Vernon. Contents: Each number publishes the papers of the Royal Institution on all branches of science and occasionally on art, literature and history of science, as well as abstracts of scientific papers published by research workers of the Institution. Volume subject and author index.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Annual (1955; Vol. 87). First pub. in 1851. Pub. by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum

of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh. Editor: S. Piggott. Contents: Articles on the archeology of Scotland during the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. Volume index.

Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society. Quarterly. First pub. in 1893. Pub. by the Wesley Historical Society. Editor: Reverend Frank Baker, 136 Cottingham Road, Hull, Yorks. Contents: Articles on all aspects of Wesleyan history.

Public Administration. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 34). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by the Royal Institute of Public Administration, Haldane House, 76A New Cavendish Street, London, W. 1. Editor: D. N. Chester, Nuffield College, Oxford. Contents: Articles on all aspects of contemporary national and local government administration, and on the history of public administration in the 19th and 20th centuries, with emphasis on the United Kingdom; book reviews; bibliography of recent British government publications; news and notes on the activities of the publishing Institute.

Publications of the Navy Records Society. Appears at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 97). First pub. in 1894. Pub. by the Navy Records Society, c/o Royal Naval College, Greenwich, London, S.E. 10. Contents: Each volume publishes documents relating to the naval history of Great Britain.

Publications of the Scottish History Society. Annual (1956: Vol. 48). First pub. in 1886/87. Pub. by T. and A. Constable, Edinburgh, for the Scottish History Society. Contents: Documents, previously unpublished, on the political, religious or social history of Scotland. Each volume is normally devoted to one subject.

Quarto Series, The Huguenot Society of London. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 45). First pub. in 1887/8. Pub. by the Huguenot Society of London, c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1. Contents: Transcripts of church registers, letters and other manuscripts pertaining to the history of the Huguenots, principally in Great Britain. Each volume is devoted to one subject.

The Records of the Hudson's Bay Company. Annual (1956: Vol. 19). First pub. in 1938. Pub. by the Hudson's Bay Record Society, Beaver House, Great Trinity Lane, London, E.G. 4. Editor: E. E. Rich. Contents: Each volume publishes documents of the Hudson's Bay Record Society dealing with some aspect of the history of the Company, the fur trade or Canada, during the period from the 17th through the 19th century.

Saga-Book. Appears at irregular intervals (1955/56: Vol. 14). First pub. in 1892. Pub. by the Viking Society for Northern Research, University College London, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1. Editors: Dorothy Whitelock, G. Turville-Petre and P. G. Foote. Contents: Articles on the language, literature and mythology of the Vikings, and on Northern research; book reviews.

Scottish Historical Review. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 36 No. 121). First pub. in 1903. Pub. by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Parkside Works, Edinburgh 9. Editor: W. Croft Dickenson. Contents: Articles on all aspects of medieval and modern Scottish history; book reviews; documents section; bibliography of periodicals; news and notes. Volume subject and author index.

Scottish Journal of Political Economy. Appears three times a year (1956: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1954. Pub. by Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh, for the Scottish Economic Society. Editor: A. K. Cairncross. Contents: Articles on Scottish economic development and economic thought of the modern period. Volume index.

Slavonic and East European Review. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 35 No. 84). First pub. in 1922. Pub. by University of London, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Senate House, London, W.C. 1. Editor: W. K. Matthews. Contents: Articles on all aspects of Slav history, life and literature; book reviews; documents section. Volume sub-

ject and author index.

Sociological Review. Semi-annual (1956: New Series, Vol. 4). First pub. in 1908. Pub. by University College of North Staffordshire, Keele, Staffordshire. Contents: Articles on sociology, social and industrial psychology, social anthropology, economics, politics, social philosophy, and the sociological aspects of geography, history and the sciences; book reviews; bibliography of books. Volume alphabetical table of contents.

Soviet Studies. A Quarterly Review of the Social and Economic Institutions of the U.S.S.R. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 1). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Basil Blackwell, 49 Broad Street, Oxford, for the University of Glasgow. Editors: J. Miller and R. A. J. Schlesinger. Contents: Articles on contemporary life and history of the Soviet Union; book reviews; documents section; news and notes on Soviet studies; reports and commentaries from Soviet publications.

St. Antony's Papers. Appears three times a year (1957: No. 2). First pub. in 1956. Pub. by Chatto and Windus Ltd., 42 William IV Street, London, W.C. 2, for St. Antony's College, Oxford University. Contents: Articles on modern history and contemporary affairs. Each number is devoted to a particular topic or area, and separate series, entitled Soviet Affairs, Far Eastern Affairs and Middle Eastern Affairs, will be published within the general series.

Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society. Annual (1956: New Series, Vol. 4). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by the Ancient Monuments Society, Clifford's Inn, London, E.C. 4. Editor: Raymond B. Wood-Jones. Contents: Articles on historic buildings and monuments in Great Britain and their preservation; book reviews; news and notes on activities of the publishing Society.

Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society. Annual (1956: Vol. 2 Part 3). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Bowes and Bowes, Publishers Ltd., 42 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1. Contents: Articles and bibliographies on manuscripts and library collections dealing with the medieval and modern literature and history of Great Britain; documents; news and notes on activities of the Society.

Transactions of Congregational Historical Society. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 18). First pub. in 1901. Pub. by the Congregational Historical Society, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 4. Editor: Geoffrey E. Nuttall, 2 Brim Hill, London, N. 2. Contents: Articles on all aspects of the history of Congregationalism, with emphasis on Great Britain, from 1560 to the present; book reviews.

The Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. Annual (1957: Session 1956). First pub. in 1892/93. Pub. by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 20 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1. Editor: I. Ll. Foster. Contents: Articles on the literature, culture and history of Wales; book reviews; annual report of the Council of the Society.

Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England. Appears at irregular intervals (1953: Vol. 17). First pub. in 1893. Pub. by the Jewish Historical Society of England, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1. Editor: V. D. Lipman. Contents: Articles on all aspects of Jewish history in England. Subject index.

Transactions of Newcomen Society for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology. Appears at irregular intervals, each volume covering two years (1951-53: Vol. 28, published in 1957). First pub. in 1921. Pub. by the Newcomen Society, Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7. Editor: S. B. Hamilton. Contents: Each volume publishes papers of the Society on the history of engineering and industrial technology, with emphasis on the British Isles. Volume subject and author index.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Annual (1957: Fifth Series, Vol. 7). First pub. in 1869/71. Pub. by the Royal Historical Society, 96 Cheyne Walk, London.

S.W. 10. Contents: Articles on all aspects of medieval and modern history; annual reports of the Council of the Royal Historical Society.

Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society. Annual (1956: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1917. Pub. by the Unitarian Historical Society, Unitarian College, Victoria Park, Manchester, 14. Editor: Reverend H. McLachlan, 11 Sydenham Avenue, Liverpool, 17. Contents: Articles on the history of the Unitarian and kindred movements in the United Kingdom and elsewhere; documents section; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes. Volume subject and author index.

The Ukrainian Review. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1954. Pub. by the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, 49 Linden Gardens, London, W. 2. Editor: V. Derzhavyn, V. D. Vasyl Oreletsky and Slava Stetzko. Contents: Articles on contemporary life and politics in the Ukraine and on Ukrainian art, literature and history, with emphasis on the modern period; book reviews; news and notes on Ukrainians in the Communist states

of Eastern Europe, and on Ukrainian meetings and institutes in the West; necrology.

University of Birmingham Historical Journal. Annual (1955: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by the University of Birmingham, Birmingham. Editor: Philip Styles. Contents: Articles on all periods and aspects of history, with emphasis on Great Britain and the period from the 13th to the 20th centuries; documents section.

University of London. Institute of Archaeology. Annual Report. Annual (1956: No. 12). First pub. in 1938. Pub. by the University of London Institute of Archaeology, Inner Circle, Regents Park, London, N.W. 1. Contents: Articles on all aspects of archeological research; reports on the activities of all departments of the publishing Institute.

Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by the Universities of Leeds, Sheffield and Hull. Editor: G. P. Jones, Department of Economics, University of Hull. Contents: Articles on economic and social problems, economic theory and economic history of the United Kingdom.

The assistance rendered by Mr. H. E. Cole, Department of Printed Books, British Museum, London, in checking this list prior to publication, is gratefully acknowledged.

Three new British journals of interest to the historian are listed on page 171 of the Bibliographical News Section of this number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

A list of British periodicals of lesser general interest to the historian, including the more important county historical journals, will be published in the next number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. In addition to this list, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Volume 3, No. 4, will contain the complete list of periodicals of Northern Ireland and Eire.

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